An Edition of the Coucher Book and Charters of Bolton Priory (Yorkshire)

2 Volumes
Volume 2

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Submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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March 2002

2002
Editorial Method

The lost cartulary of Bolton Priory has been reconstructed (as far as is possible) from two existing partial copies, the Coucher Book and Dodsworth MS 144. When original charters of those documents found in the copies have been located they have been transcribed in preference to the transcripts found in the Coucher Book or Dodsworth 144, with the variants between the texts being noted. The Coucher Book acts as the main framework for the reconstruction of the lost cartulary has been based as this provides fuller copies of the documents which composed the cartulary, in comparison with Dodsworth 144, which more frequently only has abstracts, but with the inclusion of reference to their location within the cartulary from which they were taken. Documents that appear to have been part of the cartulary but are only to be found in Dodsworth’s transcripts are included in Appendix 1, with reference being made within the edition of the Coucher Book. A second appendix contains original charters not known to have been transcribed into the cartulary, organised by place name as suggested by the formats of the Coucher Book and Dodsworth’s transcript. Although transcripts have not been included of charters for which only copies exist, there has been an exception with the inclusion of two charters made by the patrons of the priory.

The documents have been numbered sequentially within the appendices. A précis and a date in the New Style, in squared parentheses for those for which no precise date is known and free standing for those which are certain, precede each document. The documents are transcribed in extenso, and the variants in the Coucher Book, and the transcripts of Dodsworth and others noted in lettered apparatus following the text. Upper case alphabetical sigla (A, B, C) have been used to denote the manuscripts which contain full or abstract copies of a document, with A reserved for originals. Details of seals are given and, unless otherwise noted, the sealing method used is sealed on the tag method 2, as described by the episcopal acta project editorial guidelines, otherwise known as sur double queue.

In those documents for which an original has survived i has been used as the equivalent for i and j, u as a vowel and v as a consonant, otherwise the spelling is
unaltered, with e, ý, uu and w being shown. In those documents for which only a copy is known to exist, i is the equivalent of i and j, u is used as the vowel and v as the consonant, and the choice of c or t following classical practice. The Tironian ‘et’ and ampersands have been rendered as et in French and Latin documents and as and in English. Modern practice has been adopted for punctuation. Capitals have been reserved for personal and place-names, the Deity, saints’ days and other religious holidays, months and the beginning of sentences. Personal names within the original documents and copies have been extended without parentheses, except those for which only an initial is given. Christ’s name has been extended as Cristus, not Christus. Place names have not been extended, and where there is uncertainty about a personal name the manuscript reading has been retained. In both originals and copies elided text is retained, with those words that may appear separately or in elided form being preserved as found in document from which the transcript has been taken. Arabic or roman numerals appear as presented in the originals or copies, and abbreviations with regard to money, weight and numerals have been retained in their original form.

Lower case sigla have been used to indicate textural notes. Variants in personal and place-names are indicated, as well as other significant variations. Simple transpositions have not been indicated. Editorial corrections are placed within the text, with the manuscript reading noted in the textural apparatus. Conjectured readings, and those from other manuscripts are inserted in squared parentheses. Missing sections are represented by […], with the measurement given in millimetres, with note being made if the document is in poor condition.

Reference to the folio from which a document has been transcribed is found in the upper case alphabetical sigla, and is also inserted in squared parenthesis at the precise point of turn. The place-name headings, which are found at the top of the folios, have been noted in the textural apparatus. Marginalia within the Coucher Book have been noted, but those from Dodsworth’s transcripts are not mentioned. As Dodsworth does not state whether his transcript were taken from the recto or verso of the folios of the lost cartulary, no attempt has been made to conjecture this detail. Information

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1 See P. Chaplais, ‘The spelling of Christ’s name in Medieval Anglo-Latin: ‘Christus’ or ‘Cristus’?’,
concerning the individuals found in the text, including the witness lists, and historical notes are placed under the textual notes, with place names being standardized, including their use as surnames.
The Coucher Book of Bolton Priory

Memorandum concerning the foundation of a monastery of regular canons at Embsay, by William Meschin and Cecily de Rumilly, with the gift of Holy Trinity church, Skipton, with its chapel at Carleton, and the vill of Embsay.

[19 Oct. 1120x4 Aug. 1121]

Memorandum quod in anno a millesimo centesimo vicesimo b fundatum est monasterium canoniconorum d apud Emmesey d per dominum Willelmum Meschin e et dominam Ceciliam uxorem suam, dominam et heredem honoris de Skipton, in honore beate Marie semper virginis et sancti Cuthberti pontificis, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Willelmi Bastardi vicesimo primo, et anno pontificatus domini Thurstini Ebor f archiepiscopi secundo, et dederunt canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis de Skipton cum capella sua de Carleton, et totam villam de Emmesey, prout patet per eam suam que sequitur.


The second year of the reign of Thurstan as archbishop of York started 19 October 1120, and the last day of the twenty-first regnal year of Henry I was 4 August 1121. It is possible that this date range can be narrowed further to February-March 1121, if the foundation occurred between the arrival of Archbishop Thurstan in York and the start of the new year, if Lady Day, 25 March, was used as the starting point for the year.

This is the only document in the Coucher Book which contains any decoration. The initial 'M' has been elaborated with four faces (see illustration).

Above this document, in the top right hand corner there is a note concerning the priory and incorrectly dating the translation to Bolton from Embsay: Wm. Meschines founder of Emmesey black canons translated to Bolton (1151).

Notification to Thurstan, archbishop of York, by William Meschin and Cecily de Rumilly, of their gift in pure alms of Holy Trinity church, Skipton, with its chapel at Carleton, and the vill of Embsay to Reginald the prior, for the foundation of a monastery of regular canons.

[19 Oct. 1120x10 Jan. 1135]

Thurstino Dei gracia Ebor archiepiscopo et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Willelmus Meschin et Cecilia uxor mea salutem. Sciatis quod nos damus et concedimus Reginaldo
priori ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis de Skipton\textsuperscript{a}, cum capella sua de Carlton\textsuperscript{b} et omnibus pertinentiis suis,\textsuperscript{b} et totem villam de Emnesey\textsuperscript{c} cum\textsuperscript{b} pertinentiis\textsuperscript{b} et rectis divisii suis, ad fundendam\textsuperscript{b} inde ecclesiam canonicorum\textsuperscript{m} regularium in puram elemosinam pro salute animarum nostrarum et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum. His testibus: H.\textsuperscript{n} capellano\textsuperscript{o}, Reginaldo\textsuperscript{p} Revel,\textsuperscript{q} R. cementario, Everardo camerario.

a. Eborum C, D, E, F. b. matris inserted C. c. de inserted C, D, F. d. meo G. e. Skipton E, G. f. Carleton D, E, F; Karleton G. g. cum replacing et C; cum inserted D, E, F. h. suis omitted C. i. Eumesey C. j. omnibus inserted C, D, E, F, G. k. suis inserted C. l. faciendam replacing fundendam C; fundandam D, E. m. canonificarum (sic) B. n. Henricus D. o. capellanus D, E. p. Reginaldus D, F. q. Revell D, E.

The first date is the earliest possible foundation and latest date given as William Meschin had died by 10 January 1135, at which date Ranulf, his son, made a grant to Calder Abbey (EYC, vii, p. 7). Thurstan was elected to the archbishopric of York 15 August 1114 and consecrated 19 October 1119. He resigned his see 25 January 1140, and died 5 February 1140 (EEA v, p. xxvi-xxx). For his acta confirming the grant of William Meschin and Cecily de Rumilly, and granting licence for the appropriation of Holy Trinity, Skipton and the chapel at Carleton, see EEA v, no. 34.

For another charter issued by Archbishop Thurstan relating to the foundation of the priory of canons at Embsay, and the link with St. Mary's, Huntingdon, see Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 4865/24.

It is likely that Reginald was one of the original canons from Huntingdon, a priory with which Embsay, and later Bolton, was to be connected with for several centuries, see Chapter Three.

3

Memorandum concerning the gift of Cecily de Rumilly of St. Andrew's church, Kildwick, to the canons of Embsay, after the death of William Meschin.

\[\text{[Michaelmas 1130x1155]}\]

\text{B = Coucher Book, fo. 2r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 2r.}

Et\textsuperscript{a} dicta Cecilia, post mortem\textsuperscript{b} domini sui Willelmi de Meschin, dedit dictis canoniciis ecclesiam sancti Andree de Kildwicke cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, prout patet per cartam que sequitur.

a. carta replacing C. b. Willelmi de Meschin' domini sui de ecclesia sancti Andree de Kyldewyke replaces remainder of entry C.

William Meschin is last recorded as alive in Michaelmas 1130 (EYC, vii, p. 5), as William son of Ranulf the vicomte. He is also mentioned in a confirmation of Henry I to Huntingdon Priory (EYC, vii, p. 50).

4

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Cecily de Rumilly to the canons of Embsay of St Andrew's church, Kildwick.

\[\text{[Michaelmas 1130 or 1135x25 Jan. 1140]}\]

\text{B = Coucher Book, fo. 2r. C = Dodsworth MS 9, fo. 219v. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 2r-2v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 1. E = Dodsworth 144, fo. 57v. Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 7.}
Cecilia de Rumelio omnibus has literas audituris vel visuris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse, et mea carta confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et ecclesie sancti Cuthberti Embsaie et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus ecclesiam sancti Andree de Kildwicke cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro anima domini mei Willelmi Meschin et filiorum meorum Ranulphi et Mathiei et pro salute mea et meorum filiarum. His testibus: Bertramo de Bulemer, W. h Flandrensi, Heltone Malo Leporario, Rogero de Pafint, W. j Whithand, Edwardo camerario.

This gift appears to have been made after the death of William Meschin but before the marriage of Cecily de Rumilly and Henry de Tracy, and must have occurred before its confirmation by Thurstan, archbishop of York, making the latest date 25 January 1140, when he resigned his see.

In EEA v (no. 33), which relates to the grant by Archbishop Thurstan of licence to appropriate the church of St. Andrew, Kildwick, Janet Burton questions the date prescribed by C. T. Clay in EYC, vi, no. 7, because of his interpretation of the pro anima clause. However, she does not appear to have been aware of the previous entry in the Coucher Book which states that William Meschin had died before the gift was made. The inclusion of Ranulph and Matthew after their father’s name probably indicates that their deaths had also occurred by the time of this grant, leaving their sisters Avice, Alice and Maud as co-heirs. If the deaths of Ranulph and Matthew are included in the ‘pro anima’ phrase the grant must have been made after 1135 for Ranulph was still alive at this date (EYC, vii, p. 7).

For confirmation by Archbishop Thurstan see EYC, vii, no. 8, from the original in the Hatton Library, also in Mon. Angl., vi, p. 205, no. xii. See also EEA v, no. 33.

5 Memorandum concerning the gift of Cecily de Rumilly of the vill of Kildwick, with the mill of Silsden and the working of the mill, to the canons of Embsay.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 2v.

Dicta Cecilia dedit eisdem canoniciis totam villam de Kildwicke, cum molendino de Sillesden cum opere molendini, prout patet per cartarn que sequitur.

6 Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Cecily de Rumilly to the canons of Saint Mary and Saint Cuthbert, Embsay, of the vill of Kildwick with mill and soc of the mill, up to Aspsick, and all the lands held by Reginald Revel in Sutton, offered by herself and William, nephew of David I of Scotland, son of Duncan, by a knife on the altar of Saint Mary and Saint Cuthbert.

[Michaelmas 1130x1154]
Notification to the archbishop of York, Thurstan, by Cecily de Rumilly of her gift in free, pure and perpetual alms to the canons of Saint Mary and Saint Cuthbert, Embsay, of the mill of Silsden, with multure of the said vill and the workings of the same mill, with all liberties and free customs, setting down rules for the use of the mill, including forfeiture of corn, sack and horses.

A = untraced; once in possession of Danson Richardson Currer, esq.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 2v.
C = Dodsworth MS 9, fo. 220r-220v.
D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 3r, fi 7om Bolton Cartulary, fos. 1, 85.

Pd from facsimile in Craven, 2nd ed. in EYC, vii, no. 4; Facsimile in Craven 2nd ed. p. 162, 3rd ed. p. 448, from original in possession of Danson Richardson Currer, esq.

Karisimo domino et patri suo domino Archiepiscopo Ebor et omnibus Crisi fidelibus presentibus et futuris Cecilia de Rumelio salutem in Domino. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse eam presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancto Cuthberto Emesair et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Sighelesden, cum omni moluta eiusdem ville et opere molendini quod mihi debetur et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas ego habui in predicto molendino sine aliquo retenemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinan tamen aliquo molendinum ab aliquo homine sine voluntate et consensu canonicorum in eadem villa non fiat, nec etiam manu mola habeatur si quis autem de predicta villa renuerit venire ad predictum molendinum, ego et heredes mei compellemus cum illud sequi, ita quod si repertus fuerit veniens ab alio molendino saccus et bladus erunt canonicorum et equus, et foris facturn erunt mea et heredum meorum [...20mm] His testibus: Rainero dapifer®o, Ivo constabulario, Hugone Capellano, Waltero Picot, Willermo Vitand,® Reginaldo Revel®.

[Michaelmas 1130x25 Jan. 40]

William Meschin was alive Michaelmas 1130, and Archbishop Thurstan resigned his see 25 January 1140. Reiner the steward, is probably the same person as Reiner Fleming, as under both names he acted as witness to the charters of William Meschin to St. Mary's, Huntingdon, and of Ranulf Meschin to St. Bees, as well as Cecily de Rumilly's charters to the canons of Embsay. For more detail see EYC, vii, pp. 195-6. It is likely that Ivo was constable of Skipton, as this was the caput of the Skipton fee. As constable Ivo also acts as witness to a benefaction of Helto Mauleverer to the canons of Bolton (CB, nos. 106, 409), and is found in the witness lists of the notifications made by Cecily de Rumilly to Archbishop Thurstan, including the gifts of Helto Mauleverer and of her gift of the mill of Sildsen (CB, nos. 107, 218, 410). C.T. Clay suggests that this person could be the same as Ivo son or brother of William Aschetil, as someone by this name witnesses the charters of Cecily de Rumilly (EYC, vii, p. 288). It seems more likely that Ivo was the son of Aschetil, and therefore the brother of William, as Ivo son of Aschetil appears twice in the witness lists of charters of Cecily (CB, nos. 411, 446). It is possible that Hugh the chaplain is the same person who is described as the scribe of a confirmation made by Cecily (CB, no. 411), as both Ivo and Reginaldo Revel witness this confirmation and the above notification. It seems most likely that the forfeiture refers to sack rather than sac due to the use of saccus rather than sacus, although it is possible that this is a scribal error.
Memorandum concerning the confirmation by Alice, daughter and heir of Cecily de Rumilly, of the mill of Silsden to the canons.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 3r.

Item Alicia filia et heres dicte Cecilie dictum molendinum confirmavit dictis canoniciis prout patet per cartam suam que sequitur.

Gift in pure, free and perpetual alms by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Embsay of the mill of Silsden, with the workings of the mill, as given by her mother. The right to forfeiture of sack and corn to pertain to the canons and that of horses to Alice de Rumilly and her heirs.

Alicia de Rumelia omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem in Domino. Sciatis me concessisse, confirmasse et dedisse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Sighelesden cum omni multura eiusdem ville cum pertinentiis suis et opere molendini et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas Cecilia mater mea habuit in predicto molendino et canoniciis predictis dedit sine aliquo retenemento in liberam, purum et perpetuam elemosinam, ita scilicet quod alius molendinum ab aliquo heredum meorum sine voluntate et assenso canonicerum infra dominicas eiusdem ville non fiat nec manumola

Translation from Embsay to Bolton occurred in 1155. Osbert of Bayeux was the nephew of Archbishop Thurstan and was archdeacon of Richmond 1137x1158 (York Minster Fasti, YAS, RS, 123, i, p. 46). Also see D.E. Greenway, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1200, vi, who has the first occurrence of Osbert the archdeacon as 1121x1128, being witness in a spurious charter (EEA v, no. 43), stating that he retained his style as archdeacon as a lay lord with his lands in Yorkshire, possibly still living in 1194 (Pipe Roll, 6 Richard I, p. 13). For details about Archbishop William fitz Herbert, his suspicious death and the accusations made against Osbert see D. Knowles, The Historian and Character and Other Essays, (Cambridge, 1963), pp. 76-97.

Memorandum concerning the gift by William son of Duncan, nephew of David I of Scotland, son of Duncan, of the vill of Kildwick, with the mill and soc of the mill, to the canons of Embsay.
Gift in alms by William, son of Duncan, nephew of David I of Scotland, to the canons of Embsay of the vill of Kildwick, with the mill and soc of the mill.

[Michaelmas 1130x(1151)1154]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 3r. C = Dodsworth MS 9, fo. 221r. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 3v, from Bolton Cartulary fos. 2, 85.

William was the son of king Duncan II of Scotland and Ethelreda the daughter of Gospatric I, earl of Northumberland, as well as being the nephew of King David I of Scotland. It is unlikely that William son of Duncan would have made this act during the lifetime of William Meschin, who is last recorded as being alive in Michaelmas 1130. William is believed to have died by 1154, but some historians date his death c.1151.

It seems likely that ‘Richard son of Essolf... was probably Richard de Tang [Tong]’ (EYC, vii, p. 59), an idea supported by the benefaction of a certain ‘R. de Tanga filius Essolf’ (CB, no. 370).

Drogo the brevifactor is likely to be the same person as Drogo the chaplain who was a witness to and the scribe of a charter of William son of Duncan and Alice de Rumilly to Fountains Abbey (EYC, vii, pp. 61-2). William son of Duncan appears to have issued at least two charters relating to vill of Kildwick, together with the mill and its soke, for EYC, vii, no. 12, is very similar to the above gift, but with more witnesses. See also Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 83v.

Memorandum concerning the gift by William, son of Duncan, nephew of David I of Scotland) to the canons of Embsay of the church at Broughton.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 3v.

Item dictus Willelmus filius Dunecani, nepos regis Scotie, dedit eisdem canoniciis ecclesiam de Brockton prout patet pera cartarn que sequitur.
Notification to Henry, archbishop of York, and archdeacon Osbert, by William, son of Duncan, nephew of David I of Scotland, of his gift in pure, free and perpetual alms made with his wife Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Embsay to the canons of Embsay of All Saints’ Church, Broughton.

[1147 or 1152x14 Oct. 1153]

The dating of this charter presents several problems, starting with the initial for the archbishop of York. Although all the copies of the charter state that ‘T.’ was archbishop of York it seems unlikely that Thurstan was the archbishop to who this notification was made. It seems probable that ‘T.’ is an error for ‘H.’, for Henry Murdac who was elected as archbishop of York in July 1147, consecrated 7 December 1147, his temporalities restored 1151, and who died 14 October 1153. For further details see J.E. Burton, EEA v, p. xxxii, and for the acta of Archbishop Henry, see ibid. nos. 108-133.

This idea is strengthened by the abbot of Kirkstall Abbey acting as witness. It was under the abbacy of Alexander (1147-1182) that in 1152 the daughter house of Fountains, moved to Kirkstall from the original site at Barnoldswick, where it had been established 19 May 1147. The Thoresby Society have published several volumes relating to the excavations of the Kirkstall site and the chronicles of the abbey, see volumes 16, 42, 43, 48 and 51, but for a history of the abbey see volume 58, G.D. Barnes, Kirkstall Abbey, 1147-1539: An Historical Study. Alexander was the head of Barnoldswick, and later Kirkstall, from 1147 until 1182 (Heads of Religious Houses, i, p. 136).

The foundation of Sawley Abbey occurred at a similar time to that of Kirkstall, on 6 January 1147. Benedict was abbot of Sawley from its foundation until some time after 1148 (Heads of Religious Houses, i, p. 141), with the next abbot for whom there is any detail, Gilbert, occurring on 18 December 1172 (Ibid., i, p. 142).

This appears to be the only reference to Ranulf as constable of Skipton within the Coucher Book.

Memorandum concerning the translation of the canons from Embsay to Bolton with the assent of Alice de Rumilly, and the exchange of lands for her capital
Memorandum quod in anno Domini millesimo centesimo a quinquagesimo quinto in annno regni regis Henrici secunde primo, translati fuerunt dicti canonici per assensum, voluntatem et ordinacionem domine Alicie de Romelly, tunc advocate usque Bolton, quod Alicia dedit dictis canonici capitale manerium suum in excambium allarum terrarum prout patet per cartam. 

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Alice de Rumilly, with the assent of William her son and heir, and of her daughters to the canons of Embsay of the total manor of Bolton, in exchange for the manors of Stirton and Skibeden. The boundaries of the manor of Bolton are from Lumb Gill, under Haw Pike a hedge called Lob Wood, to a moor called Lob Wood, to the river Wharfe, up to Barden Beck, and from there to Cresskeled, to the road from Appletreewick to Halton, and to Moor Beck, and to Hambleton and then to Lumb Gill Head on the moor next to Lob Wood. Warranty clause.


It would appear that Alice de Rumilly made this charter following the death of her husband, William son of Duncan, which, at its earliest occurred c.1151, but may have happened as late as 1154. 1155 is the year stated in the preceding document in which the canons are believed to have moved from their original site at Embass to the location which was to be their home until the Dissolution. Osbert the archdeacon is, probably, Osbert of Bayeux, the nephew of Archbishop Thurstan.
Rumel' pro [fo. 4v] Scibeton et Stratton\textsuperscript{a} sicut carta eiusdem Adelic\textsuperscript{[i]e} testatur. T[este] com\textsuperscript{[ite]} Reg\textsuperscript{inaldo} apud Nottingeham\textsuperscript{b}.

- a. Hen' E.  
- b. et Aquitan\textsuperscript{orum} omitted C.  
- c. Eborac\textsuperscript{ir} \textsuperscript{(sic)} B; Eborascira E.  
- d. Cutberti C, E.  
- e. in omitted E.  
- f. Boelton C, D.  
- g. Stretton C; Stratton E.  
- h. Notinge\textsuperscript{ham} C, D.

Henry II was absent from England 10 January 1156-c. 8 April 1157, 14 August 1158-25 January 1163 (Handbook of British Chronology, p. 36) and it seems probable that he confirmed the gift of Alice de Rumilly shortly after it was made than after a significant gap.

Henry II and Reginald, earl of Cornwall were present in Nottingham during February 1155, when Reginald witnessed a charter to St. Hilda's Abbey, Whitby, and January 1158, when Reginald witnessed a charters to the bishop of Lincoln and Furness Abbey (see Eyton, Itinerary, pp. 6, 34), and it seems likely that the confirmation occurred during one of those visits. However, it is certain that this grant was made between the accession of Henry II and the death of Reginald in 1175.

18

Memorandum concerning the gifts by Alice de Rumilly of all churches, lands and tenements to the canons when at Embsay and to the church of Bolton and the canons there.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 4v.

Dicta Alic\textsuperscript{[ia]} de Rumel' omnes ecclesias, terras et tenementa eisdem canonicis prius Emmesei manentibus datas ecclesie de Bolton et canonicis tunc ibi manen\textsuperscript{[tibus]} et successoribis suis imperpetuum concessit et confirmavit unacum aliquibus libertatibus prout patet\textsuperscript{a} cartas suas que sequitur.\textsuperscript{b}

- a. per omitted B.  
- b. se\textsuperscript{quentur} \textsuperscript{(sic)} B.

19

Confirmation by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Bolton of the gift of all the lands and possessions given by William Meschin and Cecily de Rumilly, her parents, to the canons when at Embsay, namely the vill of Embsay, in length from the boundaries of the vills of Skipton and Skibeden to the boundary of the vill of Rylstone, and Barden, and in width from the hedge of her demesne land of Crookrise Wood to Rowton Beck; the vill of Kildwick with the mill and soc of the mill and hedge; a place called Stead; all the land between Posforth Gill and Spectesbeck and from the Wharfe to Washburne, also the gift by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Bolton the place and whole vill of Bolton for the foundation of a church of regular canons as is in her charter; 8s. rent for land in Halton of Aldred son of Clibern; and four measures of land in Skipton; twelve bovates of land in Malham which Helto Mauleverer gave to the canons; free chase in all their lands and woods in her fee, and all tithes of beasts of chase caught in her chase in her demesne woods in the chase in Craven, in free, pure and perpetual alms.

[1155x(1158) Michaelmas 1159]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 4v-5r.  
C = Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 11r with seal sketch. Obverse: gimmel ring of two annuletts with a roundedel in each of the eight central segments, and a fleur-de-lys in each of the four outer segments. Legend: + SIGILLUM : HAELIZ : DE RUMELI : 239
Aeliz de Rumelyo omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse, pro me et heredibus meis, Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Boltonf et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes illas terras et possessiones quas Willelmus5 Meschin' pater meusd et Cecilia mater mea2 dederunt et concesserunt dicte ecclesie sancte Marie et sancti Cuthberti1b et canoniciis eiusdem ecclesie tunc apud Embesel, nunc apud Bolton' commorantibus abk de dicto loco de Embesel' usque Boltonm de voluntate assensu et ordinatione mea translatis; scilicet villam de Embesai cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, aquis, moris, pascuis et pasturis, videlicet a divisio villarum de Skipton et Skibedon, usque ad divisas ville de Rilleston et Berden in longitudine, etp dominica haia mea de Crokeris usque in le Routandebeke in latitudine sine ullo retenemento; villam de Childwicke' cum molendino et socha molendini et haya cum omnibus aliiis pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, aquis, moris, pascuis et pasturis cum suis rectis divisis. x Concedo etiam1 eisdem canoniciis et confirmo locum qui Stede dictur et totam terram inter Poseford et Spectesbeck et aqua de Wherfem usque adx Walkesburne. y Preterea do et concedo et hae presenti carta confirmo prefate ecclesie de Bolton' locum ipsum et totam villam de Bolton' ad fundendam1b ibidem ecclesiam canonicae regularium cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et suis rectis divisis, sicut patet in carta mea quam inde habent, et octo solidatos redditus in Halton de terra Aldredi filii Cliberni, et in Skipton quatuor mansuros [fo. 5r] terre et in Malgum6d duodecim8 bovatas terre quas Helt' Mallefer efis dedit. Preterea concedo prefate ecclesie et canoniciis de Bolton libera chaciam in omnibus terris et boscis suis, in feodo meo ad omnimodos feras schaciandas et capiendas et omnem decimam feram' captam in chacia' mea in dominios boscis meis in schaciis in Craven. Quare volo ut prenominata ecclesia sancte Marie de Bolton et canonici eiusdem ecclesie habeant et teneant omnes supracticas terras et possessiones et libertates bene et in pace, iuste et honorifice libere et quiete in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine ullo retenemento imperpetuum, ita libere sicut aliqua elemosina liberius concedi vel confirmari [...15 mm].

The canons moved from Embsay to Bolton in 1155, and the latest date suggested is due to the death of Adam son of Swain, which had occurred before Michaelmas 1159 (EYC, iii, p. 319). This last date maybe slightly earlier, if Osbert the archdeacon only used his religious title during his ecclesiastical career, which spanned between 1137 and 1158.
Confirmation in pure and free alms by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Bolton of the vill of Kildwick, from the boundary of Farnhill to the boundary of Silsden, namely to Aspsick, with all appurtenances. Also the gift by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of a good piece of land in all of her vill and hamlets for the tithe barns of the canons, common pasture for their cattle during autumn, in wood, moor and pasture, and free passage with wagons and horses carrying tithes and goods over her lands, with the canons making compensation for any damage they cause to the corn or meadows of Alice.

[1155xMichaelmas 1187]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 5r.

Adeliza de Rumelio omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et canoniciis meis de Bolton’ totam villam de Kildwicke a divisis de Farnhill usque ad divisas de Silehesden scilicet usque in Aspesick cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram elemosinam,liberam ab omni re et servitio seculari.

Do etiam et concedo eisdem canoniciis bonam placeam in singulis villis meis et hamlettis ad grangias suas decimarum faciendas ubi melius voluerint pro comodo suo, et communem pasturam omnibus averiis suis cum propriis averiis meis, tempore autumnni, tam in boscis quam in moris et campis, qui decimas suas cariaverint pro me et hereditibus meis, et liberum transitum cum plaustris carectis et equis ultra terras meas et pasturas cariandi decimas suas, et alia bona sua ubi voluerint sine impedimento mei vel heredum meorum. Et hec pro salute anime mee et heredum meorum. Et si damnum fecerint in bladis vel pratis meis emendab[un]t damnum secundum quantitatem damni [...10mm]

Hii sunt testes: Osmundus capellanu (sic) B.

The earliest date of 1155 is the year in which the canons moved to Bolton, and the latest the death of Alice de Rumilly, which had occurred before Michaelmas 1187 (EYC, vii, p. 13).

Gift by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Bolton of acquittance from bridge, carriage, quay, aid, and all other tolls within and without Skipton when buying or selling, with free passage to the fair at Embsay by ways and lanes and in her moors, woods and pastures, excepting through corn and meadows.

[1155xMichaelmas 1157]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 5v.

Aeliz’ de Rumelio omnibus hominibus salutem. Sciatis quod ego do et concedo pro me et hereditibus meis Deo et canoniciis de Boulton, talem libertatem, quod ipsi et proprii homines sui quieti sint ab omnibus pontaggiis, cariaggiis, scaciis, auxiliis et ab omni prestantione thelonii infra villam de Skipton et extra ubicunque thelonium prestari debet in terris meis qualitercunque emunt vel vendunt, sive in mercandis[is] sive extra simul⁶ cum libero transitu et exitu omnibus venientibus et redeuntibus cum quibuscumque averiis ad feriam suam de Emesey per vías et semitas et extra in moris, boscis meis et
pasturis, exceptis bladis et pratis tantum [... 10mm] Hii sunt testes: Osbertus archidiaconus, Rogerus Tempest et Rogerus de Fafington.\textsuperscript{b}

\begin{enumerate}
  \item a. simil (\textit{sic}) B. \quad \textit{b. witness list given in ablative.}
\end{enumerate}

The earliest date of 1155 is the year in which the canons moved to Bolton, and the latest the death of Alice de Rumilly, which had occurred before Michaelmas 1187 (\textit{EYC}, vii, p. 13).

For the inspeximus of this charter made by Edward I see Chatsworth Charter, B3, 11065/54 (Appendix 2, no. 55). \textit{EYC}, vii, no. 21 is a copy of the above charter taken from the inspeximus issued by Edward I (Charter Roll, 33 Edward I; Pd. in \textit{C. Ch. R.}, 1300-1326, p. 52).

\section*{22}

\textbf{Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry [II] to the canons of Embsay of a fair to be held for three days at the feast of St. Cuthbert in autumn, with tolls, liberties and free customs as are held at the fair at Richmond.}

\begin{flushright}
[19 Dec. 1154x1178 (Sept. 1155 or Aug. 1158)], Winchester
\end{flushright}

\begin{enumerate}
  \item B = Coucher Book, fo. 5v. \quad \textit{C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 5r, abstract.}
\end{enumerate}

\begin{enumerate}
  \item H. Dei gracia rex Angl[orurn],\textsuperscript{a} dux Norman[norum] et Aquit[anorum], comes Andeg[avorum) archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus et omnibus ballivis suis et fidelibus salutem in Domino. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Cuthberti de Embseid et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus unam seriam ad festum sancti Cuthberti in autumno per tres dies in liberam et puram et perpetuum elemosinam, cum eisdem tolnetis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas ad seriam de Richemund\textsuperscript{d} concessimus in omnibus habendam. Quare volo et precicio quod predicti canonici de Embeseya habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete et pacifice hanc meam donationem absque omni impedimento et impetitione alquorum meorum fidelium. Et concedo quod homines illuc venientes et inde redeuntes habeant meam firmam pacem. Teste Ricardo de Luci apud Wyncestriam.\textsuperscript{c}
\end{enumerate}

\begin{enumerate}
  \item a. Anglie (\textit{sic}) B. \quad \textit{b. Embesaya C, D.} \quad \textit{d. Wyncestraam C, D.}
\end{enumerate}

No reference can be found to Richmond Fair at this date. Although the grant of a fair is made to the canons of Embsay it seems likely that the priory had moved to Bolton by this point. Another possibility is that the canons did not move to Bolton until the later months of 1155, perhaps around the feast-day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the patron saint of the priory.

\begin{enumerate}
  \item Richard de Lucy acted as regent for Henry II when the king was abroad, retiring in 1178. Henry II was in Winchester in September 1155 and August 1158, with Richard de Lucy in attendance, and it would seem likely that the grant was made during these periods (see Eyton, \textit{Itinerary}, pp. 13, 39). This charter is recorded in an inspeximus issued by Edward I to the canons of Bolton in 1305 (CB, no. 24), and it is from this inspeximus that C.T. Clay made his transcript (\textit{EYC}, vii, no. 20).
\end{enumerate}

\section*{23}

\textbf{Memorandum concerning the fair of Embsay, and its extension from three days to five.}

\begin{flushright}
B = Coucher Book, fo. 5r.
\end{flushright}

Memorandum quod quia non habuimus seriam de Embesicia nisi per tres dies durante...
24

Inspeximus by Edward I to the canons of Bolton of the fair held at Embsay at the feast of St. Cuthbert retaining the liberties and free customs originally granted by Henry [II], with an extension to five days.

29 March 1305, Westminster


The bishop of Durham at this date was Anthony Bek, against whom the prior of Bolton had acted on behalf of the archbishop of York in 1292, presumably as part of a scheme to secure the appropriation of Carleton church (I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, p. 62; A. H. Thompson, St. Mary-in-Wharfedale, pp. 76, 78).

The bishop of Coventry and Lichfield was Walter Langton, who was bishop between 1296 and 1321. He was the treasurer of Edward I, being appointed 28 September 1295. Walter Langton was also the master of the hospital of St. Leonard’s, York, on of the houses with which Bolton Priory made business transactions with, such as the exchange of rents from property in Appletreewick and Blake Street, York (CB, no. 212, see also CB, no. 210).

John of Halton was bishop of Carlisle between 1292 and 1324.

Simon of Ghent was consecrated as bishop of Salisbury 20 October 1297, and died 2 April 1315.

Robert Clifford is, probably, the same person as the Robert Clifford who held Skipton Castle, following its brief tenure by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, and Piers de Gaveston.

Halton East is part of the parish of Skipton, as is Eastby, whilst Scosthrop is in the parish of Kirkby Malham.

Memorandum concerning the manor of Halton, the hamlet of Eastby and land in the vill of Scosthrop held by the canons of Bolton, comprising three carucates of land of the lords of Skipton Castle, two carucates of land of the lords of Eshton in pure alms and one carucate of land by the gift of Henry the mason (le Macon') which they hold from the heirs of Lord Henry of Keighley, in free, pure and perpetual alms, confirmed by Edward III, in Halton, two carucates of land of the lords of Skipton Castle, and one and a half carucates of land of the lords of Skipton Castle in Scosthrop.

Memorandum quod prior et conventus de Boulton tenent manerium de Halton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis pro sex carucatis terre. Quod quidem manerium emerunt et habuerunt a diversis hominibus, partem etiam ex emptione et partem ex donatione prout patet per cartas in thesaurario nostro inventas, quas non oportet ostendere nisi contingat, nos de dicta terra implacitari, et tenent dictum manerium, videlicet tres carucatas terra, de dominis castri de Skipton', per forinsecum servitium homagium tantum excepto, quantum pertinet ad tres carucatas terre, ubi quatuordecim² carucate terre faciunt féodí uniús militís; et duas carucatas terre tenent de heredibus et dominis de Eston' in puram elemosinam; et unam carucatam terre de dono Henrici le Macon', quam tenent de heredibus domini Henrici de Kighley, tanquam de assignato dicti Henrici le Macon', in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et ab illustri domino Edwardo rege Anglie, tempore quo erat dominus castri de Skipton confirmatam. Ad hec est sciemendum quod dicti prior et conventus de Boulton tenent hamletum de Eastbie de dominis castri de Skipton [fo. 7r]² pro duabus carucatis terre faciendo forinseco, servitio, homaggio tantum excepto, quantum pertinet ad duas carucatas terre, ubi quatuordecim² carucatas terre faciunt féodium uniús militís. Tenent etiam unam carucatam et dimidiam terre in villa de Scothorpe de dominis castri de Skipton' per forinseco servitium, homaggio tantum
excepto, quantum pertinet ad unam carucatam terre et dimidiam ubi quatuordecim carucatas terre faciunt feodum unius militis prout patet a cartas inferius per ordinem annotatas. Et si contingat ipsos de aliquibus terris in hamletto de Eastby, sine in villa de Scothorpe implacitari, inventen cartas de dictis terris in thesaurario suo sufficienter.

a. quatuordecem (sic) B.  b. Heading Halton et Eastby B.  c. quatuordecem (sic) B.  d. per omitted B.

The lordship of Skipton Castle descended from Robert de Rumilly to Cecily de Rumilly, his daughter, to Alice de Rumilly, Cecily's daughter by her first marriage, and then to Cecily de Rumilly, by whom it entered into the hands of the counts of Aumale through her marriage to William le Gros (Complete Peerage, new ed., i, pp. 350-7).

26

Confirmation by William de Forz [III], count of Aumale, to the canons of Bolton of the whole vill of Eastby, with its appurtenances, to hold in chief of him and his heirs, which John son of Walter son of Helto had surrendered in William's court, three carucates of land in the vill of Halton, with appurtenances, which Richard de Pinkeny had surrendered in William's court, and fourteen bovates of land in Scothrop, both in demesne and service, making fealty, relief, suit of the court of Skipton and all services, excepting homage, to William and his heirs. Warranty clause.

[18 Sept. 1241x1260]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus de Fortibus comes Albemarlie salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton et priori et conventui eiusdem loci quod habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris in capite totam villam de Eastby cum pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento, quam Iohannes filius Walteri filii Elte aliquiduo de nobis tenuit et nobis in curia nostra de Skipton reddidit. Concessimus etiam eisdem tres carucatas terre in villa de Halton cum pertinentiis, sine aliquo retenemento, quas Ricardus de Pinkeny de nobis tenuit in eadem villa et nobis similiter reddidit in eadem curia. Preterea concessimus et confirmavimus, predictis priori et conventui quatuordecim bovatras terre cum pertinentiis in Scothorpe, tam in dominico quam in servitio; tenendas et habendas sibi et successoribus suis libere et quiete de nobis et heredibus nostris seu nostris successoribus imperpetuum, faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris fidelitatem, relevium, sectam curie de Skipton et omnia alia servitia ad dictas terras pertinentia, excepto tantum homaggio. Et si contingat dictum priorern [fo. 7v] et conventum vel eorum successores de predictis terris seu aliqua parte dictarum terrarum implacitari ad nullum tenebimur eis rationem huius confirmationis et concessionis warrantiam [...10mm]. In cuibus rei testimonium presenti scripto cyrographato tam signum nostram quam signum prioris et conventus mutuo fecimus apposui [...15mm]. Hiis testibus: domino Roberto Daniel senescallo nostro, domino Ricardo de Bolebech, domino Iohanne de Eston', domino Henrico de Daiville, domino Iohanne le Vavasur, Thoma de Lelle, Willemo de Marton', Petro Gilotto, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton, Everardo d forestario, Ada de sancto Martino, Gerardo de sancto Iohanne, Iohanne de Nuttill et aliis.
Robert Daniel is recorded as steward of William de Forz III in 1256 among the witnesses to an indenture relating to St. Sepulchre’s Hospital, Hedon (EYC, vii, p. 290, from Poulson, Holderness, ii, p. 195). He later became a justice in eyre (B. English, The Lords of Holderness, p. 66-7). Five of the witnesses, with William de Forz III appear in CB, no. 279, dated Pentecost 1257, thereby suggesting the later end of the lordship of William de Forz III. William de Forz III received livery of homage 18 September 1241 and died 1260.

Gift by John of Eshton to the canons of Bolton of twelve bovates of land in Halton, with appurtenances, being nine bovates of land with a capital messuage, toft and croft, and the hommage and service for two bovates of land from Robert son of Geoffrey of Eshton, pertaining to the said two bovates, one bovate of land which the canons have by the gift of Roger son of Aldred. Also a gift by the said John to the canons of Ivo Roch with his suit of court, to be held with all liberties, easements and common rights, making foreign service service for twelve bovates where fourteen bovates makes a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1214x9 Dec. 1234]

A = Chatsworth Charters, B1, PB6. Not endorsed; 192x135mm [20mm tag fold]; seal: white wax, round. Obverse: lion with curling tail passant to left. Legend illegible; damaged; 35mm. Document damaged, 60x35mm missing top left.
B = Coucher Book, fos. 7v-8r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 5v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 5, abstract. Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 147.

[Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie\textsuperscript{a} filiis, ad quos presens\textsuperscript{b} scriptum pervenerit Johannes de Eston eternam salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et \textsuperscript{c} concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton\textsuperscript{c} et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duodecim bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in] villa de Halton\textsuperscript{d}, siclicet [n]ovem bovata\textsuperscript{e} [terre], cum capitali mesuagio, cum toftis et crofts, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis quas tenui in dominico meo, et servicia et homanagium\textsuperscript{f} Roberti filii Gallfridi de Eston\textsuperscript{g}, de duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis, quas idem\textsuperscript{d} Rob[ertus] tenuit de me in villa de Halton\textsuperscript{f}, et unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis quam predicti canonic\textsuperscript{h} habent de dono Rogeri filii Aldredi. Et insuper dedi eisdem canonicibus Yvonom Roch cum secta sua. Hec omnia dedi eis tenenda et habenda de me et heredibus mei libere et quiete, integre et plene, cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamentis et communis predicte ville pertinentibus, faciendo forinsecum servicia quantum pertinet ad duodecim bovatas terre in feodo militis quod [est quatuodecim e] auncatarum [terre]. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis canonicis predictam terram cum suis perf[inentiis et pre]nominatis contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willemo de Hebed\textsuperscript{e}, Petro Gwillot,\textsuperscript{g} Eustachio [de] Rillest\textsuperscript{[on]}, Rogero de Kichelay, Symone\textsuperscript{d} de Marton\textsuperscript{f}, Ranulfo de Otterburn,\textsuperscript{j} Ricardo clerico de eadem, Willelmo clerico de Malgh[u]m\textsuperscript{e}, Eg[fidio] M[jaul]ev[er]er, Raynero de\textsuperscript{[l]} [Scothj]or[p], Roberto [cemen]tario de Skipt\textsuperscript{[on]} et aliis.

According to C.T. Clay John of Eshton was under age in 1214 (EYC, vii, p. 234), however he has used Giles Mauveverer to obtain the earliest date of c.1220. For the Eshton fee see EYC, vii, pp. 222-33.

William of Hebden had died by 9 December 1234, when his daughter was party to a final concord concerning land in Thorpe and Burnsall (Yorkshire Fines, 1232-1246, p. 28). For information on the Hebden fee see EYC, vii, pp. 248-52.

Confirmation in perpetual alms by John of Eshton to the canons of Bolton of the gift of Peter of Carleton of half a carucate of land in the vill of Halton, with appurtenances and with all liberties and customs, making foreign service for half a carucate of land where fourteen carucates make a knight’s fee, together with a gift in pure and perpetual alms by John of Eshton to the canons of Bolton of one assart in the territory of Halton called Aylmeskoch. Warranty clause.

[1214 or 9 Dec. 1234x1258]

A = Chatsworth Charters, K 17. Not endorsed; 195x90mm [c.12mm tag fold]; seal and tag missing; sealed on the tag method I.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 8r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 6r, from Coucher Book, fo. 6, abstract. Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 147.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes de Estono a eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et antececessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus dimidiam carucatam terre cum suis pertinentiis in villa de Halton illam scilicet quam idem canonici habent ex dono Petri de Karleton; tenendam et habendam in perpetuum elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad eandem terram spectantibus infra villam et extra, solutam et quietam ab omni impetictione mei vel successorum meorum salvo forinseco servicio, quantum pertinet dimidie carucate terre ubi xiiij carucate faciunt feodum militis. Insper dedi eisdem canonici et presenti scripto confirmavi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unum assartum in territorio eiusdem ville quod vocatur Aylmeskoch pro salute anime mee et successorum meorum, et illud idem assartum ego Iohannes et heredes mei warantizabimus et defendemus predictis canonici contra omnes homines inperpetuum. His testibus: Eustachio de Rilleston, Symone de Marton, Willelmo filio eius, Ricardo Tempest, Willemo Mauleverer de Bethmesl, Iohanne fratre eius, Petro Golot, Roberto Cuvil, Ricardo de Oterburý, Roberto de Fecheserg, Ricardo Mynum de Skipt, Roberto de Fernhille, Ambrosio de Cunetp et aliis.

The earliest date of 1214 is suggested as John of Eshton was under age in this year. However 9 December 1234 maybe more accurate if the omission of William of Hebben from the witnesses is due to his death. Eustace of Rylstone II died before 16 October 1258, ‘when Mabel his widow gave half a mark for a writ’ (EYC, vii, p. 266). He had attained full age by 1231, when he was a knight on grand assize, but ‘in a case of 1273 Elias of Rylstone III asserted that his father Eustace was under age when William of Hebben, his guardian, had presented to a moieties’ which related to Burnsall in 1228 (EYC, vii, pp. 265-6). For information on the Rilstone fee see EYC, vii, pp. 263-72.
Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by John son of John of Eshton to the canons of Bolton of two carucates of land with toft and croft in the vill of Halton, and all appurtenances, which his father enfeoffed. Warranty clause.

[1267x1284]

A = Chatsworth Charters, K 18. Not endorsed; 221x79mm [17mm tag fold]; seal and tag missing; sealed on the tag method 1.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 8v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 6r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 6, abstract.
Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 147.


John, the father of the benefactor, John of Eshton, had died by 1267 (EYC, vii, p. 225). John le Vavasour died some time between 1283 and 1285, with William Mauleverer of Beamsley dying at a similar time, 1283x1284 (EYC, vii, pp. 170,118). However it is probable that this quitclaim was made towards earlier end of date range as confirmation would have occurred within a reasonable time after death of John of Eshton, father of the present confirmer.

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert son of John of Eshton to the canons of Bolton, of two carucates of land with toft and croft, and all appurtenances, in the vill of Halton, which they are accustomed to hold from John, his brother, feoffed by his father, not withstanding a convent made in the royal court between the said Robert and John, his brother. Warranty clause.

[14 Jan. 1272x12 Jan. 1284]

A = Chatsworth Charters, B1, PB7. Not endorsed; (On tag fold: istam cartam non oporte osted'e);

Ego vero predictus Robertus et [her]edes mei [vel mei assignati predictas [duas carucatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus] in liberam [pura] et perpetuam elemosina [sic] predictum est contra omnes homines in omnibus warran]tizabimus, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium hui scripto sigillum meum duxi apponendum. His testibus: domi[n]o Iohanne Wavasour,\( \text{e} \) domino Roberto de Plumpton,\( \text{f} \) Willelmo\( \text{g} \) Mauleverer\( \text{h} \) de Bethe[n]esley,\( \text{g} \) Rogero Tempest, Willelmo de Mart[on], [fo. 9v]\( \text{b} \) Iohanne Gilliot,\( i \) Willelmo filio Rober[i] de Skypton,\( j \) Everardo Fauvel,\( k \) Radulfo\( l \) [filio Everardi, Elia\( m \) de Kighley et] aliis.

The text in squared brackets has been taken from B.

There is no clear reason why this charter should be marked 'istam cartam non oportet ostende'.

This charter would have been made at a similar time to the final concord between Robert of Eshton and John his brother on the 14 January 1272 (CB, no. 158).

William Mauleverer of Beaumont had died by 12 January 1284 ‘when the escheator was ordered to take into the king’s hand the lands lately belonging to William Mauleverer, tenant-in-chief’ (EYC, vii, p. 118).

31 Gift in free, pure, and perpetual alms by Henry the mason to the canons of Bolton of a year’s rent which he has in the vill of Halton, including 2s. 8d. from Adam de Carmeslade and Aliena his wife for two bovates of land, 16d. from Robert son of Adam de Carmeslade for one bovate of land, 3s. 8d. from Adam son of Thomas for two and a half bovates of land, 2s. from Richard Dillock for one bovate of land, 2s. from Amahilla de Mira and Matilda Caterays, sisters, for one bovate of land, and 1d. from Richard son of Amahilla for half a bovate of land, with homage,
guardianship, reliefs, escheats of the said tenements and marriage portions of the heirs, as well as a quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms for a certain sum of money by Henry the mason to the canons of Bolton of 20d. of rent for two bovates of land in Halton. Warranty clause.

[1261(1273)x17 Oct. 1277]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 9v-10r. C = Dodsworth MS 148, fo. 84v-85v.

Sciunt omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus le Macon de Skipton dedi, concessi et haec presenti carta mea confirmai Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum annuum redditum quem habui in villa de Halton sine aliquo retenemento; videlicet de Ada de Carmelade et Aliena uxore eius et eorum heredibus duos solidos et octo denarios argentii ad duos anni terminos sciilicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hience et aliam medietatem ad Pentecost pro duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis quas de me tenuerunt in eadem villa, et de Roberto filio Ade de Carmelade et heredibus suis sex decem denarios per annum ad eosdem terminos pro una bovata terre cum pertinentiis quam de me tenuit in eadem villa, et de Ada filio Thorne et heredibus suis tres solidos et octo denarios per annum ad eosdem terminos pro duabus bovatis terre et dimidia terre cum pertinentiis quas de me tenuit in eadem villa, et de Ricardo Dillock et heredibus suis duos solidos per annum ad eosdem terminos pro una bovata terre cum pertinentiis quam de me tenuerunt in eadem villa, et de Ricardo filio Amabilli et heredibus suis unum annuum redditionem viginti denariorum quos mihi reddere soletant pro duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis quas de me tenuerunt in eadem villa; tenenda et habenda eisdem priori et conventui et eorum successoribus libere, quiete, bene et in pace et solute sicut aliique reliogisi liberius et quietius in libera, pura et perpetua elemosina tenere potuerunt vel aliquo tempore consuerunt. Ego vero predictus Henricus et heredes vel mei assignati omnes predictos redditus cum omnibus predictorum tenementorum et cum maritagiis heredum precedentia, cum ad hoc evenerit et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis quae mihi de predictis tenentibus et tenentiis aliquo iure in aliquo tempore pertinere potuerint sine aliquo retenemento. Concessi etiam pro me et heredibus meis et omnino quietaclamavi predictis canoniciis de Bolton et eorum successoribus unum annuum redditum viginti denariorum quos mihi reddere soletant pro duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis quas de me tenuerunt in eadem villa; tenenda et habenda eisdem priori et conventui et eorum successoribus libere, quiete, bene et in pace et solute sicut aliique reliogisi liberius et quietius in libera, pura et perpetua elemosina tenere potuerunt vel aliquo tempore consuerunt. Ego vero predictus Henricus et heredes vel mei assignati omnes predictos redditus cum omnibus predictorum tenementorum et heredum suorum, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus contra omnes mortales warrantabimus, acquietabimus sicut predictum est in omnibus et imperpetuum defendemus. Pro hac autem donacione et concessione carte confirmatione et quietaclamatione dederunt mihi predicti prior et conventus unam summam pecunie premanibus in mea necessitate. In cuius rei testimonium hanc cartam sigillo mei impressione roboravi [...10mm]. His testibus: domino Johanne le Vavasour, domino Roberto de Plumpton, Willelmo de Malleverer de Bethmesley, Rogerio Tempest, Willelmo de Marton, Eustachio de Rilleston, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton, Radulfillo filio Everardi, Evarardo Fauvel, Ada filio Roberti de Halton et multis aliis.

a. de replacing le. b. Hyeme C. c. xvi C. d. I C. e. et de Roberto filio Ada ... tenuit in eadem villa noted in margin C. f. Dillocke C. g. Caterrais C. h. exscaetis (sic) B; omitted C. i. et C.
The later proposed early date is due to Eustace of Rylstone III succeeding his father after 1273 (EYC, vii, p. 266), with the notion that he would have acted as witness after his father’s death. Roger Tempest also succeeded his father at a similar time, by 1273. Eustace of Rylstone had died by 17 October 1277, at which point the custody of his heir was demised to John de Collingham (CFR, 1272-1307, p. 82).

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry of Keighley, knight, to the canons of Bolton of all lands and tenements in Halton and Skipton, both in service and in demesne, of the gift of Henry the mason, and all his tenements in Newsholme in the Aire valley and the parish of Keighley, both in demesne and service, together with the advowson of the church of Keighley, with the said Henry being received in good spirit into the church. Warranty clause.

[1280xEaster 1314]

Universis Cristi fidelibus prescriptum visurum vel auditurum Henricus de Kighley miles salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse et confirmasse priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et eorum successoribus imperpetuum omnes terras et tenementa que habent, tam in servitio quam in dominico, de dono quondam Henrici le Macon in Halton et Skipton [fo. 10v] et omnia tenementa que habui in Neusum in valle de Aire et in parochia de Kichelay, tam in domanico quam in servitio, unacum advocacione ecclesie de Kighlay; tenenda et habenda in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, solumt et quietam ab omni seculari servitio pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum. Ego vero et heredes mei vel mei assignati omnia predicta tenementa, unacum advocacione ecclesie superius memorate contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosinam. Pro hoc autem concessione et confirmatione receperunt me prefati prior et conventus in bonis spiritualibus que fuerunt in ecclesia antedicta. His testibus: dominis Roberto de Plumptona, Thoma de Alta Ripa, Roberto de Stivetona, militibus, Johanne de Kighlay et alii.

The earliest date relates to the year in which the father of Henry of Keighley was still alive. The later date is the point before which the benefactor had died. For information on the Keighley family see W.P. Baildon, ‘The Keighley family’, YAJ, 27, (1924), pp. 1-109, and for Henry of Keighley, pp. 11-21. It is possible that John of Keighley of Skipton was the brother of the benefactor.

For reference to a pension from the church of Keighley see EEA v, nos. 35, 109. Newsholme is in the parish of Gisburn. It seems most likely that Halton East, rather than Halton West, is being referred to in this charter, for the former lies in the parish of Skipton whilst the latter is in Long Preston.
Inspeximus by Edward III of the charter of Henry the mason of Skipton to the canons of Bolton of annual rents in Halton in free, pure and perpetual alms.

30 March 1305, Westminster

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministriis, et omnibus balliviis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam Henrici le Machon de Skipton quam fecit Deo et ecclesie beate Marie Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in hec verba: Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus le Machon' de Skipton dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elmosinam totum annum reddidit quem habui in villa de Halton sine aliquo retenemento; videlicet de Ada e de Caronslade et Aliena uxore eius et eorum heredibus duos solidos et octo denarios argenti ad duos anni terminos, sericic medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hieme et aliam medietatem ad Pentecost' pro duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis quas de me tenuerunt in eadem villa, et de Roberto filio Ade de Caronslade et heredibus suis sexdecem denarios per annum ad eosdem terminos pro una bovata terre cum pertinentiis quam de me tenuit in eadem villa, et de Ada filio Thome et heredibus suis tres solidos et octo denarios per annum ad eosdem terminos pro duabus bovatis et dimidia terre cum pertinentiis suas de me tenuit in eadem villa, et de Ricardo Dilloc et heredibus suis duos solidos per annum ad eosdem terminos pro una bovata terre cum pertinentiis quam de me tenuit in eadem villa. Et de Ricardo filio Amabille et heredibus suis unum denarium pro una bovata terre cum pertinentiis quam de me tenuit in eadem villa, unam curam homagiis, wardis, releviis, esc aes predictorum tenementorum et cum maritagiis, heredibus predictorum tenenturn, cum ad hoc evenirit et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis, que mihi de predictis tenentibus et tenementis aliquo iure in aliquo tempore pertinere potuerunt sine aliquo retenemento. Concessi etiam pro me et heredibus meis et omnino quietumclamavi predictis canoniciis de Bolton' et eorum successoribus unum annum reddidit viginti denarii pro duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis suas de me tenuerunt in eadem villa; tenenda et habenda eisdem priori et conventui et eorum successoribus libere, quiete, bene et in pace et solute sicut aliqui religiosi liberius et quietius in libera, pura et perpetua elmosina tenere potuerunt vel aliquo tempore consuerunt. Ego vero predictus Henricus et heredes vel mei assignati predictus redditus cum omnibus servituis predictorum tenentium et heredum suorum et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus contra omnes mortales warrantabimus [fo. 11r] filio Ade de Caronslade et heredibus suis sexdecem denarios per annum ad eosdem terminos pro una bovata terre cum pertinentiis quam de me tenuit in eadem villa. Et de Ricardo filio Amabille et heredibus suis unum denarium pro una bovata terre cum pertinentiis quam de me tenuit in eadem villa, unam curam homagiis, wardis, releviis, escaetis predictorum tenementorum et cum maritagiis, heredibus predictorum tenenturn, cum ad hoc evenirit et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis, que mihi de predictis tenentibus et tenementis aliquo iure in aliquo tempore pertinere potuerunt sine aliquo retenemento. Concessi etiam pro me et heredibus meis et omnino quietumclamavi predictis canoniciis de Bolton' et eorum successoribus unum annum reddidit viginti denarii pro duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis suas de me tenuerunt in eadem villa; tenenda et habenda eisdem priori et conventui et eorum successoribus libere, quiete, bene et in pace et solute sicut aliqui religiosi liberius et quietius in libera, pura et perpetua elmosina tenere potuerunt vel aliquo tempore consuerunt. Ego vero predictus Henricus et heredes vel mei assignati predictus redditus cum omnibus servituis predictorum tenentium et heredum suorum et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus contra omnes mortales warrantabimus [fo. 11v] acuetiabimus sicut predictum est in omnibus et imperpetuum defendemus. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione carte confirmatione et quietaclamatione dederunt mihi predicti prior et conventus unam summam pecunie premanibus in mea necessitate. In cuius rei testimonium hanc cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne le Vavasor, domino
Memorandum concerning the gift and the confirmations in pure alms by Geoffrey Mori and his daughters, respectively, to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in Stirton, and the confirmation by William de Forz [III], count of Aumale.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 11v.

Ad hec sciendum est quod prior et conventus de Bolton tenent duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis in Streton de dono Galfridi Mori et ex concessione et confirmatione filiarum suarum in puram elemosinam et confirmatur a nobili viro domino Willelmo de Fortibus comite Albemarl', prout patet per cartas suas inferius per ordinem ordinatas.

Marginated: Streton'.

For the charter of Geoffrey Mori see CB, no. 35, the confirmations of his daughter, Matilda, Agnes and Alice CB, nos. 36-38, and the confirmation of William de Forz, CB, no. 39. Stirton is in the parish of Skipton.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Geoffrey Mori to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land, in Stirton, with appurtenances, liberties, common rights and
Confirmation by Matilda daughter of Geoffrey Mori to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in Stirton, with appurtenances, given by Geoffrey, her father, in perpetual alms.

[c.1200x1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 12r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 6r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 8, abstract in family tree. D = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 40v.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Matildis filia Galfridi Mori concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Stirton, illas scilicet que iacent iuxta dimidiam carucatam terre quam Rogerus tinctor tenet de me; tenendas et habendas in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, communionibus et asiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam terram cum pertinentiis suis predictis canoniciis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. His testibus: Raynero Flandrensi, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Willelmo de Marton, Helia de Rilleston, Roberto cementario de Skipton et multis aliis.


For the charter issued by Geoffrey Mori and the suggested date range see CB, no. 35.
Confirmation from Agnes, daughter of Geoffrey Mori, to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in Stirton, with appurtenances, given by Geoffrey, her father, in perpetual alms.

[c.1200x1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 12r-12v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 6r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 8, abstract in family tree. D = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 40v.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Agnes filia Galfridi Mori concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Stretton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quas scilicet Galfridus pater meus dedit eis in perpetuam elemosinam. Et ut ista confirmation firma et inconcussa permaneat eam sigilli mei appositione munivi. His testibus: Reynero Flandrensi, Willehno filio Edwardi, Willelmo de Marton, Helia de Rilleston, Roberto cementario de Skipton.

For the charter issued by Geoffrey Mori and the suggested date range see CB, no. 35.

Confirmation by Avice, daughter of Geoffrey Mori, to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in Stirton, with appurtenances, given by Geoffrey, her father, in perpetual alms.

[c.1200x1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 12v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 6r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 8, abstract in family tree. D = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 40v.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Avicia filia Galfridi Mori concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Stretton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quas scilicet Galfridus pater meus dedit eis in perpetuam elemosinam. Et ut ista confirmation firma et inconcussa permaneat eam sigilli mei appositione munivi. His testibus: Reynero Flandrensi, Willehno filio Edwardi, Willelmo de Marton, Helia de Rilleston, Roberto cementario de Skipton.

For the charter issued by Geoffrey Mori and the suggested date range see CB, no. 35.

Confirmation in pure and perpetual alms by William de Forz [III], count of Aumale to the canons of Bolton of the gift of Geoffrey Mori of two bovates of land.
in Stirton, with appurtenances, to be held as the charter of Geoffrey Mori states.

[18 Sept. 1241x1249]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 12v. C = Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 13r with sketch of seal: round. Obverse; a knight on horseback galloping to right, wearing mail, surcoat and flat-topped helmet, and holding a drawn sword and a shield. Reverse; a shield of arms, a cross patee vair within circle of foliage. Legend: + SIGILLUM WILLELMI DE FORTIBUS COMITIS ALBEMARLIE. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 6v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 9, abstract.

Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 40.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Fortibus comes Albem' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos pro nobis et heredibus nostris concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Stretton, illas scilicet que iacent dimidiam carucatarn terre quam Rogerus tinctor quondam tenuit, quas habuit\(^a\) de dono Galfridi Mori; tenendas et habend\a s in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut carta predicti Galfridi Mori testatur. Ut autem hec nostra concessio\(^b\) rata et stabilis in posterum perseveret huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. His testibus: domino Michaele de Burn\(c\) tunc abbate de Melsa, domino Henrico le Monye,\(^d\) tunc senescalco, domino Ricardo de Bolebec, domino Petro de Camp', domino Iohanne de Eston', domino Simone de Marton, domino Eustachio\(^e\) de Rilleston', Henrico de Cesthund tunc constabulario de Skipton,\(^f\) Willelmo Angl', Willelmo de Hartlington\(^g\) et aliis.

For the charter issued by Geoffrey Mori see CB, no. 35. The succession of William de Forz III provides the earliest date for this confirmation. Michael de Bruno was abbot of Meaux, (Cistercian, Yorkshire) between 1235, the year in which he was elected as head of the house, and 1249, when he died (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 293). For details of the abbey of Meaux see Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ed. E.A. Bond, 3 vols., Rolls Series, (1866-1868), and A. Earle, Essays upon the History of Meaux Abbey and some Principles on Medieval Land Tenure, (London, 1906).

Henry le Monye was a steward of William Forz (B. English, Lords of Holderness, pp. 63-9). In 1256 Henry of Cesthunt witnessed a charter as sheriff of Holderness with Robert Daniel, suggesting an earlier date for the stewardship of Henry le Monye.

Henry de Cheshunt appears to have been succeeded by Thomas of LeIley as constable of Skipton by 15 May 1250. Henry later occurs as the sheriff of Holderness witnessing charters to St. Sepulchre's Hospital, Hedon, St. Peter's Hospital, York and Thornton Abbey (EYC, vii, pp. 289-90). The appears to be some error in the sketch made by Dodsworth of William de Forz III's seal, with the patonce being scalloped rather than pointed. See C.R. Humphrey-Smith, Anglo Norman Armory Two: An Ordinary of Thirteenth-Century Armorials, (Canterbury, 1984), p. 323.

Memorandum concerning the gift by Robert, son of Clibern, and Amabilla, daughter of Aldred, son of Clibern, to the canons of Bolton of one cultura called Lyneland' in the vill of Draughton.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 13r.

\(^a\) Ad hec sciendum est quod prior et conventus de Bolton' tenent unam culturam in villa

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de Drathton, que vocatur Lyneland’, de dono Roberti filii Cliberni et ex dono Amabil’ filie Aldredi filii Clibernii prout patet per cartas inferius per ordinem annotatas.

a. Heading Draughton B.

Marginated: Draughton.

Chatsworth Charter B2, 2865/23 is by Walter son of Aldred of Halton, brother of the said Amabilla, and B2, 4865/28, is Walter son of Aldred son of Clibern, brother of William, presumably the same person, regarding gifts of land in Halton. Amabilla also made gifts of land in Thwait (Chatsworth Charter K 3), as did her brother, and lands in Halton (Chatsworth Charter B1, PB 3, which appears to have been duplicated in Potter’s transcripts as B2, 4865/31). Draughton is part of the parish of Skipton.

Gift in free and perpetual alms by William son of Robert son of Clibern of Halton to the canons of Bolton of all of his piece of Linlond’ in the fields of Draughton, both arable and meadow, with all common rights, liberties and easements, paying 2d. annually. Warranty clause.

[1155(c.1200)xMay 1247]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 13r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 6v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 9, abstract. 
Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 108.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Roberti filii Cliberni de Halton’ dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam partem meam de Linlond’ in campo de Draughton, tam de terra arabilique quam de prato, sine aliquo retentimento; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, quiete et libere in omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinente, reddendo inde annuatim mihi vel heredibus meis duos denarios pro omni servitio et demanda, videlicet unum denarium ad Pentecostiam et unum denarium ad festum sancti Martini. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam terram predictis canoniciis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmno Malleverer, Petro de Marton’, Simone de Kerkeby, Rogero de Kerkeby, Ricardo de Pinkeni, Roberto cementario, Roberto filio Ricardi.

The wide date range has been suggested due to the translation of the canons to Bolton in 1155 and the death of William Malleverer in May 1247 (EYC, vii, p. 118). However it would seem more likely that this gift was made around the turn of the thirteenth century, as Amabilla the daughter of Aldred son of Clibern gave her property called Linland’ before 1207.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Amabilla daughter of Aldred son of Clibern of Halton to the canons of Bolton of all her land, namely that called Linland’, in the territory of Draughton, both arable and meadow. Warranty clause.

[1155(c.1200)x1207]
It is possible that Walter Brettur is the same person as Walter le Aleman for one definition of Brettur or Bracur is Brewer. However, it maybe a geographical name, either suggesting that he was a Breton or that he was from Brereton, a village in the parish of Knaresborough. See A Dictionary of English & Welsh Surnames with Special American Instances, ed. C. Wareing Bardsley, (Baltimore, 1968)

The wide date range has been suggested due to the translation of the canons to Bolton in 1155 and the death of Ranulph son of Walter before 1207, when his widow claimed her dower (CRR, v, pp. 103,125). For the link to Eshton fee see EYC, vii, pp. 222-4.

Richard, brother of Ranulf son of Walter, may have been Ranulf de Pinkeny, Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB2865/23.

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Agreement between Kirkstall Abbey and Bolton Priory whereby brother Ralph, abbot, and Kirkstall Abbey recognize the right of Bolton Priory to the advowson of Marton church with Bolton Priory giving two and a half marks of silver annually to Kirkstall Abbey.

[1204x1233]
Kirkstall Abbey formerly held the chapel of Marton with the connection being broken in 1152-53 when it was granted independence and given parochial status, with presentations to be made by Kirkstall Abbey. However the right to presentation passed to the Marton family (see below, CB, nos. 56 and 61) and thence to Bolton Priory, with Kirkstall Abbey receiving a pension of 20s. See Fasti Parochiales, iv, pp. 94-8, and G.D. Barnes, Kirkstall Abbey, 1147-1539: An Historical Study, pp. 13, 15, 73.

It is more probable that this charter refers to the second Abbot Ralph of Kirkstall, that is Ralph of Newcastle (c.1204-1231/3), rather than the first who was head of the house between 1182 and 1190, for the abbacy of Ralph of Newcastle is closer to the archiepiscopate of Walter Gray (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 288). This charter was confirmed by Walter Gray who was archbishop of York between 1215 and 1255 (The Register or Rolls of Walter Gray, Lord Archbishop of York, Surtees Society, 56, (1872), pp. 235-6).

44

Memorandum concerning the gift by William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of the manor of Ingthorpe, the confirmation in pure alms by Peter of Marton, son of the said William, with common pasture in the vill of Marton and the confirmation in free and pure alms by William de Forz, count of Aumale II.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 13v.

Ad hoc sciendum est quod prior et conventus de Bolton tenent manerium de Unckthorpe de dono Willelmi de Marton et confirmatione Petri de Marton filii dicti Willelmi, cum communi pastura dicte ville de Marton in puram elemosinam, et a nobili viro Willelmo de Fortibus comite Albemarl in liberam et puram elemosinam confirmatur prout per patent cartas inferius per ordinem annotatas.

a. per omitted B.  b. Ad hoc sciendum ... per ordinem annotatas indented c.20mm B.

For the gift of William of Marton see CB, no. 45, for the confirmation by his son CB, no. 46, and for the confirmation of William de Forz II, CB, no. 47. Ingthorpe was to become one of the major granges of the canons.

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Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of one cultura, called Ingthorpe, in the territory of Marton, from the river descending from the marsh of Cranoe Hill to the bridge at Ingthorpe, and from the boundary of Stainton Ho to the ditch between Leventflat and Cranoe Hill with common pasture and free exit and other easements and liberties of the vills of Marton. Warranty clause.

[1186x1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 14r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 7r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 10, abstract. Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 152.

aNotum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego Willelms de Marton' dedi et
concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclésie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus unam culturaem in territorio de Marton, que vocatur Unckethorpe, cum hiis divisis sicut rivilus descendit de marisco de Cravenhou usque ad pontem de Unckthorpe, et ita usque ad divisas de Stainton' et ita usque ad fossam inter Leventflat et Cravenhou' cum communi pastura et cum liberis exitibus [...] et ceteris aysiamentis et libertatibus ad villas de Marton' pertinentibus; tenendam de me et hereditibus mei in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego et heredes meis prefatam culturaem cum suis divisis et aysiamentis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus: Raincro FlandrensL, Helia de Rilleston', Hugone de Kalton', Malgero Vavasar, Simone filio Willelmi de Marton', Willelmo filio Edwardi, Roberto le Magon'.

a. Heading Marton: B.

Both Reiner Fleming and Mauger le Vavasour died in 1219 (EYC, vii, pp. 193-212 and 166-77 for their respective fees). In 1219 the prioress of Kirklees complained that Reiner Fleming's son, William, was acting contrary to his father's charter (EYC, vii, p. 197). William, son of Mauger le Vavasour, succeeded his father Michaelmas 1219 (EYC, vii, p. 172; and cf. Sallay Chartulary, no. 125).

The speculative initial date is given due to the occurrence of the father of William of Marton at Michaelmas 1186 (EYC, vii, p. 234).

46

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of one cultura, called Ingthorpe, in the vill of Marton with the same boundaries and rights, as is stated in his father's charter.

[1212x1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 14r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 7r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 10, abstract.
Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 152.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Petrus filius Willelmi de Marton' concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclésie beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus unam culturaem in villa de Marton', que vocatur Unckethorpe, cum hiis divisis sicut rivilus descendit de Cravenhou usque ad pontem de Unckethorpe, et ita usque ad divisas de Stainton', et ita ad fossam inter Levenedflatt et Cravenhou cum communi pastura et ceteris aysiamentis et libertatibus ad villas de Marton' pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut in carta patris mei continetur. His testibus: Rainero FlandrensL, Maugero Vavasor, Helia de Rilleston', Hugone de Kalton', Simone filio Willelmi de Marton', Willelmo filio Edwardi, Roberto le Macon'.

For the charter of the William of Marton see CB, no. 45.

The deaths of Malger le Vavasour and Reiner Fleming in 1219 provide the latest date for this gift. Whilst the earliest date of 1212 is suggested by the presence of Simon son of William of Marton, whose father was still alive at this point, it is likely that Simon would act as witness only following William's death.

47

Confirmation in pure and perpetual alms by William de Forz [II], count of Aumale, to the canons of Bolton of one cultura, called Ingthorpe, in the territory
of Marton, and all appurtenances, with free common of the vill, given by the gift of William of Marton as is stated in his charter.

[Sept. 1214x29 March 1241]

A = Chatsworth Charters, B1, PB12. Endorsed: c[arta] Willelmi comitis de cultura de Unketo[pi] in Marton; 155x60 mm [15 mm tag fold]; tag, no seal.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 14v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 7r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 10, abstract.
Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 152.

"Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus de Forz\(^b\) comes Albemarle\(^d\) conessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boel\(^d\) et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam culturam in teritorio de Marton\(^e\) que dicitur Unkethorp\(^f\) cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum libera communione eisdem ville quam ex dono Willelmi de Marton\(^g\) habent. Hec omnia predicta predictis canoniciis confirmavi in puram et perpetuam elemosinan-\(^4\) secundum quod in carta euisdem Willelmi continetur. His testibus: Galfrido de Cabandener,\(^h\) Petro Gyllot,\(^i\) Willelmno Malo Leporario, Simone de Kirkeby, Roberto cementario.


For the charter of the William of Marton see CB, no. 45.
William de Forz II, the son of William de Forz and Hawise, received entry to his lands c. September 1214 and died on 29 March 1241 (Complete Peerage, i, p. 355).

48

Agreement between the prior and convent of Bolton and Lord Simon of Marton, knight, whereby the canons have granted to Simon pasture for his cows and cattle under one year in a cultura called Inghorpe, and in return the canons may build, enclose and ditch up to five acres without hindrance from the said Simon or his heirs.

[20 Sept. 1248x1272]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 14v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 7r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 10, abstract.
Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 152.

Notum sit omnibus quod cum contentio mota esset inter priorem et conventum de Bolton ex una parte, et dominum Simonem de Marton' militem ex altera, super hoc quod idem Simo[n] dicebat se habere pasturam ad omnia animalia domus sue in cultura que vocatur Unckthorpe, tandem post multas alterationes bonis viris mediantibus lis inter eos in hunc modum acquevit, videlicet quod predicti prior et conventus amicabiliter pro bono pacis concesserunt eidem Simoni et heredibus suis pasturam in cadem cultura bobus et vaccis crita secta unius anni proprius domus sue de Eastmarton ceteris omnibus animalibus exclusis, et hoc post blada et fena asportata hoc notato quod licebit eisdem priori et conventui quamcunque et ubique et voluerint infra predictam cultura edificare, claudere et fossare usque ad quinque acras absque impedimento seu contradictione domini Simonis vel heredum suorum. In huius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto utraque pars sigilla sua apposuerit. His testibus: domino Iohanne de Eston', Eustachio de Rilleston', Thoma de Lelley tunc constabulario, magistro Thoma Romund tunc
rectore ecclesie de Marton, Godfrido de Alta Ripa, Ricardo Tempest, Everardo forestario, Gallfrido de Otteley, Willelmo Malo Leporario, Willelmo de Catherton’, Willelmo Malo Leporario de Caltona’ et alis.

Thomas of Lelley witnesses as constable of Skipton in all except one of the charters he appears in with regard to those charters transcribed in the Coucher Book. As the constable of Skipton he also attested a charter to Fountains Abbey dated 24 June 1259 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 632). Thomas Romund, rector of the church of Marton, was presented by the prior and canons of Bolton 20 September 1248, giving the earliest date at which this agreement could have been made (Festi Parochiales, iv, p. 96).

The final date is given due to the death of Richard Tempest by 1272, although this may have occurred as early as 13 June 1268 (EYC, vii, pp. 244-8).

Simon of Marton is believed to have been the brother and heir of Peter son of William of Marton (EYC, vii, pp. 235-6).

49

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Monte Alto [Mohaut], with the assent of Margaret his wife, to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim of himself and his heirs to the common of Ingthorpe in the fields of Marton, saving to himself and his heirs transit over the said land with his livestock to his arable land, which lies next to the said land, without damage of the meadow and [corn]field.

\[1226x1270s\]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 15r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 7r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 10, abstract. Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 152.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Monte Alto, assensu Margorete uxoris mee, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea quietumclamavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et claneum quod habui in commun de Unckthorpe in campo de Marton de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum in liberam et puram et perpetuam elmosinam, salvo mihi et heredibus meis transitu per predictam terram cum averibus meis usque ad terram meam arabilem que est iuxta culturam predictam sine danno prati eorumden et segetis. Ut autem hec mea quieta clamatio stabilis imperpetuum perseveret presenti scripto sigillum meum in testimonium apposui. His testibus: Rogero de Kycheley, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Ricardo de Oterburn, Ricardo de Calton’, Ricardo de Kirkeby, Raynero de Skosthorpe de Malghum, Ada de Plurffland.

a. Heading Marton: B.

Richard de Mohaut occurs as a witness, together with Lord Adam de Mohaut, to a grant of John son of Henry de East Morton to Fountains Abbey, dated 11 June 1266 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 294). It seems likely that Richard was the son of Simon de Mohaut II, who died after 13 April 1226 but before 1229 (EYC, vii, p. 255), although there is reference to another Richard de Mohaut, as the nepos of Simon de Mohaut [II] (Ibid., vii, no. 165). For the Mohaut fee in the honour of Skipton see EYC, vii, pp. 252-63.

50

Memorandum concerning the gifts by Peter of Marton, William his father, and Simon of Marton, his brother to the canons of Bolton totalling three messuages and
six bovates of land in the vill of West Marton, and the confirmation by William de Forz, count of Aumale.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 15r.

Item sciendum est quod idem prior et conventus tenent tria messuagia et sex bovatas terre in villa de Westmarton, videlicet quinque bovatas terre de dono Petri de Marton', et unam bovatarn terre de dono Willelmi patris sui, quarum quinque bovate terre sunt de dono Petri de Marton' et sunt confirmandae per nobilem virum dominum Willelum de Fortibus comitem Albemarl', et postea Simon' de Marton frater dicti Petri de Marton', et postea dominus de eadem vill confirmanvit omnes terras et tenementa quas tenent in eadem prout patet per cartas que sequitur.\(^a\)

\(a\). Item sciendum est ... cartas que sequitur indented c.20mm B.

For the gift of Peter of Marton see CB, no. 51, for that of his father CB, no. 52, for the subsequent confirmation by William de Forz, CB, no. 53, and for the benefaction of Simon of Marton, CB, no. 54.

51

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of five bovates of land in West Marton, with toft and croft, with Alan son of Ralph and John and Adam sons of Thurstan, who hold the said land, and their families, the croft lying between the garden of Ricard son of Ralph and the house of the said John, and a third part of meadow at Todbeholme with one acre of meadow, lying between Saltkeld and the bridge. Warranty clause, with Peter subjecting himself, his heirs and his lands to the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York.

[1199 or 1212x1217]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 15r-15v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 7v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 11, abstract. Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 154.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus has literas visuris vel audituris Petrus filius Willelmi de Marton' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me divine pietatis intuitu pro salute anime mee et predecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse [fo. 15v]^a Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quinque bovatas terre in Westmarton, illas scilicet quas Alanus filius Radulphi et Iohannes et Adam filii Thurstani tenuerunt, cum toftis et croftis que idem tenuerunt, et cum predictis hominibus et tota eorum sequela, et cum crofto quo facet inter gardinum Ricardi filii Radulphi et domum predicti Iohannis, et tertiam partem prati de Todbeholme cum una acra prati que facet inter Saltkeld et pontem; habendas et possidendas integre et plenarie, libere et quiete sicut aliqua elemosina, liberius et melius possidetur. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus Deo et prefate ecclesie, et omnes predictas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis imperpetuum contra omnes homines. Ego etiam Petrus spontanea voluntate supposui, tam personam meam quam heredes meos et terras meas, ius iurisdictioni decani et capituli Ebor' ut si omnes predictas terras cum pertinentiis prefate ecclesie non warrantizaverimus ficeat dictis decano et capitulo non requisita alicuius fori licencia vel privilegio nos ad id faciendo per censuram ecclesiasticam

a. Heading Marton B. b. prate (sic) B. c. acri (sic) B. d. prate (sic) B. e. meis (sic) B. f. capitulo deleted B.

Hamo, treasurer of York, first occurs in 1199 and last in 1217, becoming dean of York in 1218. For Hamo and William [de Bodham], archdeacon of Nottingham see York Minster Fasti, YAS, RS, 123-124. The later initial date of 1212 is suggested as the father of Peter of Marton was still alive at that date (CRR, vi, pp. 281, 297) and it is possible that the gift by his son was made after his death.

It is unclear exactly which William archdeacon of Nottingham acted as witness to this charter. It may have been master William Testard who first occurs as archdeacon of Nottingham between 1191 and 1194, and was nominated dean of York on 20 September 1214 (Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicaenae, York, p. 44). However, it may have been master William de Bodham who acted as witness to this charter for he is recorded as having been archdeacon of Nottingham from at least 1218 until 1234 (Ibid., p. 44). Master Richard, the penitentiary and canon of York is recorded as having been a witness to two charters made between 1197 and c.1210 (York Minster Fasti, i, nos. 28, 31).

William, son of Richard, canon of York is recorded as having made a gift 'to the prebend of Masham of all his land and buildings in Petergate [York]' within the period 1219 to 1228 (York Minster Fasti, i, no. 3 8). He also occurs as a witness to several other charters made between 1197 and 1217 (Ibid., nos. 52, 62).

52

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of a bovate of land, with toft and croft, and all appurtenances, in the vill of West Marton which Alan son of Ralph held, together with the said Alan and all his family, with all common rights, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.

[1199x17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 15v-16r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 7v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 11, abstract. Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 155.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus filius Willelmi de Marton'a dedi et concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus unam bovatum terre in villa de Westmarton' cum tofto et crofto et omnibus pertinentiis suis, illam scilicet quam Alanus filius Radulphi tenuit cum codem Alano et tota sequela sua; tenendum et habendam de me et hereditibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete in omnibus [fo. 16r]a communibus et libertatiis et ayimentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus sine omni servitio et demanda. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam terram prefatis canoniciis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. His testibus: Petro Gilloth tune constabulario de Skipton', Willelmo Flandrensi, Hugone de Calton', Willelmo Malleveree, Simone de Kirkeby clerico, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Thoma de Malghum, Willelmo filio Arkil'.

a. Heading Marton: B.

Peter Giliot was constable of Skipton in 1218x1219, occurring as bailiff of Skipton before Michaelmas 1219,
and had died by February 1233 (EYC, vii, pp. 288-93).
Hugh of Calton had died by 17 April 1222, as Beatrice his widow confirmed his gift to Fountains Abbey with Prior John of Bolton witnessing.

53

Confirmation in pure and perpetual alms by William de Forz [II], count of Aumale, to the canons of Bolton of the gift of Peter son of William of Marton of five bovates of land, with a third part of a cultura called Ingthorpe in the vill of Marton, and a third part of a cultura called Totheholme, with all appurtenances and liberties, just as stated in the charter of Peter.

[Sept. 1214xFeb. 1233]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Fortibus comes Albemarlie salutem. Noveritis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee illas quinque bovatas terre quas Petrus filius Willelmi de Marton' eisdem contulit in villa de Marton cum tertia parte illius culture que vocatur Unchtorpe, et cum tertia parte prati que vocatur Totheholme; tenendas et habendas cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut carte ipsuis Petri quas inde habent eis testantur. His testibus: Willehno Passemer a tunc senescallo, Petro Gilloth tunc constabulario de Skipton', Willelmo Malo Leporario, Roberto cementario, Simone de Kirkeby clerico, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Roberto filio Ricardi, Willelmo de Farnhill.

William de Forz II received entry to his lands in September 1214, setting the earliest date for this confirmation.

Peter Giliot was constable of Skipton in the early thirteenth century and had died by February 1233. For another charter witnessed by him see CB, no. 52.

William Passemer was steward to William Forz (B. English, Lords of Holderness, pp. 63-9).

54

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Simon of Marton to the canons of Bolton of six bovates of land, with toft and croft, and with all placed houses, in the vill of West Marton, with all common rights, liberties and easements, in exchange for seven bovates of land in Marton, which the canons have by the gift of Peter of Marton. Warranty clause.

[1224xFeb. 1233]

Sciant presentes et futuri quo ad Simon' de Marton dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus sex bovatas terre in Westmarton', illas scilicet quas tenui in eadem villa, cum toftis et croftis et cum omnibus domibus positis in dictis sex bovatis terre; tenendas et
habendas de me et heredibus meis in liberam, [fo. 16v]³ puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sine aliquo retenemento in pratis et pascuis in omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus in excambio septem bovatarum terre, quas idem canonici habuerunt in villa de Marton’ ex dono Petri de Marton’. Ego autem et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis canoniciis predictas terras contra omnes homines imperpetuum. His testibus: Petro Gilot, Willelmo Hebdena, Willelmo de Hartlington, Petro de Marton’, Simone de Kirkeby, Rogero de Kighelay, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Roberto cementario, et multis aliis.

a. Heading Marton B.

The latest date for this gift is suggested by the death of Peter Gilot in February 1233 (see CB, no. 52). The earliest date relates to the date before which Simon of Marton could not have succeeded his brother (EYC, vii, p. 236).

55

Memorandum concerning the gifts of William of Marton of the advowson of the church of Marton and the mill of that vill; the confirmation by Peter of Marton; the gift by Peter of Marton of the large pool, with fishing rights, below the manor, and common pasture for forty sheep; the gift by Peter of Marton of a third part of the meadow of Tothholme; and the confirmation by Simon of Marton of the lands and tenements with the advowson, and the mill, with the cultura of Ingthorpe.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 16v.

Ad hec sciendum est quod prior et conventus de Bolton tenent advocationem ecclesie de Marton’ et molendinum eiusdem ville de dono et concessione Willelmi de Marton; et ex confirmatione Petri de Marton; mangnum stagnum subtus manerium cum piscaria in eodem et communia pasturæ ad quadringentas oves de dono et concessione Petri de Marton’; et tertiam partem prati de Tothholme de dono Petri de Marton’. Et est sciendum quod omnes terre et tenementa quas tenent in dictis villis sunt confirmati per Simonem de Marton’ unacum advocatione ecclesie de Marton’, molendinum eiusdem ville cum stagno et aquarum ductibus sectis et operibus cum cultura de Uncthorpe cum suis rectis divisis unacum tertia parte prati de Tothholme et etiam molendinum sunt confirmati unacum stagnum et aquarum ductibus per Willelum’ de Marton’ filium⁸ Willelmi de Marton filii Simonis de Marton’ fratris Petri de Marton antedicti prout patet per cartas inferius per ordinem anotatas.⁹

a. filia (sic) B.  b. Ad hec sciendum ... per ordinem anotatas indented c.15mm B.

Marginated: Advocatio ecclesie de Martun’ (advocaco (sic) B).

Bolton Priory appears to have held the advowson of St. Peter’s church, Marton from the early thirteenth century until the Dissolution, although there was some confusion in the early fourteenth century when two inquisitions are known to have been held (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 95).
Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of the church and mill of Marton, with multure of the two vills of Marton, and all easements, as is stated in his father's charter.

[1212x1219]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 16v-17r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 8r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 12.

If Peter of Marton made this confirmation after the death of his father, the earliest date would be 1212, for William of Marton was alive in this year. For the gift of William of Marton see the following charter, CB, no. 57. The death of Reiner Fleming in 1219 establishes the later date.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of the mill at Marton, with all the multure of the vills of East Marton and West Marton, with the customary service to make and repair the mill, the men of the said vills paying up to fifteen measures for multure, saving the multure of the said William and his heirs, with forfeiture of corn, sack and horse by the men of the aforesaid vills for use of other mills, and a promise by the said William and his heirs not to build another mill in the fee of Marton. Warranty clause.

[1155(c.1200)xMichaelmas 1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 17r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 8r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 12, abstract.

If Peter of Marton made this confirmation after the death of his father, the earliest date would be 1212, for William of Marton was alive in this year. For the gift of William of Marton see the following charter, CB, no. 57. The death of Reiner Fleming in 1219 establishes the later date.
forisfactum. Ista vero molendina ita libere dedi predictis canoniciis quod nec ego nec aliquis heredes meorum facient alia molendina in feudo predictarum villarum de Marton, si autem predicti canonici viderint alia loca in feudo de Marton meliora et convenientiora ad molendina sua facienda et viam liberam veniendo et redeundo ad predicta molendina. Ego vero et heredes mei prefata molendina predictis canoniciis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus. His testibus: Malgero le Vavasur, Iohanne de Rie, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Roberto de Percy, Henrico de Percy, Heli de Rilleston, Roberto le Macon et multis aliis.

a. maiorum' (sic) B; i interlined in maiorum' B.  b. predictorum deleted B.  c. et e deleted B.

Malger le Vavasour had died by Michaelmas 1219, providing the latest possible date for this benefaction. The earliest possible date at which this gift was made is uncertain, but it was after the canons’ translation to Bolton in 1155. The presence of William son of Edward, Elias of Rylstone and Robert the mason would suggest a date at around the turn of the century.

As with CB, no. 8, saccus is most likely to refer to sack rather than being in error for sacus.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of two crofts, held by Richard Parmentar and William Crispus, lying from the west part of the river which runs towards the mill of the canons and a large pool below his garden with all fishing rights. Warranty clause.

[1212x17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 17v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 8r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 12, abstract. Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 154.

"Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit Petrus filius Willehni de Marton salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me intuito caritatis et pro salute mea et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duos croflos iacentes ex occidentali parte rivuli currentis versus molendinum eorum canonicorum, scilicet illos quos Ricardus Parmentar[ius] et Willeimus Crispus tenerunt. Et insuper dedi eisdem canoniciis totum magnum stagnum subitus gardinum meum cum tota piscaria ad faciendum de aqua predicti stagni commodum suum et ad piscandum libere in predicto stagno quandocunque voluerint absque aliqua contradictione mei vel heredum meorum. Ita vero prenominata dedi sepedictis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero et heredes mei prefatum donum meum contra omnes warrantizabimus imperpetuum. His testibus: Hugone de Calton, Willelmo Malo Leporario, Willemo de Hartlington, Simone de Kirkeby clerico, Roberto cementario, Rogero de Kitheley, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Roberto filio Ricardi, Ricardo de Pinkeni.

a. Heading Marton B.

The initial date is suggested as the father of Peter of Marton was still alive in 1212 (EYC, vii, p. 235). The death of Hugh of Calton by 17 April 1222 provides the latest date for the gift. A parmentarius is a robe-trimmer or furrier, possibly indicating Richard’s trade.

268
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of two parts of a cultura called Ingthorpe in the territory of Marton, in addition to the third part of the same cultura which he formerly gave to the canons, with the boundaries being as the river descends from the marsh of Cranoe Hill to the bridge at Ingthorpe, to the boundaries of Stainton Ho to the ditch between Levenflat and Cranoe Hill, with the meadow of the said cultura, and all easements and liberties of the vills of Marton, and free common within and without the vills and all appurtenances. Moreover he gives pasture for forty sheep on common pasture within the boundaries of the said vills, with free entry and exit. Warranty clause.

[1214x17 April 1222]

A = Chatsworth Charters, K 9. Not endorsed; 180x90mm [20mm tag fold] would have been taller; seal: orange wax, round. Obverse shield with three chevrons. Legend mainly illegible TRI ... EM; damaged; 30mm; sealed on the tag method 1. Document damaged, missing top left, centre and right. The reading in B is followed where A is illegible.
B = Coucher Book, fos. 17v-18r.


The text placed inside squared brackets is taken from B. The date range suggested is due to John of Eshton being under age in 1214, and Hugh of Calton having died by 1222.
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of four bovates of land, in West Marton held by Alan son of Gilbert and John and Alan sons of Thurstan, with toft and croft, and with the men and their families, and a third part of a cultura called Ingthorpe, which he holds in his demesne, and a third part of a meadow called Todheholme, with all liberties and appurtenances. Warranty clause.

[1212x17 April 1222]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Petrus filius Willehni de Marton' salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me divine pietatis intuitu pro salute anime mee et predecessorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, quatuor bovatas terre in Westmarton' quas Alanus filius Gilleberti et Iohannes et Adam filii Thurstani tenuerunt, cum toftis et croftis, et cum predictis hominibus et tota eorum sequela, et cum tertia parte illius cultura que vocatur Unckthorpe, quam tenui in dominico meo, et tertia parte prati que vocatur Todheholme; habendas et possidendas integre et plenarie, libere et quiete sicut aliqua [fo. 18v] eleemosina liberius et melius possidetur. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus Deo et prefate ecclesie omnes predictas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus imperpetuum contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus: Hugone de Kalton', Willelmo Flandrensi, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Willelmo de Hartlington', Simone de Kirkeby, Rogero de Kitheley, Ranulpho de Otterburn', Roberto filio Ricardi de Siptona.

It seems likely that this gift was made in the early thirteenth century, probably after 1212, for William of Marton, Peter’s father may have still been alive at this point, although if William had been put in possession of his father’s lands prior to his death the date could be earlier. Hugh of Calton had died by 17 April 1222.

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Simon of Marton to the canons of Bolton of the gifts of his father William of Marton, and his brother Peter, as stated by their charters, namely the advowson of the church of Marton, the mill with pool, water course, suit of court and workings, one cultura called Ingthorpe, and a third part of meadow at Todheolm’, in the vill of Marton.

[1224xFeb. 1233]

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Simon de Martona concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boltona et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus omnes terras et tenementa que Willelmus de Martona pater meus et Petrus frater meus illis contulerit in villa de Marton’, scilicet advocationem ecclesie de Martona et molendina cum stagnis et aquarum ductibus et sectis et operibus, et unam cultura que vocatur Unckthorpe cum suis divisis que omnia predicti canonici tenent ex dono Willelmi
dono Petri fratris mei, ista omnia confirmavi predictis canoniciis in liberam, purum et perpetuum elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda sicuti carte Willemi patris mei et Petri fratris mei quas inde habent eis testantur. Hiis testibus: Petro Gilot, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Willelmo de Hartlington', Petro de Marton', Rogero de Kighley, Simone de Kirkeby, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Roberto cementario et multis alis.

a. advocacione (sic) B.

1224 is thought to have been the earliest date at which Simon of Marton could have succeeded his brother (EYC, vii, p. 235). Peter Gilot had died by February 1233 (EYC, vii, p. 281).

62

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of a mill, beneath his garden, a new mill at Langkeldberg with a pool that extends from the spring of Northkeld to the said mill, and with the rights of the pool and all the suit of court of the vills of East Marton and West Marton, together with pools and waterways to the mills, as well as all commodities and liberties which they hold in his time and that of his father, saving to himself, his heirs and assigns, and to the men of the two vills entry and exit above the pool with their animals to the common pasture of Northkeldberge, and saving the multure of his house.

[1260x26 June 1301]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 18v-19r. C = Dodsworth MS 148, fos. 90v-91r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius Willelmi de Marton salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse, remississe, confirmasse et omnino quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus vel assignatis meis Deo et ecclesi beate [fo. 19r] Maria de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuum elemosinan, molendinum sub tus gardinum meum et molendinum de novo situm in loco que dicitur Langkeldberg', cum stagno quod se extendit de fonte de Northkeld usque ad predictum molendinum, cum atachiamenticstagni et cum tota secta duorum villarum scilicet de Estmarton et Westmarton, unaecum stagnis et aquarum cursibus ad predictum molendinum fluentibus, ita scilicet quod liceat predictis canoniciis et successoribus suis terram de predicta pastura capere ad dicta stagna sua faciendun et eo modo stagna sua facere quo melius sibi viderint expedire, salvo mihi et heredibus meis vel assignatis et hominibus dictarum villarum introitu et exitu ultra predictum stagnum cum averis nostris ad communem pasturam nostram de Northkeldberge, et salva multura proprie domus mee, ista molendina ita liberé concessi et confirmavi eisdem canoniciis et eorum successoribus sicut aliqua elemosina liberius concedi potest vel confirmavi cum stagnis, atachiamenticstagnorum, cursibus aquarum, sitibus fletis, viis, semitis ad predictum molendinum ducendis, sine aliqua contradicione vel impedimento mei vel heredum seu assignatorum meorum unacum omnibus commoditati bus et libertatibus quas habuerant temporibus meis et temporibus Willelmi de Marton' patris mei et sicuti carte antecessorum meorum quondam dominorum de Marton quas penes se habent plenius testantur et portant. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum eisdem canoniciis et eorum successoribus sigilla mei impressione feci

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munitum recipiens ab eisdem illius transcriptum eorum sigillo communis roboratum. Hiis testibus: dominis Roberto de Plumton,\(^{a}\) Iohanne de Estona, Iohanne Giliot,\(^{b}\) militibus, Willelmo Scott,\(^{m}\) Willelmo de Aula, Iohanne de Kitheley,\(^{n}\) Radulpho filio Evarardi\(^{o}\) et aliis.


The earliest date suggested relates to the year in which Peter Giliot, the father of John Giliot, is known to have been alive (EYC, vii, p. 282). The death of John of Eshton before 20 June 1301 provides the latest date (EYC, vii, p. 226).

William son of William of Marton is thought to have died before 8 October 1305, with the date of his birth being recorded as 1244 (EYC, vii, pp. 236-7).

63

Agreement between Kirkstall Abbey and Bolton Priory whereby the canons of Bolton will pay one gold besant or two shillings to the said abbot whilst master P. or Laurence, clerk, hold of the church of Marton in recognition of two and a half marks, which the same prior is held to pay to the said abbot after the death of the said master P. and Laurence clerk, as is stated in the charter of the said prior.

\[1204x1233\]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 19v.

\(^{a}\)Hec est conventio inter abbatem et monacos de Kirkestall et priorem et canonicos de Bolton, quod predictus prior et canonicí solvent anuatim predictis abbati et monachiis umum bisantium auri vel duos solidos ad festum sancti Martini singulis annuis quamdiu magister P. vel Laurencius clericus tenerint ecclesiam de Marton' in recognitione duarum mercarum et dimidie quas idem prior et canonicí tenentur reddere dicto abbatí et monachiis anuatim imperpetuam post discessum predicti magistri P. et Laurencii clericí, sicut carta predictorum priorís et canonicorum testatur. Hiis testibus: Roberto capellano de Kildwicke, Herveo capellano, Jeremia de Tornhill, Henrico clerico de Swinligtu'n, Thoma de Aingham'.

a. Heading Marton B.

Marton and Bracewell were originally connected to the mother church of Barnoldswick, linked to Kirkstall Abbey, being separated and established as individual parishes in 1152-53 (Festi Parochiales, iv, pp. 19-20). Although the monks of Kirkstall retained an active interest in Bracewell they chose to receive a pension from Marton (Ibid., pp. 94-5). The Marton family granted their interest in the church to Bolton Priory, see CB, nos. 56, 61.

For the date range see CB, no. 43, for this charter, also concerning the church of Marton and establishing the rights of both houses, is witnessed by the same people.

64

Memorandum of charters regarding lands and tenements, two carucates and four bovates of land in Gargrave.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 19v.
Gift by Elias of Steeton to Robert, his brother, of two bovates in the territory of Gargrave held by Richard, his brother, by the gift of Lord Eudo de Longvilliers, to be held by hereditary right, with all common rights, liberties and easements, for homage and service of the said Robert, making foreign service for two bovates where fourteen carucates make a knight's fee. Warranty clause.

[1228x1243]


The father of Eustace of Rylstone had died before 1228, with Eustace becoming of age by 1231. Roger of Keighley is believed to have died in 1243 (W.P. Baildon, 'The Keighley family', pp. 3-5).
canons of Bolton of all right and claim to all lands, tenements, rents and all other things given by Elias of Steeton, and to two bovates of land, in the vill of Gargrave given by Robert of Steeton.

[1228x26 Jan. 1255]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit¹ Beatrix quondam uxor Helie de Stiveton salutem. Noveritis me in pura viduitate mea relaxasse imperpetuum de me et² quietumclamasse priori et conventui³ de Bolton totum ius et clameum quod ego unquam habui vel habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis, redditibus et omnibus aliiis sine aliquo retenemento⁴ quas habent de⁵ dono Helie de Stiveton quondam viri mei,⁶ et in duabus bovatis terre quas habent de dono Roberti de Stivetont in villa de Gairgrave in omnibus. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis⁷ testibus: domino¹ Willelmo tunc senescallo de Kaneresburgh,¹ John de Longvillers, John de Eston, Simone de Martona,¹ Eustachio de Rilleston, Roberti de Monte Alto, Willelmo de Farnhill,¹ Galfrido de Otteley, Roberto de Fernill,¹ Adamo⁸ de Wraton¹ Johanne Dubelservise, Helia Nigro de Cunedley, Roberto Cuvel, et multis aliis.⁹

γ. suí replacing mei C.  h. in omnibus. In huius ... sigillum meum apposui. His omitted C.  i. domino omitted C.  j. Knaresburg C.  k. Marton C.  l. Fernhill C.  m. Adamo (sic) B.  n. Ada de Wraton’ ... et multis aliis omitted C.

1228 is suggested as the earliest date at which this quitclaim could have been made as the father of Eustace of Rylstone was alive in this year, with Eustace being of full age by 1231.

Lord William, steward of Knaresborough, is probably William Ireby, noted as steward of Knaresborough, 28 Henry III (28 October 1243-27 October 1244), in Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 44, from the Bolton Cartulary, fo. 121.

The later date is slightly uncertain, due to the deaths of both John de Longvillers I and II being quite close together. John de Longvillers I died on 2 October 1254, and John de Longvillers II had died before 26 January 1255. For the Longvillers family see C.T. Clay ‘The family of Longvillers’, YAJ, 42, pt. 165, (1967) pp. 41-51.

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Robert of Warter, son of William of Steeton, to the canons of Bolton, together with his body for burial, of two bovates of land in the vill of Gargrave, which he held by the gift of his brother, Elias of Steeton, with all appurtenances, liberties, common rights and easements, making foreign service for two bovates of land where fourteen carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1228x26 Jan. 1255]

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus de Warta’ filius Willelni de
Stiveton dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi et una cum corpore meo legavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie [fo. 20v] de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in villa de Gairgrave cum omnibus pertinentiis suis illas scilicet quas habui de dono Helie de Stiveton fratris mei; tenendas et habendas in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quiete et pacifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, communis, aisiamentis ad eandem terram pertinentibus infra villam de Gayrgrave et extra, sine aliquo retenemento faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terre, unde quatuordecim carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis. Ego Robertus et heredes mei predictas duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis predictis canoniciis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Henrico filio persone de Karleton, magistro Galfredo de Otteley, Willelmo de Carleton, Willelmo de Fernill, et multis aliis.

As with the preceding documents the death of the father of Eustace of Rylstone, as well as the attainment of full age by Eustace, provides the earliest date. The later date relates to the death of John de Longvillers, who witnessed the preceding charter [CB, no. 66] issued by Beatrice the widow of Elias of Steeton, presumably, relating to the same property. For the gift of two bovates of land in Gargrave made by Elias of Steeton to Robert see CB, no. 65.

Master Geoffrey of Otley frequently acts as witness but little is known as he does not appear as a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, perhaps studying on the continent.

It is unclear which parson of Carleton Henry was the son of, although it is thought unlikely that he was the son of Alexander who was created rector of the church at the behest of Peter son of Grent (EYC, vii, pp. 36-7; see BL, Add. Ch. 20562). It is possible that he was the son of Thomas Bott, for in a quitclaim made by John Crocbain of Cononley and Agnes his wife, Agnes is stated to be the daughter of William Bott, with the charter concerning lands and tenements that the canons held ‘ex dono et concessione Thorne Bott quondam rectoris ecclesie de Carleton’ (CB, no. 293). Therefore it maybe the case that Thomas Bott had two sons, William, who appears to have succeeded his father, and Henry.

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Alan son of Arnald of Gargrave to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in the vill of Gargrave with a capital messuage, demesne land and all other appurtenances, and the homage and service of the lands and tenements of his father which he has by hereditary right, with all liberties, easements and common rights, to be held of John Fleming and his heirs, making foreign service for two bovates of land where fourteen carucates make a knight’s fee.

[1228x9 Dec. 1234]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alanus filius Arnaldi de Gairgrave dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in villa de Gairgrave cum capitali mesuagio et cum dominico et aliis pertinentiis eisdem pertinentibus, et homagium et servitium totum que de terris et tenementis patris mei de iure hereditario mihi debeant et possint accidere; tenendas et habendae de Iohanne Flandrens[i] et heredibus suis in liberam et perpetuam eleemosinam, quietas et solutas ab omni seculari servitio et exactione cum
omnibus libertatibus, aisiamentis et communis ad predictam villam pertinientibus salvo tantunodo forinseco servitio quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terre in feodo militis quod est quatuordecem carucatarum terre. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Hebdedon, Iohanne de Eston', Eustachio de Rilleston, Rogero de Kicheley, Simone de Martona, Egidio Mauleverer, Ranulpho de Otterburne clerico et aliis.

a. Heading Gairgrave B.

If Eustace of Rylstone II is witnessing then it is probable that this charter was issued after 1228, for he was not of age at that date (see CB, no. 28), possibly after 1 December 1228 as the father of John Fleming was still alive at this point, making it more likely that the canons would have held the property from his father, rather than John, before this date. The later date relates to the death of William of Hebdon.

69

Confirmation in perpetual alms by John Fleming to the canons of Bolton of the homage and service of Alan son of Arnald of Gargrave and his heirs for two carucates of land with appurtenances, all liberties, common rights and easements, in the vill of Gargrave, namely those which Arnald once held, making foreign service for two carucates where fourteen carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1228x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 21r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 9r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 14, abstract. Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 136.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Flandrensis concessi et dedi et haec presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonices ibi Deo servientibus homagium et servitium Alani filii Arnaldi de Gairgrave et heredum suorum de duabus carucatis terre cum pertinentiis suis in villa de Gairgrave illes seilicet quas Arnaldus de me quondam tenuit; tenendum et habendum dictis canonices in perpetuum elemosinam, libere et quiete cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus, aisiamentis dictis carucatis terre pertinientibus faciendo forinseco servitio et demanda mihi vel meis pertinente quantum pertinet ad duas carucatas terre in feodo militis quod est xiiij carucatarum terre. Et ego Johannes et heredes mei dictas carucatas terre dictis canonices imperpetuum contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et defendemus. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Hebbeden, Eustachio de Rilleston, Iohanne de Eston, Simone de Marton, Rogero de Kigheley, Hugone de Halton, Willelmo clerico de Malghum et aliis.

For the date range see CB, no. 68.

70

Quitclaim by Alan son of Arnald of Gargrave to the canons of Bolton of two carucates of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Gargrave, which he has by hereditary right, both in service and demesne, and holds of John Fleming, making foreign service for two carucates of land where fourteen carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1228x9 Dec. 1234]

For the date range suggested see CB, no. 68.

71
Gift in free and perpetual alms by Alan son of Arnald of Gargrave to the canons of Bolton of two carucates of land, in the vill of Gargrave, with appurtenances, and all liberties, common rights and easements, which he has by hereditary right, both in service and demesne, [making foreign service] for two carucates where fourteen carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1228x9 Dec. 1234]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alanus filius Arnaldi de Gargrave concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas carucatas terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Gargrave que iure hereditario mihi pertinebunt, tam in servitiis quam in dominicis; tenendas et habendas de me et hereditibus meis plenas et integras in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, communis et aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus ad duas carucatas terre in feodo militis quod est quatuordecim carucatarum terre pro omni servitio et exactione mihi et hereditibus meis pertinente. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictam terram cum pertinentiis prefatis canoniciis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Hebbeden, Eustachio de Rilleston, Johanne de Eston’, Simone de Marton’, Rogero de Kigheley, Hugone [fo. 22r]° de Halton, Egidio Mauleverer, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Willelmo filio Arkil’ et aliis.

For the date range see CB, no. 68.
The abstract made by Dodsworth merely notes that this charter has ‘eisdem testibus’ as the abstract above it (see CB, no. 68). However, there appears to be two more witnesses who attest this charter, and the order is slightly different.

72

Memorandum concerning the gift by the canons of Bolton to William English of two carucates of land.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 22r.

Memorandum de duabus carucatis terrre datis Willelmo Anglico et heredibus suis per priorem et conventum de Bolton ut patet per cartam que sequitur, a

a. Memorandum de duabus ... cartam que sequitur indented c.20mm B.

73

Gift by Prior Thomas and the canons of Bolton to William English of two carucates of land in the vill of Gargrave, with appurtenances, both in service and demesne, namely those carucates that they hold by the gift of John Fleming, in return for his homage and service, paying 12d. annually and making foreign service for two carucates of land where fourteen carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[14 Dec. 1226 or 1 Dec. 1228 or 15 Aug. 1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 22r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 9r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 15, partial abstract.

Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 137.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris frater a Thomas dictus prior et conventus de Bolton b salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos c concessisse, dedisse d et hac presenti carta nostra e confirmasse Willelmo Anglico et heredibus suis per cui assignare voluerit, exceptis viris religiosis f pro homaggio suo et servitio g duas h carucatas terre cum pertinentis i in villa de Geirgrave k plenas et integras, tam in servitiis quam in dominicis, illas scilicet quam Arnaldus tenuit quondam in eadem villa et nos tenemus de dono Johannis Flandrens [j]s; tenendas et habendae de nobis illi et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus et aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim xijd.l, videlicet sex denarios ad festum Pentec’ m et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini in hieme, et faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad duas carucatas terre in feodo militis quod est quattuordecim carucatarum terre pro omni servitio et exactione. Nos autem dicta terra cum pertinentiis dicto Willelmo et suis heredibus vel cui assignare voluerit sicut [...25mm] est contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantabimus et defendemus. Hiis testibus. l

a. frater omitted C. b. Bolton C. c. me replacing nos C. d. dedisse omitted C. e. nostra written over mea, B; mea replacing nostra C. f. etc. replacing vel cui assignare voluerit exceptis viris religiosis C. g. homaggio et servitio suo C. h. 2nd C. i. cum pertinentiis omitted C. j. villa de omitted C. k. Geyregrave C. l. tenendas sibi et heredibus suis de nobis etc. reddendo inde annuatim xijd. testibus etc. replacing tenendas et habendae ... et defendemus. Hiis testibus C.
Thomas occurs as the prior of Bolton in 1232 and 8 July 1233, being preceded by Robert who is last recorded 14 December 1226, and followed by Richard who occurs as prior 15 August 1243 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, pp. 239-40).

The slightly later initial date of 1228 is suggested as the father of John Fleming was alive in this year, and it would seem more probable that William English would have held land by John following his father’s death, rather than during his father’s lifetime unless John had been given rights to the land before his father’s death.

74

Memorandum concerning the confirmation by Lady Margaret Neville of all lands lying in Gargrave and Farnhill.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 22r.

Quare\textsuperscript{a} confirmationem domine Margarete de Nevill de omnibus terris iacentibus in Gargrave et Farnill per cartas de Conondley.\textsuperscript{b}

\begin{itemize}
  \item a. Quere (sic) B
  \item b. Quare confirmationem ... cartas de Conondley indented c.25mm B
\end{itemize}

For the Neville family see C.R. Young, The Making of the Neville Family 1166-1400, (Woodbridge, 1996).

75

Gift by Prior Thomas, and canons of Bolton to the convent of Kirkstall of an annual payment of two and a half marks of silver, with a penalty payment of one mark of silver for the work of the church, if they default, placing themselves under the jurisdiction of the priories of Pontefract and Nostell.

[14 Dec. 1226x1233 or 15 Aug. 1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 22v.

\textsuperscript{a}Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris frater Thomas dictus prior et conventus de Bolton salutern in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis quod nos debemus annuatim solvere abbati et conventui de Kirkestall duas marcas argenti et dimidiam de camera nostra apud Kirkestall pro quibusdam controversiis sopiendum inter nos olim ortis donec modo certo loco ad aisiamentum eorum eis providerimus, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecost’ et medietatem ad festum sancte Martini quod si contigerit nos a solutione defuer[it] nomine pene ad quemlibet terminum dabimus operi ecclesie eorum unam marcam argenti et\textsuperscript{b} ne hoc de facili possit infirmari supposuimus nos jurisdictioni priorum de Pontefracto et de sancto Oswaldo omni appellatione cessante. Insuper et omni foro et omnibus impetrand[o] renunciavimus\textsuperscript{c}. Hiis testibus: etc.

\begin{itemize}
  \item a. Heading Kirkstall B
  \item b. hac deleted B
  \item c. extra minim inserted B
\end{itemize}

It seems likely that this gift refers to the pension paid annually to Kirkstall Abbey by the canons of Bolton for the advowson of Marton Church, for this figure occurs in the Compotus, ‘Abbatii de Kirkestal’ pro advocacione de Marton’ xxxiii.s. iiiij.d.’, for the accounts of 11 November 1288 to 11 November 1289 (Compotus, p. 41, see also pp. 48, 59, 67 n. 42). For the advowson of Marton Church see Fasti Parochiales, iv, pp. 94-8.

Thomas was the prior of Bolton during the second quarter of the thirteenth century. He was preceded by Robert, who last occurred in a document dated 14 December 1226 and had been succeeded by Richard by 15 August 1243.
A.H. Thompson notes that 'among the memoranda for 1229-30' of Archbishop Walter Gray was record of 'an agreement by the prior and convent to pay a pension of two-and-a-half marks of silver yearly out of their camera or treasury to the abbot and convent of Kirkstall', although the reason behind this transaction was not included (Bolton-in-Wharfedale, p. 62). Therefore it seems likely that this agreement was made towards the earlier end of the dating range suggested.

It is unclear who was the abbot of Kirkstall at the time of this charter, for it may have been Ralph of Newcastle (c.1204-1231/3), Walter (who is thought to have died 14 October ?1231x1233), or Maurice (?-1249) (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 288). However, it seems likely that Ralph of Newcastle was the abbot of Kirkstall for he held the abbacy with regard to another agreement between Kirkstall and Bolton.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Cecilia daughter of Robert Partour and Mary, wife of John Power, in her widowhood to the canons of Bolton of half of one croft in Halton, called Tibcategarth, with all appurtenances and with all right and claim to that half, to be held of the chief lord of the fee by service. Also the institution by Cecily of John Chambre and John Parkehill as her attorneys to give seisin to the canons as stated by her charter. Warranty clause.

15 June 1458

B = Coucher Book, fos. 22v-23r.

Memorandum concerning the payment by Thomas, abbot of Kirkstall, to Gilbert, prior of Bolton, of 3s. 4d. for free rent of one messuage and two bovates of land in Yeadon, for 20d. a year in arrears.

23 May 1482
Memorandum quod previgilia Pentecost anno Domini millesimo quadragintesimo octogesimo secundo Thomas abbas de Kirkestell solvit Gilberto priori de Bolton iijs. iiiijd. pro libero reddito unius mesuagii et duarum bovatarum terre in Yddon ad xxd. per annum aretro per tempus modic' non solut' et hoc recognitorem predictus Thomas abbas et solvit coram Willemo Blackburne clerico de Bolton predicto Willemo Nettelton, Henrico Rokley, Thoma Franke et multis aliis etc.

a. Memorandum quod previgilia ... multis aliis etc. indented c.40mm B.

Yeadon appears to have primarily been of value to the canons by the rent which could be accrued from it, for it lay outside of the centre of their estates and was not of sufficient size to be farmed by themselves. For the financial reward of farming out their estates at Yeadon see Comptus, pp. 76, 87, 100, 125.

78

Gift by Thomas son of Suain of Staveley to Hugh of Calton of half a carucate of land in Airton, with all appurtenances and easements, excepting the mill and his demesne in the said vill, paying 6s. annually, saving the fine of the county of York and the wapentake, and for his homage and service, and four marks of silver.

[1175x17 April 1222]

William of Rylstone, the father of Elias I, had probably died by Michaelmas 1175 (EYC, vii, pp. 264-5), providing the earliest date for this gift. The death Hugh of Calton before 17 April 1222 provides the latest date for this charter. This is supported further by the death of Elias of Rylstone II before 1228.

For the connection of the Staveley family to that of Ravensworth, later to become Fitz Hugh, see Early Yorkshire Families, YAS, RS, 135, (1973), p. 28.

Airton is in the parish of Kirkby Malham.
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Simon son of Ranulph to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in Airton, which Richard the clerk son of Ralph the priest holds paying 12d. annually to the canons, making foreign service for two bovates of land where fourteen carucates make a knight's fee.

[1162 (1180)x1191]

A = YAS, MD 335/75, Ribblesdale, C.1.A.. Marked on fold C.1.A.; 210x100mm [15mm tag fold]. No seal or tag: sealed on the tag method 1.
B = Coucher Book, fos. 23v-24r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 9v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 17, abstract. Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 141.

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam presentes quod ego Symona filius Ranulphi dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie de Boeltunia et canonici is ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in AyrtU quas Ricardus clericus filius Ranulphi sacerdotis tenet reddendo annuatim xij denarios prefatis canoniciis, scilicet ad Pentecosten et eisdem faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet dubias bovatis terre unde xij carucate terre faciunt feudum unius militis, ipsi canonici mihi et heredibus meis liberis et quietas ab omni consuetudine et exactione mihi et heredibus meis pertinenti in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. His testibus: Galfrido de Perci de Gayrgraf et fratre suo, Bertholomeo Rannulpho capellano de Kyrchebi et Alfredo de Brohtu et Stephano capellano suo, et Petro de Pincheni, et Lang[usa] [fo. 24r]' uxore predicti Symonis et Bertram[o] de Karletu et duobus filiis suis Symone et Hugone, et Willelmo de Sancto Samsone.

The broadest date range suggested relates to Geoffrey de Percy [rector] of Gargrave, who appears between c.1164 and at least 25 March 1189, with his predecessor occurring as late as 1162 and his successor c.1190 (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 42). This has been narrowed due to the prevalence of witnesses who appear in documents of the third quarter of the twelfth century (CB, no. 147; EYC, xi, no. 138). A certain Simon son of Ranulf and Langusa, possibly the same as the couple that witness this gift, appear in a final concord made with Bolton Priory in 1187, concerning the advowson of Broughton church (CB, no. 147).

Ranulf the priest, associated with Kirkby Malham, occurs as a witness to several charters to Fountains Abbey in the late twelfth century (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 83).

Confirmation by Hugh of Calton to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in the vill of Airton, with all appurtenances, common rights, liberties and easements, which were given to the canons by Richard son of Gospatrick, paying 3s. annually to Hugh, saving fines of the county of York and of the wapentake.

[c.1180x1203 or 17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 24t. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 9v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 17, abstract. Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 141.
Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Hugo de Kalton concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in villa de Airton’, illas scilicet quas Ricardus filius Gospat’ dedit predictis canoniciis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, in pratii et pasciuis et in omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aysiamentispredicte ville pertinentibus reddendo inde mihi et hereditibus meis annuatim tres solidos, medietatem ad Pentecost’ et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio ad terram pertinentibus, salvo fine comitatus Ebor’ et de wapentack’. Hiis testibus: Willemo Mauleverer, Ranulpho de Otterburn, Simone clerico de Kirkeby, Ricardo fratre eius, Thoma de Malghum, Willemo clerico de Malghum.

Hugh of Calton appears to have been party to several grants made from c.1180 until his death before 17 April 1222. It is unclear which William Mauleverer attested this gift and if it was William I the charter must have been witnessed before 1203 (EYC, vii, p. 132). However, it seems probable that this confirmation would have been made at least several decades after their translation, as the quitclaim of Richard son of Gospatrick was made during this time (CB, no. 81).

81

Quitclaim by Richard son of Richard Gospatrick of Airton to Hugh of Calton, his lord, of two bovates of land, with all liberties and appurtenances, and with toft and croft, in Airton for 20s. of silver.

[c.1180x1207]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 24r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 9v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 17, abstract. Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 141.


One difference found in the abstract made by Dodsworth is the name of the grantor, which is recorded as ‘Ricardus filius Gospat’ de Eirton’.

The connection to the previous charter provides the earliest date for this charter, being supported by the inclusion of Elias of Rylstone in the witness list, for his father was still alive in 1169. Ranulph son of Walter had died before 1207.

82

Gift in perpetual alms by Hugh of Calton to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in Airton, with all appurtenances in wood, field, meadow and pasture and all common rights, liberties and easements, together with Duna, widow, and Fulk, her son and all their family, paying 3s. annually, saving fines of the county and wapentake.

[1186x17 April 1222]

283
Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo de Kalton dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in villa de Airton, illas scilicet quas emi de Ricardo filio Gospatt' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasquis et in omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aisiamentis predicte ville pertinentibus, cum Duna vidua et cum Fulcone filio eius et tota sequela eorum imperpetuum elemosinam, reddendo inde mihi et hereditibus meis anuatin tres solidos, medietatem ad Pentecostiam et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio ad terram pertinente, salvo fine comitatus et de wapentac'.

Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Marton, Petro filius eius, Willehno Grandorg', Sinione clerico de Kirkeby, Ricardo fratre eius, Thoma de Malghum, Ranulpho de Otterburne.

As Peter of Marton, the father of William was still alive in 1186 it is likely that this gift was made after this point as it is William and his son Peter who act as witnesses. The latest date is given due to the death of Hugh of Calton by 17 April 1222.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Prior John of Lund and the canons of Bolton to West Dereham Abbey of one toft, with appurtenances, in the vill of Airton, between the toft called Walrabeny and the toft of Lord Henry son of Ralph, paying 9d. sterling annually for all services, customs, suit of court and demands.

Warranty clause.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johanne de Lund' permissione divina prior de Bolton in Craven et eiusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse abatti et conventui de Dereham unum toftum cum pertinentiis suis in villa de Airton quod iacet inter toftum eorumdem abbatis et conventus quod dicitur Walrabeny et toftum quod fuit domini Henrici filii Ranulphi; tenendum et habendum de nobis et successoribus nostris illis et successoribus suis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, reddendo nobis et successoribus nostris ad Pentecostiam novem denarios sterl. and demands.

[1275x1286]
John of Lund was prior of Bolton, from his election 19 October 1275 until some point before 16 July 1286, when it was stated that John of Lund, former prior, was to be specially honoured and to have 20 s. a year (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 240). In the following year John of Lund was appointed as the head of Marton Priory (Ibid., ii, p. 420).

The Premonstratensian abbey of West Dereham (Norfolk) was established by Hubert Walter around 1181. It acquired land in Scosthrop and Airton, as well as the church of Kirkby Malham. For greater detail see Colvin, The White Canons, pp. 29-35. It is unclear who was the abbot of West Dereham at the time of this agreement, for it may have occurred during the abbacy of Roger, who first occurs October 1267, October 1267, and lastly in June 1269, or Walter who is recorded as the head of the house in July 1279 and November 1287 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 516).

Agreement between Bolton Priory and Adam son of Simon of Litton and Anabilla his wife whereby the said Adam and Amabilla exchange one toft and one bovate of land in the field of Halton, with appurtenances, to be held in free, pure and perpetual alms by the canons, for two tofts with adjacent croft and one bovate of land, with appurtenances, which Richard Drack held, in the vill of Airton to be held in perpetuity paying 2s. 6d. annually, for all secular service, exaction and demands, saving foreign service, with the said toft and bovate remaining with the canons upon the death of Adam, Anabilla or their legitimate heirs. Warranty clauses.

11 Nov. 1267

Anno Domini MCC' sexagesinio septimo ad festum sancti Martini in hieme facta est hec conventio inter priorem et conventum de Bolton in Craven ex una parte et Adam filium Simonis de Litton et Anabilam uxorem suam ex altera, videlicet quod predicti Adam et Anabilla dederunt, concesserunt et presenti scripto confirmaverunt in excambiurn predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus unum toftum et unam bovatum terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in campo de Halton iacentes; tenenda et habenda dictis priori et eorum successoribus de predictis Ada et Anabila uxor sua et eorum heredibus libere, quiete et pacifice et integre in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda pro qua quidem terra predicti prior et conventus dederunt et concesserunt et presenti scripto confirmaverunt in excambiurn predicto Ade et Anabile uxore sue et eorum heredibus de eorum corporibus legitime procreatis duo tofta cum croftis adiacentibus et unam bovatum terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Airton quam quidem bovatum terre Ricardus Drack quondam tenuit; tenenda et habenda predictis Ade et Anabila uxoruii sue et heredibus de eis legitime procreatis de predictis priore et conventu et eorum [fo. 25v] successoribus imperpetuum, ita tamen quod nec opere Adam nec Anabil[a] uxorua nec heredees eorum predicta tofta cum croftis adiacentibus nec predictam bovatum terre possunt dare, vendere, assignare vel alienare quoqoomodo reddendo inde annuatem predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus duas solidos et sex denarios argenti ad duos annui termino, videlicet medietatem ad Pentecostiam et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti
Martini in hieme, pro omni seculari servitio, exactione et demanda salvo forinseco servitio quantum pertinet ad predicta tofta cum croftis et bovatam terre, et si ita contigerunt quod predicti Adam et Anabilis sive heredes de eis legitime procreati obierint predicta tofta cum croftis et bovatam terre cum pertinentiis predicti priori et conventui et eorum successoribus plenarie remanebunt. Nos vero dicti prior et conventus ac successores nostri predicta tofta cum croftis et bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in Eirton predictis Ada b. et Anabilis uxori sue et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas sicut predictum est warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus quam dui predicti Adam et Anabilia predicta toftum et bovatam terre in Halton poterunt warrantizare. Et in huius rei testimonium predicti partes hoc excambium eorum sigillis altematim signato roboraverunt. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Tottenhou tunc constabulario de Skipton, Willelmo de Aula, de eadem, Adamo filio Roberti de Halton, Thoma de Malghum, Iohanne Feyser, Ada b. Plumland, Ricardo de Calton et aliis.


John de Toternhow was constable of Skipton at a similar time to Robert Hildyard and John Sampson, that is 1260s (EYC, vii, p. 290).
Richard of Beachampton was the prior of Bolton when this agreement was made, the confirmation of his election as head of the house having been made 3 November 1267 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 240).

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Hugh son of Henry [of Ravensworth], knight, to the canons of Bolton of all lands and tenements, with toft and croft, and all appurtenances, that they hold of his fee in the vills of Calton and Airton, paying 6s. of silver annually. Warranty clause.

[17 Jan. 1258-20 June 1301]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 25v-26r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 10r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 19, abstract.
Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 141.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Hugo filius Henrici miles salutem in Domino semipeternam. Noveritis me concessisse, remisisse, confirmasse et ommino quietunclamasse pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum omnes terras et [fo. 26r] tenementa cum toftis et croftis et omnibus pertinentiis quas tenent de feodo meo in villa de Calton et Airton’ in liberam, puram et perpetuam elesmosinam, solutam et quietam ab homagio et omni seculari servitio, exactione, consuetudine seu demanda, reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis sex solidos argentii ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hieme et alia mediatem ad Pentecost’ pro terris et tenementis que tenent de feodo meo in villa de Carlton et Airton. Ego vero et heredes mei vel assignati omnia prescripta sicut superius sunt annotata predictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus pro predicto annuali redditu contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum eisdem canoniciis et sigilli mei impressione feci munitum recipiens ab eisdem illius transcriptum eorum sigillo communi

a. Heading Airton B.

The death of John of Eshton II, prior to 20 June 1301, provides the latest date for this quitclaim. The earliest date is suggested as his father was alive at this point (Complete Peerage, v, p. 416). Hugh son of Henry is most likely to be Sir Hugh son of Henry of Ravensworth, who, in 1283, held ¼ of knights' fee in the honour of Skipton, including lands in Calton, Airton and Elslack (Broughton) (EYC, vii, p. 91). For a brief history of the Fitz Hugh (of Ravensworth) family see Early Yorkshire Families, ed. C.T. Clay, D.E. Greenway, YAS, RS, 135, (1973), p. 28), and for the Ravensworth fee, EYC, v, pp. 316-32. For the Fitz Hugh family and the connection to that of Staveley see ibid., v, p. 218-19. Hugh son of Henry had died by 12 March 1305 (Complete Peerage, v, p. 417; for the family see ibid., v, pp. 416-33).

86

Gift by Thomas of Scothorpe to the canons of Bolton of 6s. annual rent from two bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Scothorpe, lying between the fields of Scothorpe near to the land of West Dereham Abbey on the west, which he holds from the said canons, with an obligation that the said canons are able to distrain and retain until the 6s. annual rent is paid in full. Warranty clause.

22 July 1323, Scothorpe

B = Coucher Book, fo. 26r-26v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 10v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 19, abstract.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Scothorpe dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi priori et conventui de Bolton\' in Craven et eorum successoribus et assignatis sex solidatas annui redditus exeuntes de duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis in Scothorpe quas ego habeo et teneo de dictis priore et conventu percipienti annullatim in eadem villa de Scothorpe ad festum sancti Martini in hieme et Pentecostias per equales porciones illas videlicet duas bovatas terre que iacent utrobique in campo de Scothorpe propinquiores terre abbatis et conventus de Dereham\' ex parte occidentali. Et ego dictus Thomas [fo. 26v]\(^b\) obligo predictas duas bovatas terre ad quorumcumque manus devenirent districtoni\' dictorum prioris et conventus et eorum successoribus et assignatis plenarie fuerit persolutus. Et ego Thomas et heredes mei predictum annuum redditus sex solidatarum de predictis duabus bovatis terre exeuntum ut predictum est predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus seu assignatis contra omnes gentes warrantabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Bolton, Ricardo Fauvell, Iohanne de Malghum, Roberto de Farnehill, Roberto Bucke, Roberto Crokebaine, Henrico de Kighley et aliis. Dat' apud Scothorpe die veneris proximo post octabris translationis beate Thome Martiris anno regni regis E. filii regis E. septimo decimo.

a. Kereham (sic) B.  b. Heading Scothorpe B.  c. successoribus (sic) B.

Margined: Scothorpe.
On 8 June 1323 licence was given for the alienation in mortmain of the above gift, with twenty marks being paid to the wardrobe (CPR, 1321-1324, p. 301). Four days later licence was given for the alienation by Bolton Priory to Fountains Abbey of the above 6s. rent in Scosthrop (Ibid., p. 301). The accounts for 29 September 1323 to 29 September 1224 record a payment of 6s. ‘de firma Thome de Scotzhorp’ noviter perpetrata’ (Comptus, p. 528).

Scosthrop is in the parish of Kirkby Malham.

87
Note concerning the warren and chase for hunting.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 26v.

Nota bene de warrena et chacio pro venatione etc.

88
Mandate by the Duke of Gloucester to Prior Gilbert and the canons of Bolton to show the evidence by which they gave rights of hunting, free chase and warren in all lands and woods that they have from the grant of Alice de Rumilly, and the confirmation of the rights.

26 Nov. 1482

B = Coucher Book, fo. 26v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 10v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 19, abstract.

Crastino Katherine anno Domini etc M° CCCClxxij° ex mandato excellentissimi principis domini ducis Gloucestr' ad tunc fundatoris nostri Gilbertus prior et conventus domus sive prioratus de Bolton ostenderunt evidentias suas speciales de venatione et libera chacia et warrena in omnibus terris et boscis prioris et conventus eisdem concess[is] per Aliciam de Rumley advotricern eorum dem ex fundatione eorum prima coram venerabilibus viris magistro Willelmo Potman' vicario generali, magistro Thoma Barrowe cancellario dicti domini ducis, Miloni Metcalfe et Thoma Asperleg' peritis et Roberto Percy irrotular[io] et receptor ad tunc dominum de Skipton de consilio prefati domini ducis et ad hoc specialiter deputatis quiquidem a omnes et singuli dixerunt et approbaverunt dictas warrenam et chaciain in omnibus terris et boscis suis esse et fore ius eorum dem prioris et conventus et sic affirmaverunt coram multis testibus fidedignis anno et die supradict[is] etc.

a. loop of d attached to top of 2nd q.

Marginalia: 22 Ed.4; Memorandum de clameo prioris de Bolton' et warrena et chacea in terris et boscis sivi concess per Aliciam de Rumley.

William Potman was vicar general to Archbishop Neville in April 1467, becoming commissary general of Archbishop Rotherham, 18 September 1480, and dying 1493 (Emden, iii, pp. 1506-7).

The duke of Gloucester was Richard Plantagenet, the future king of England, Richard III.

For the grant of free warren by Alice de Rumilly see CB, no. 19.

The inclusion of this fifteenth century document indicates that the early fourteenth century cartulary was added to after its creation.
Gift in pure and free alms by Walter Fleming to the canons of Bolton of his share of the mill at Dalton, namely three of five parts of the mill, the whole mill at Hellifield with croft, all the land called Gildushau, with all appurtenances in meadow and pasture to the sike which borders Otterburn and to the other sike, and common pasture at Hellifield for two hundred sheep, twenty animals and ten pigs with their young of one year.

[1158x1184]

Although a benefactor frequently requests prayers for the salvation of the souls of his parents, it seems likely that in this benefaction Walter was referring to the souls of the parents of himself and his wife, with nostrorum carrying the whole phrase.

Walter Fleming probably had died by 1184 (EYC, vii, pp. 193-202, and p. 150). This suggested date is dependent upon the 'pro salute' clause indicating his decease.

The notes made by Dodsworth forming a family tree suggest that William the brother of Reiner, and William the son of William confirmed the gift (Dodsworth, MS 144, fo. 52).

Osbert of Bayeux had been succeeded in office by 1158 (York Minster Fasti, i, YAS, RS, 123, p. 46; Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanae, 1066-1300, York, vi, p. 47). However it is possible that the initial date suggested could be later, 1170, as Reiner clerk of Derefield witnesses in this period (EYC, iii, pp. 222, 297, 328).

There does not appear to be a Walter count of Flanders (Cronologia Cronografi e Calendario Perpetuo, Dal principio dell’era Cristiana ai nostri giorni A. Cappelli, 1983, Ulrico Hoepli Editore, Milan), and it seems more likely that this was a scribal error for either: (a) com’ instead of cogn’ (known as Fleming), or (b) com’ (of the county of Flanders). The low position in list of witnesses also suggests that he is not descendent of the counts of Flanders, for someone of such status would normally be placed earlier.

Hellifield is in the parish of Long Preston, and Dalton is in the parish of Kirkheaton, West Riding of Yorkshire. No other reference can be found to the canons’ interest in a mill at Dalton, possibly indicating that this acquisition was disposed of shortly afterwards, perhaps as part of the process of consolidating other
Confirmation in pure and free alms by Reiner Fleming to the canons of Bolton of all those tenements, with their appurtenances, given by Walter Fleming, his uncle, which he gave by his charter, namely the mill at Hellifield with croft, all that land called Gildushou, with appurtenances in meadow and pasture, and common pasture in the vill of Hellifield for two hundred sheep, twenty animals and ten pigs with their young of one year.

[1170x29 Sept. 1184]

Reinerus Flandrensis omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Boelt et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus omnia illa tenementa cum omnibus pertinetis suis que Walterus Flandrensis avunculus meus dedit et concessit et cartis suis confirmavit predicte ecclesie sancte Marie et canonicis Boelt in puram et liberam elemosinam, scilicet molendinum de Helchfeld cum crofto eidem molendino pertinente, et totam illam terram que Gildushou nominatur cum pertinentis suis in pratis et paschis, et communem pasturam ville de Helchfeld in qua habeant ducentas oves et viginti animalia et decem sues cum nutrimentis suis unuis anni. Quare volo ut prefata ecclesia sancte Marie et canonici de Boelt habeant et teneant et iu perpetuum possideant omnia supradicta tenementa bene et in pace, libere et quiete et solute ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine et exactione sicut puram et liberam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et pro animabus patris mee et prefati Walteri avunculi mee. His testibus: Adeliz de Rumelh et Adeliz filia eius, Willelmo filio Helton et Willelmo filio eius, Henrico decano de Whalleia, Radk decano de Crave, Rualpho Pipard, Yvonif Macun, Rogero Cantor, Orm de Hafrint, Thoma de Criu, Willemo filio Richardi, Reinero de Kaladel, Richardo filio Walteri.


Henry dean of Whalley had died by Michaelmas 1184 (EYC, vii, p. 150). Ranulf dean of Craven occurs as presbiter of Kettlewell in 1170 becoming rural dean of Craven and rector of Kettlewell, being succeeded by Adam rector of Arncliffe before 1176-84 (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 73).

Confirmation by brother William de Tothale, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem to the canons of Bolton of one piece of land in the vill of Hellifield, one hundred feet in length and sixty feet in width, paying 2s. annually, 6d. for the said
piece of land, 18d. for land in Cononley and Eastby.

6 June 1313, Melchbourne

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quod presens scriptum pervenerit frater Willefinus de Tothalston domus hospitalis sancti Ioannis de Jerusalem prior humilis in Anglia salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmaisse priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et eorum successoribus unam placeam terre in villa de Heleghfeld, centum pedum in longitudine et sexaginta pedum in latitudine, infra terram qua Ioannes dictus Le Oxenhird de nobis tenet in eadem villa. Tenendum et habendam predictam placeam de nobis et successoribus nostris dictis priori et conventui et successoribus suis libere, quiete et in pace imperpetuam, reddendo annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris duos solidos, videlicet pro predicta placea vjd. et pro terra in Cononley et Eastbie xviijd. ad duos anni terminos, scilicet xijd. ad Pascham et xijd. ad festum sancti Michaelis. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla utracumque partium huic scripto indentatosunt appensa. Hiis testibus: fratre Alexandro de Michin', fratre Radulpho de Castre, fratre Iohanne de Pillesgat', fratre Waltero del Ill', fratre Willelmo de Huntington et aliis. Dat' apud Melchburn' in celebratione capituh nostri die mercurii in septhnana Pentecost' anno domini millesimo trecentesimo tertio diecimo.

a. utrarumque (sic) B.

Alexander of Mitcham was preceptor at Little Maplestead, 1291x1301 (Ibid. p. lxxxiv).
For the manor of Hellifield appears to have formed part of the preceptory of Newland, see ‘Documents relating to the lands of the preceptors of the Knights Hospitallers’, ed. E.W. Crossley, notes by E.B. Tempest, YAS, RS, 94, Miscellanea, 4, (1936), pp. 73-174, at pp. 165-8.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Walter de Amundeville to the canons of Bolton of the church of Long Preston, with all appurtenances.

[1141x14 Oct. 1153]

a Sciant omnes qui sunt et venturi sunt quod ego Walterus de Amundewilla dedicati et concessi et presenti scripto confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Cuthberti de Embesseia et canonici eiusdem loci ecclesiam de Preston in Craven cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elmosinam pro salute anime et parentum meorum. His sunt testes mei doni: Alelinus decanus Lincolnie, Winifridus subdecanus, Iordanus thesaurarius, Elias de Amundewilla, Petrus de Gaula et alii.

For confirmation by Archbishop Henry Murdac (d. 14 October 1153) see EYC, xi, no. 151 (Pd in Mon. Angl. vi, p. 205), where the priory is referred to as prior and college. This may indicate the fluidity of terminology
and the slow development of definitions for different types of religious establishment. The acta of Archbishop Henry confirming the gift of Walter de Amundeville is listed in EEA v, no. 108. For other acta issued by the archbishops of York which are thought to have related to the church of Long Preston see EEA v, nos. 35, 36, 109.

Adelelm first occurs as dean of Lincoln 1141x45 and last occurs c. May 1173 (Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanae 1066-1300, iii, Lincoln, pp. 8-9).

Jordan occurs as the treasurer of Lincoln in 1147 and c. 1150, being succeeded by Martin between December 1148 and September 1156 (Fasti, Lincoln, pp. 18-19).

It is likely that Winifred the subdean was actually Humphrey who was subdean of Lincoln from c. 1133 to 1160 (Fasti, Lincoln, p. 21), with the error being made either by the scribe who copied the charter into the cartulary, as both the Coucher Book and Dodsworth MS 144 have this mistake, or by the scribe who wrote the original from which it was copied.


For the parish of Long Preston see Fasti Parochiales, iv, pp. 103-7.

93

Final concord made between the Elias de Amundeville, plaintiff, and John, prior of Bolton, deforciant, by which Elias recognises the advowson of the church of Long Preston to be the right of the prior of Bolton, to be held in pure and perpetual alms, in return for which the canons have received Elias and his heirs, in all and singular alms, into the church of Bolton in all and singular alms, in perpetuity.

27 Jan. 1219, York

B = Coucher Book, fo. 28r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 11v, from Bolton Cartulary, fos. 21, 34.

Pd abstract in Feet of Fines, 1218-1231, p. 15.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' a die sancti Hiflarii in xvæm dies anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis tertio coram domino R. Dunholm' episcopo domini regis cancellario, Roberto de Veteri Ponte, Martino de Paterhull, Willelmo filio Ricardi, Rogero Huscarli' iusticiarìis itineranti et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Eliam de Amundevill' petentem et Iohannem priori de Bolton deforciantem de advocatione ecclesie de Preston unde assisa ultime presentationis summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia, scilicet quod predictus Elyas recognovit advocationem predicte ecclesie esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sancte Marie de Bolton'; habendam et tenendum ipsi priori et successoribus suis imperpetuum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quietam ab omni seculari servitio. Et predicti prior et conventus recesperunt ipsum Elyam et heredes suos in singulis elemosinis et omnibus que fient decetero in ecclesia sua de Bolton imperpetuum.

a. Emundell deleted B.

Elias de Amundeville was the grandson of Ralph de Amundeville, brother of Walter, who held land in Long Preston, 'the explanation maybe that Walter gave the knight's fee in Long Preston to Ralph as a portion for a younger brother' (C.T. Clay, 'The families of Amundeville', p. 124).

Richard Marsh was elected as bishop of Durham 27 June 1217, receiving the temporalities two days later, and being consecrated on 2 July. He had been a clerk of the royal chamber between 1207 and 1214, being chancellor from 29 October 1214 until his death on 1 May 1226.

Robert Marsh, Robert Vipont, Martin Pattishall, William son of Richard, Roger Huscarl were justices of the north-eastern circuit of the 1218-1222 visitation. Martin Pattishall appears to have acted as justice on numerous occasions, with his last circuit occurring in 1227-1228 (D. Crook, Records of the General Eyre, 292
The date at which John became prior of Bolton is unclear, the only reference to his predecessor, Henry, occurring between 1185 and 1200 (EYC, iii, no. 1868). John had been succeeded by Robert as the prior of Bolton by 2 February 1222 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 339).

94

Quitclaim in pure and perpetual alms by Elias de Amundeville to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the advowson and the church of Long Preston, with appurtenances.

[27 June 1217x27 Jan. 1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 28r-28v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 11v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 21, abstract.

Pd from C in EYC, xi, no. 152.

Sciunt presents et futuri quod Elias de Arnundevill' dedi et presenti carta mea quietumclamavi de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum Deo et canoniciis ecclesie sancte Marie de Bolton pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum totum ius et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in advocatione et ecclesie de Preston in [fo. 28v]a Craven, ita quod predicti canonici ipsam advocationem ecclesie de Preston tenebunt et habebunt cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam, liberam et quietam imperpetuum. Et ut hoc donatio mea et quietaclamatio rata sit inposterum et inconuessa permaneat presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. His testibus: domino R. Dunelmensi episcopo, Martino de Pateshill, Rogero Huskarl', Willelmo filio Ricardi, Iohanne abbate de Font', Simone de Hale vicecomite Ebor', Philippo Iohannis, Petro Gillot tunc constabulario de Skipton', Rogero Malo Leporario, Willelrno filio Thorne, lohanne de Aleton', Simone clerico de Kirkeby, Ranulpho de Otterburn, Ricardo de Kirkeby clerico.

a. Heading Preston B.

If this quitclaim was made before the final concord the the latest date would be 27 January 1219. The earliest date of 1214 relates to the assize of ultime presentation. For details of Peter Gillot as constable of Skipton see EYC, vii, pp. 288-9.

For detail about the bishop of Durham, Martin Pattishall, Roger Huscarl and William son of Richard, who were justices of the north-eastern circuit of the 1218-1222 visitation, see note to CB, no. 93.

Farrer records Simon de Hales as the under-sheriff of York between 1220 and 1224 (EYC, i, p. 325). More recent research, however, records him as being the under sheriff of Geoffrey Neville, and as high sheriff of Yorkshire between 1223 and 1225 (The Lord Lieutenants and High Sheriffs of Yorkshire, 1066-1200, ed. W.M. Ormrod, (Barnsley, 20.00), pp. 54-5).

It seems likely that at the time of this quitclaim John would have been the prior of Bolton (EYC, vii, p. 294). At this date it the abbot of Fountains would have been John II who presided over the abbey from 1211 until 1220 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 279).

95

Confirmation by Elias de Amundeville to St. Mary's church, Long Preston, and its rectors of the estover in Prestgill wood, with appurtenances, for building and burning of the house of the rectors, with all easements, liberties and common rights, saving to himself and his heirs the selling of the wood of Prestgill and turbary; and the gift of a lodge in Long Preston.

[1201x1231] 293

a. ordendum (sic) B.

Elias de Amundeville had succeeded his father by Michaelmas 1201 and had died by 1231. However, it maybe that gift was made after 1219, when the priory were party to a final concord concerning the advowson of Preston church (CB, no. 93).

Ran'o de Kirkby maybe Reiner de Kirkeby who witnesses CB, no. 110 together with Ranulph of Otterburn, as well as a number of charters relating to Fountains Abbey (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 76, 82-3, 150, 472).

Memorandum that William of Newton held two carucates of land in the vill of Long Preston, which he sold to Lord Henry de Percy of Settle, bastard, and the final concord which was made between the said parties and the canons of Bolton concerning the church of Long Preston.

Final concord between William of Newton, plaintiff, represented by Henry de Percy, and Nigel de Amundeville, whom Adam prior of Bolton vouched to warrant, recognising that William had quitclaimed, from himself and his heirs, the advowson of the church of Long Preston, with appurtenances, to Nigel and his
heirs, and similarly to the canons of Bolton, with Nigel paying twelve marks of silver to William for this fine.

10 Nov. 1257, Beverley

B = Coucher Book, fo. 29r. C = Dodsworth D 144, fo. 12r, from Coucher Book, fo. 21, abstract.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Beverlacum in crastino sancti Martini anno regni Henrici filii regis Iohannis quadragesimo secundo coram Iohanne abbate de Burgo sancti Petri, Rogero de Thurkelby, Petro de Percy et Iohanne de Vivilli justiciariis itinerantibus et aliiis domini regis fideliibus tunc iibi presentibus inter Willelrum de Newton petentem, per Henricum de Percy positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Nigillum de Amundevilla, quem Adam prior de Bolton vocavit ad warrantum, de advocacione ecclesie de Preston cum pertinentiis unde placiturn fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Willelmus remisit et quietumclamavit de se et heredibus suis predicto Nigello et heredibus suis, et similiter predicto priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue de Bolton totum ius et clarneum quod habuit in predicta advocacione predicte ecclesie de Preston cum pertinentiis imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, quietaclamatione, fine et concordia idem Nigillus dedit predicto Willelmo duodecirn marcas argenti.

Details concerning the visitation of Yorkshire, 1252-1258 are not as clear as those for other counties, due to 'the loss of the Yorkshire feet of fines from this eyre' and subsequent reliance upon 'the information provided by the 10 foreign counties feet of fines, all made at York, recorda, incidental references on the close roll, and inferences from normal practice' (D. Crook, General Eyre, p. 122). This final concord is not present in appropriate volume of Feet of Fines for Yorkshire produced as part of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series.

John, abbot of Peterborough, appears to have been the only itinerant justice to preside throughout Walton's/Thirkleby's circuit, 1254-1258, and is believed 'to have kept plea rolls, since in Michaelmas term 1275 a successor was ordered to produce his rolls before the barons of the exchequer' (Ibid., p. 119). Whilst Roger Thirkleby is named in the final concords it is likely that he was, in fact, absent from this eyre due to illness (Ibid., p. 119).

Peter de Percy was not named by the commission, 'but on 24 April 1256 he was added to the group and it was ordered that he should keep the third roll of the eyre' (Ibid., p. 121).

John Wyvill sat with John abbot of Peterborough, Roger Thirkleby and Peter de Percy in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire and Lincolnshire (Ibid., pp. 121-2).

Adam occurs as the prior of Bolton in the 1250s but he may have been prior as early as 1247, following Richard, and may have continued as the head of the monastery as late as 1263, in which year Henry is stated as prior (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 340).

Letters close of Henry III to Peter de Percy sheriff of Yorkshire whereby he is to inform the bailiff of the West Riding that the prior of Bolton is to permit Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, to present the parson to the church of Long Preston in Craven which is vacant.

12 Jan. 1262, Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fo. 29r-29v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 12r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 21, abstract.

Petrus de Percy vicecomes Ebor' ballivo de Westring' salutem. Mandatum domini regis recepi in hec verba H. Dei gracia etc. vicecomiti Ebor' salutem precipe priore de Bolton quod iuste et sine dilatatione premittat Ricardum de Clar' comitem Glauce' et Hereford
presentare idoneam personam ad ecclesiam de Preston' in Craven que vacat et ad suam spectat donatione[m] ut dicit et unde queritur quod predictus prior enim inustè impedit et nisi fecerit et predictus Ricardus fecer[it] te securum clam ser' prosis tune sum per bonos sum' predict[um] priore[m] quod sit coram iusticiariis nostris apud Westm' in octabis Purificationis [fo. 29v] beate Marie ostensur' quare non fecerit. Et habeas ibi suum et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westm' xij die lanuarii anno regni nostri xvj unde tibi precipio quod predictum mandatum diligenter exequor'. Valete.

There is no record of an institution following this mandate, and the mandate is not entered in CPR or CCR (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 104, and n.).

The anonymous prior of Bolton to who this mandate refers may have been Adam who last occurs October 1257 x October 1258, or Henry who had become head of the priory by 29 April 1263 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 340).

Peter de Percy I, of Bolton Percy, was 'a justice itinerant in the northern counties in the period 1257-62, and was sheriff of Yorks from 9 July 1261 to 13 June 1263' (EYC, A, p. 110). See also The Lord Lieutenants, ed. W.M. Ormrod, p. 59.

The auditor of Richard de Boyland, William de Skyrebecke, have letters against Richard de Brus son of Robert de Brus.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 29v.

Memorandum that Nigel de Amundeville gave the manor of Long Preston in Craven to Richard earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who gave the said manor to Richard de Brus his godson, son of Isabella, sister of the earl. After the death of Richard de Brus the said manor went to Robert de Brus, elder brother of Richard de Brus, who gave the manor to William de Brus, his younger brother who after a year was dispossessed by Gilbert, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, on the account of which the said William brought a writ of novel dissiesen against the said Gilbert, Roger de Mowbray and all others, thereafter the said Gilbert made peace with the said William by £100 and he receives his charter and acquittance from the manor for himself and his heirs and thus he holds the manor.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 29v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 12r-12v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 22.

Nigellus de Amundevillæ dedit manerium de Preston in Craven domino Ricardò comite Glouceste et Hertford, dictus Ricardus comes dedit dictum manerium Ricardò de Brus filiolo suo et filio Isabelle sororis dicti comitis, dictus Ricardus de Brus obiit in dicto manerio et in feodo et hereditate sua et post obitum dicti Ricardi de Brus intravit

296
Robertus de Brus frater suus senior ut heres dicti Ricardi de perquisito suo et dictus Robertus de Brus dedit dictum manerium Willemo de Brus fratri suo iuniori qui fuit in seisina pacifica in dicto manerio fere per anum et postea ejectus per dominum Gilbertum comitem Gloucestr et Hertforthe ob quod dictus Willemus impetravit breve nove desisine super dictum Gilbertum, Rogerum de Mowbray et alios desisatores coram dominis Willemo de sancto Quintino, Iohanne de Raigate, Iohanne de Lithgraynes militibus et domini regis justiciariis et postea dictus Gilbertus fecit pacem cum dicto Willemo pro CC et recepit ab eo cartam suam et acquietantiam de dicto manerio pro se et heredes et sic tenet dictum manerium.

N.K.M. Gurney and C. Clay suggest that the above gift of the manor of Preston 'may have been in amplification of a gift by Nigel to the e., made by final concord on 25 Nov. 1258, of a car. in Preston, the adv. of Huntingdon Priory, together with the reversion of lands in Southoe and Chesterton, Hunts., and 3 car. in Carlton [le Moorland], Lincs. (Yorks. Fines, 1246-72, p. 197)' (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 103). Richard was earl of Gloucester and Hertford paid livery and homage on 29 September 1243, and is thought to have died 15 July 1262. He was succeeded by his son, Gilbert, who entered his lands 3 August 1263 and 24 September 1264, dying 7 December 1295. Roger de Mowbray is thought to have died before 21 November 1297. John Reigate was a justice in eyre, later becoming a chief justice in eyre, participating in several visitations, including those of 1275, 1278-89 (D. Crooks, General Eyre, pp. 25, 142-3, 144-5, 157-60). John Lythegreynes was one of the justices for the visitation of 1292-4 and the Cambridgeshire-Ely Eyre of 1299 (ibid., pp. 174-80).

101
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Marjory, formerly wife of Hugh of Newton, to the church of St. Mary, Long Preston and the rector of the church of one bovate in the vill of Long Preston, with appurtenances, which Ralph de Amundeville gave to her for homage and service, and which Richard son of Norman once held from Hugh of Newton, her husband, and herself. Warranty clause.

[1 Sept. 1176 or c.1205x18 May 1233]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Marioria quondam uxor Hugonis de Newton salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me divino caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Preston et rectoribus eiusdem ecclesie ibidem Deo et beate Marie servientibus unam bovatum terram quam Radulphus de Amundevilla dedit mihi pro homagio et servitio meo in villa de Preston cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram et perpetuam elmosinam, illam videlicet bovatum quas Ricardus filius Normanni quondam tenuit de Hugone de Newtona viro meo et me. Ego vero et heredes mei defendemus et warrantizabimus predictam bovatum elmosinam predicte ecclesie beate Marie de Preston et rectoribus eiusdem contra omnes homines et seculares demandas. Hiis testibus: Thoma capellano tunc de Preston, Iohanne capellano, Roberto persona de
Preston, Hugone de Halton, Iohanne de Preston', Thoma Wallens, Ada de Neuton, Gladewino de Preston, Iohanne clerico, Ricardo clerico et multis aliis.

a. Mundevilla (sic) B.  b. Heading Preston: B.  c. Adam (sic) B.

Robert persona [rector] of Long Preston occurs c.1201-c.1224, having been succeeded by 18 May 1233 by Peter of Hedon. It is probable that his predecessor was Richard of Preston who acted as witness in a charter to Sawley Abbey, 1 September 1176 (Fasti Parochiales, iv, pp. 105-6). It is probable that the gift was made during the second half of this period as a Hugh of Newton, which may have been her husband, witnessed a charter, c.1205-1230, to Sawley Abbey with Laurence, rector of Giggleswick (J. McNulty, The Cartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary of Salley in Craven, ii, p. 16, no. 413; for Laurence see Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 51).

102
Gift by Marjory, formerly wife of Hugh of Newton, to William son of Hugh of Newton of one bovate of land in the vill of Long Preston, with appurtenances and easements, namely that which she gave in pure and perpetual alms to the church of Long Preston, whereby he defends and acquits foreign service, for two bovates where twelve bovates make a knight’s fee, and all secular service pertaining to the bovate of land given to the church of Long Preston in pure and perpetual alms, for his homage and service, paying 1d. annually. Warranty clause.

[1 Sept. 1176 or c.1201x18 May 1233]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 30r-30v.  C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 12v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 22, abstract.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Marioria quondam uxor Hugonis de Newton dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo filio Hugonis de Newton pro homagio suo et servitio unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis suis in villa de Preston’s, illam seilicet quam Hugo Ruffus tenuit; tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de me et heredibus meis iure et hereditarie libere et quiete in bosco, in plano, in pratis et pasquis et in omnibus aisiamenti predicte terre pertinentibus, reddendo inde anuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad natalem pro omni servitio mihi et heredibus meis pertin[ente], faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terre unde duodecim carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis, videlicet ad illam bovatam quam dedi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Preston et ad illam seilicet quam dedi predicto Willelmo per testimonium presentis carte predictus vero Willelmos defendet et adquietaet forinsec et omnia alia secularia servitia que pertinent ad illam bovatam terram quam dedi Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Preston pro salute anime mee in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Egeo vero Marioria et heredes mei warrantizabimus dictam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: R. [fo. 30v] a persona de Preston, Hugone de Halton, Iohanne de Preston, Thoma de Wallens, Ada de Neuton, Ada de Helyefeld, Willelmo Pollard, Walrafuo de Nappay et multis aliis.

a. Heading Preston B.  b. Adamo (sic) B.  c. Adano (sic) B.

It is probable that ‘R. persona de Preston’, is Robert, thereby giving the same date range as the preceding document (CB, no. 101).

298
Acquittance by Reiner de Knoll at the instance of Roger of Skipton rector of the church of Long Preston, to the church of Long Preston of a farthing annually paid to the lord of the demesne for one bovate of land in Long Preston which Marjory, relict of Hugh of Newton, gave to the rectors of the church of Long Preston in pure and perpetual alms because the said Reyner holds the bovate of land which the said Marjory once gave to Adam son of Hugh.

[Feb. 1277x11 Feb. 1304]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 30v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Reynerus de Knoll"salutem in Domino sempiternam. Quia dominus Rogerus de Skipton rector ecclesie de Preston instantur petit ipsum nomine ecclesie sue acquietare pro me de petitione terram quadrantum qui annuatim debentur capitali domino unius bovate terre in Preston quam Maroria quondam relict a Hugonis de Neuton dedit Deo et beate Marie et rectoribus ecclesie de Preston in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro eo quod teneo in eadem villa unam bovatam terre quam eadem antedicta Maroria quondam dedit Adabo filio Hugonis et in forma doni continetur quam ipse Adamc acquietare debeat omnia forinseca et omnia alia servitia secularia que pertinent ad illam bovatam terre quae Maroria antedicta dedit Deo et beate Marie et ecclesie antedictae. Et etiam acquietancia iuxta formam premissam attinente istius bovate terre fieri consuevit unde visis et inspectis monumentis et cartis super predict[is] facto bonam fidem agnoscentis et volens quod voluntas primi doni Adep et Mariorie facti in omni sui forma ad plenum compleat[ur] acquietantiam antiquittus factam assequendo volo et concedo pro salute anime mee quod de omnibus arreragiis de meo satisfaciat competentur et etiam dictam bovatum terre elemosinam per me et meos aliam bovatum terre in Preston tenentes in posterum prout consueverat imperpetuam a forinseco et omnibus aliis servitiis secularii acquietati et indemnem conservari. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hii testibus: domino Iohanne Gillot, domino Iohanne de Alta Ripa, militibus, Iohanne de Boulton, Edmundo Maunsel, Hugone de Halton, Henrico Maunsel, Iohanne de Osmundrelan et multis aliis.

a. Onell' (sic) B.  b. Adamo (sic) B.  c. Adamus (sic) B.  d. Adami (sic) B.  e. Iohane (sic) B.

Agreement made between Roger of Skipton, rector of the church of Long Preston, and Reiner de Knoll, lord of Hellifield, whereby Reiner grants to the church of
Long Preston and to Roger, rector of the same, for his life an annual rent of 5s. for
the tithe of the mill at Hellifield; also the said Reiner grants to the church of Long
Preston and Roger the rector, for his life, the whole crop of four acres of meadow
and a measure of common virgate in the vill of Hellifield in the territory of
Hellifield, lying next to Arumholes for the tithes of hay of his manor in Hellifield;
also the said Roger for his whole life should have and hold the said full crop of four
acres and the use of all profits thence resulting without hinderance of the said
Reiner with free ingress and egress to mow, raise and carry with horses and oxen
to wagon and cart.

15 April 1297, Skipton

B = Coucher Book, fo. 31r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 12v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 23, abstract.

Agreement made between Peter, rector of Long Preston and Nicholas de
Heversham whereby Nicholas quitclaims to Peter three bovates of land, with
appurtenances, in Long Preston which he has from the church land by the gift of
Robert the rector his brother, and the said Peter grants Nicholas two bovates of
land, with appurtenances, from the three bovates on the west, for his homage and
service, and paying 6s. annually to Peter.

[18 May 1233x15 April 1297]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 31v.
Convenit inter Petrum personam de Preston et Nicholaum de Heversam videlicet quod predictus Nicholaus resignavit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis predicto Petro illas tres bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in Preston quas ipse habuit de terra ecclesie de dono Roberti persone fratris sui, et predictus Petrus concessit predicto Nicholao de Heversam et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis de illis tribus bovatis terre illas scilicet propinquiores versus occidentem; tenendas et habendas illi et heredibus suis imperpetuum reddendo inde annuatim prefato Petro sex solidos pro omni servitio et seculari demanda, scilicet tres solidos ad Pentecostiam et tres solidos ad festum sancti Martini. Et ut hoc stabile sit sicut predictum est uterque Petrus et Nicholaus mutuis scriptis sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus: Hugone de Halton, Alano de Limesea, Iohanne de Preston, Willelmo clerico de eadem, Hugone de Wickesword, Roberto fratre suo, Willelmo de Berwicke et aliis.

a. Heading Preston: B.

Peter of Hedon was presented as the parson of Long Preston 18 May 1233, however it is uncertain who succeeded him, with an unnamed rector being mentioned 28 August 1286 (Reg. Romeyn, i, p. 58) and Roger of Skipton occurring as rector 15 April 1297 (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 106). For information about the Nicholas Heversham see EYC, xi, p. 179.

106

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Helto Mauleverer, with the assent of Bilioth his wife, to the canons of Embsay of twelve bovates of land in Malham, of the Skipton fee, from Malham Water and through Lutuneagate up to Yvedene and towards the east, and all the land between Posforth Gill, Spectesbeck, the Wharfe and Washburne.

[19 Oct. 1120 x 25 Jan. 1140]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 32r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 13r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 25.
Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 57.


The initial date is due to the foundation of Embsay and the latest date is suggested as Thurstan archbishop of York confirmed the gift before his resignation on 25 January 1140 (see CB, no. 2).
Notification to Thurstan, archbishop of York, by Cecily de Rumilly of the gift in pure and perpetual alms of Helto Mauleverer to the canons of St. Cuthbert’s church, Embsay of one and a half carucates of land in Malham.

[Michaelmas 1130x25 Jan. 1140]

A = YAS, MD 335, Box 65/1. Endorsed: secundo ista ostendat’ pro terr’ in Malgh[u]m; Malgh[u]m; T. archia eborac’; 50(d)x155(l)mm + 65mm tongue (part stitched back containing wax fragments), wrapping tie.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 32r. C = Dodsworth NIS 144, fo. l3r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 25, (see also CB, no. 410, edited by D 144, fo. 61).

Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 6.

T. Dei gracia Eborac” archiepiscopo et omnibus sancte rclesiqfiliis necnon et omnibus hominibus suis atque amicis Cecilia de Rumeli salutem. Sciatis quod ego concedo et confirmo elemosinam. quam Helte Mallevrerc dedit Txlesiýsancti CudbertV de Ambesi” scificet quadrugatam terre et dimidiam. apud MaIgu[m] quarn volo et concedo eidem r, clesiqet servientibus eidem rclesiqtenere bene et in pace et libere et quiete in pura et perpetua elemosina pro salute anime mee et pro animabus antecessorum meorum. Valete. Hi sunt testes: Reginaldus capellanus scriptor huius carte, Reynerus dapifer’, Ivo constabull[arius], Willelmus Whithont, Walterus Picot, Rogerus Faffint”.


The absence of William de Meschin suggests that this notification was made after his death, therefore after Michaelmas 1130. Archbishop Thurstan’s resignation in 1140 provides the final date (CB, no. 2).

The tagged ‘e’ [q] is used throughout the original charter.

Confirmation by Alice de Rumilly, with the assent of her lord and husband William son of Duncan, the nephew of David I of Scotland, of the gift in pure, free and perpetual alms of Helto Mauleverer, made with the assent of Billioth, his wife, to the canons of Embsay of all the lands between Posforth Gill, Spectesbeck, the Wharfe and Washburn, and of twelve bovates of land in Malham, with all appurtenances.

[1137x1155]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 32v.

"Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Adeliz de Rumeli in Cristo salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et hac carta presenti confirmasse consilio et assensu domini mei Willelni filii Dunecani donationem quam Helto Malusleporarius assensu uxoris sue Bilioth dedit Deo et ecclesie sancti Cuthberti Embeseye et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, scilicet totam terram inter Poseford, Spectisbecke et inter Wherfe et Walkesburne’ in bosco et plano et in pasturis et duodecim bovatas terre
in Malghum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano et in pasturis sicut carta predicti Heltonis in omnibus testatur. Quare volo et precipio ut libere, bene et in pace ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et exactione prefatas terras quietas teneant. Hiis testibus: Osberto archidiacono, Ada filio Suanii, Willelmo Flandrensi, Ranulpho de Lyndeseye.

a. Heading Malgh'm B.  b. walsh deleted B.  c. Adamo (sic) B.

Cecily de Rumilly may have still been alive in 1151 (EYC, vii, pp. 58-9), but had died by the time of the translation to Bolton. Osbert [of Bayeux] occurs as archdeacon of Richmond between 1137 and 1158.

109
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land, with a capital messuage and with toft, and a meadow called Howenham, and all appurtenances, in the vill of Malham, which he held of the fee of the canons, for which gift and confirmation the canons gave thirty marks for his pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Warranty clause.

[1228x1243]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas filius Willelmi de Malghurn salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre cum capitali messuagio et cum tofis et cum prato quod vocatur Howenham et cum omnibus alis pertinentiis suis in villa de Malghurn sine aliquo retenemento illas scilicet quas ego tenui de feodo predictorum, canonicorum; tenendas et habendas quietas et solutas in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam ab omni seculari servitio, exactione et demanda pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum. Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei totam terram prenominatam cum omnibus pertinentiis infra villam et extra predictis canonicis in perpetuum contra omnes homines warrantizabimus. Pro hae autem donatione et confirmatione predicti canonicis dederunt mihi triginta marcas ad peregrinationem meam in terram Ierosolimorum perficiendam. Hiis testibus: domino Johanne de Estona, domino Eustachio de Rileston, [fo. 33r]a domino Godfrido de Alta Ripa, militibus, Willelmo Anglolico tunc ballivo de Skipton', Simone de Martona, Rogero de Kikelay, Hugone de Alton', Ranulpho de Otterburne, Willelmo filio Archi[l]l et alii.

a. Heading Malgh'm B.

Eustace of Rylstone was under age in 1228, being of full age by 1231. Roger of Keighley is believed to have died in 1243 (W.P. Baildon, 'The Keighley family', p. 5). William English, as well as being the bailiff of Skipton, also held the posts of constable of Skipton and sheriff of Holderness (EYC, vii, p. 289).

110
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of William of Malham to the
canons of Bolton of two tofts in the vill of Malham, namely that which Richard de Benetham and Simon Speri held, with appurtenances, common rights, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.

[1230sx1250s]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 33r.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Thomas filius Willelmi de Malghum dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duos toftos in villa de Malghum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, unum scilicet quod Ricardus de Benetham et alium quod Simon' Speri tenuerunt; tenendos et habendos de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam in omnibus comunibus, libertatibus et aysiamentis predictos toftos pertinentibus infra villam de Malghum et extra. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuam. Hiis testibus: Ranulpho de Otterburne, Wilhelmso filio Arkilli de Malghurn, Ricardo de Kirkeby, Ranero de Kirkeby, Ricardo de Otterburn et multis aliis.

a. Simo (sic) B.

The speculative range of c.1230s-1250s for CB, nos. 110-112 and 114-117 is suggested as no definite dates for the people mentioned have been located. However it may have occurred c.1232 when an agreement was made between Thomas prior of Bolton and Thomas son of William of Malham [see 113]. The later date of 1250s is suggested as by 1258 Richard of Otterburn had quiteclaimed a gift of Thomas of Malham son of William his uncle, which may indicate that Thomas had died. Thomas of Malham does occur 28 February 1275 (Yorks. Inqs., i, p. 150), but it seems unlikely that this is the same person.

111

Gift in pure, free and perpetual alms by Thomas son of William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of his close in Cawden and a sheepfold, with appurtenances and liberties, entry and exit and other liberties.

[1230sx1250s]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 33r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Thomas filius Willelmi de Malghum salutem. Noveritis me pro salute anime et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus clausum meum situm in Kaluodun et ovile quod fuerunt patris mei infra illud edificatum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; tenenda et habenda de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam pacifice et quiete cum liberis, exitibus et introitibus; et aliis libertatibus eidem pertinentibus. Hiis testibus: Ranulpho de Otterburne, Simone de Marton', Ricardo de Calton, Ricardo de Kirkeby clerico, Rainero de Scothorpe, Bernardo de Malghurn et aliis.

a. Deo deleted B. b. edificatum (sic) B. c. a/o confusion, Morten seems unlikely as Simon of Marton witnesses several charters.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 110.
112

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of two acres of meadow, called Poldale, in the vill of Malham, with appurtenances, liberties, and easements, that lies above Green Hill, which extends against Gragret and the vill, lying next to the meadow of Fountains Abbey, with alternative land in the same vill if they are unable to take control. Warranty clause.

[1230sx1250s]

A = YAS, MD/335, Box 6512. Endorsed: viij; Grenehaugbergh in Malham; later endorsement. 190x120mm; tag, no seal; sealed on the tag method 1.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 33v.

*a*Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas filius Willehmi de Malghurn salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, b concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Boulton c et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras prati in teritorio de Malghurn super Grenelangebergh d que vocatur le Potdale e unde se extendunt versus Gragret f et versus villam et iacent iuxta pratum fratrum de Fontibus versus solem et si ibi duas acras prati preficere non possum perficiam eis in alio loco tam competenti in eadem villa quantum deficit. Tenendas et habendas predictas g duas acras prati predictis canonicis libere, quiete, integre et pacifice cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatiis, asiamentis h ad predictum pratum pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine aliquo retenemento. Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei predictas duas acras prati predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus imperpetuam warantizabimus, adquietabimus i et defendemus. Et in huius rei testimoniurn presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Roberto de Fegeserf, Ricardo de Oterburrid clerico, Ricardo filio Ranulphi k de eadem, Willelmo Mauleverer de Calton, Thoma filio Rayneri l de Scochthorpe, m Ranulfo Corduwan n de Otterburne, o Willemo de Hillum clerico scriptore huius carte et alis.


113

Agreement between Thomas, prior of Bolton, and Thomas son of William of Malham, whereby Thomas son of William of Malham quitclaims to the canons of Bolton one bovate of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Malham, lying remote from those three bovates which he holds of the canons, including a clause preventing Thomas of Malham from alienating the lands, pastures, and possessions he holds of the canons without their assent.

1232

B = Coucher Book, fos. 33v-34r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 13v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 26, abstract.

305
Notum sit omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ita convenit inter Thomam priorem et conventum de Bolton' et Thomam filium Willelmi de Malghurn anno gracie M° CC xxxij° videlicet quod dictus Thomas de Malghurn concessit, dediýt et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo [fo. 34r] servientibus unam. bovatam. terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa de Malghurn illam scilicet que iacet remotior a sole de illis tribus bovatis terre quas idem Thomas de eisdem canoniciis tenuit; tenendum et habendam imperpetuum pro salute anime sue et antecessorum suorum et sciemendum est quod idem Thomas vel aliquis heredum suorum non dabit nec vendet nec aliquo modo alienabit sine assensu et consensu dictorum canoniciarum impositorum alicui mortalius terras, pasturas, possessiones de terris, pasturis, possessionibus quos de prefatis canoniciis tenuit. In hius rei testimonium sigillum suum huic scripto apposuit. Hiis testibus: Ranulpho de Otterburne, Willelmo filio Arkil[i], Rogero de Kikeley, Ranulpho filio eius, Simone de Martona, Ricardo clerico de Otterburne, Gilone Mauleverer, Roberto cementario de Skipton, Roberto filio Ricardi de eadem et aliis.

114
Gift in pure, free and perpetual alms by Thomas son of William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of one toft, with appurtenances and easements, in the vill of Malham, which Alice the widow held of him, in return for the burning of three lamps on the mass of St. Mary in the church of St. Mary, Bolton. Warranty clause.

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Thomas filius Willelmi de Malghurn salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum in villa de Malghurn cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et aisiamentis infra villam et extra predicto toftio pertinentibus illud scilicet toftum quod Alicia vidua tenuit de me; tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinan linum trium lampadarum ad missam beate Marie in dicta ecclesia arden'. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictum toftum prefatis canoniciis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Malghurn clerico, Ranulpho de Otterburn', Ricardo de Otterburn' clerico, Rainero filio Symonis de Kirkeby, Ricardo de Kirkeby clerico et aliis.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 110.
The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 15 August, was the main feast of Bolton Priory and references are found throughout the Compositus relating to the celebrations held at the house (e.g. Compositus, pp. 73, 79, 205, 301, 326-7, 393-4, 532)

115
Gift in pure, free and perpetual alms by Thomas son of William of Malham to the

306
canons of Bolton of two tofts, which Hugh Sketer and Robert Rady once held, and three acres of land, in the vill of Malham, namely one acre in a remote toft, one under Arneberge, half an acre in Langland', and half an acre in Stalegate, with appurtenances, liberties, easements and common rights. Warranty clause.

[1230sx1250s]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 34v.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas filius Willelmi de Malghum concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duo tofta cum pertinentiis in villa de Malghum illa scilicet que Hugo Sketer et Robertus Rady quondam tenuerunt et tres acras terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villa, scilicet unam acram in toftis remotiorem sole et unam subtus Arneberge et dimidiam acram in Langland[es] et dimidiam acram in Stalegate; tenenda et habenda de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, aisiamentis et communis ad tantam terram in villa de Malghum pertinentiis.


a. Heading Malgh'm B.  b. Willelmo filio Arkilli, Ricardo de Kirkeby clerico, Rainero de Scothorpe, Ricardo de Otterburne interlined B.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 110. Langlandes maybe modern day Longlands Barn.

116 Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of all lands and tenements, with homage, rents, reliefs, wardship and escheats, and all other appurtenances, without any reservation, and common pasture in Malham Moor for thirty mares and their offspring up to three years and for all other beasts and cattle, without exception just as the charters of Ranulph of Otterburn, Hugh of Otterburn and William his father testify, with all liberties and utilities. Moreover Thomas son of William of Malham quitclaims to the canons all right and claim to all lands and tenements, with appurtenances, held in Malham as they were in his father’s time or as they are able to occur. Warranty clause.

[1230sx1250s]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 34v-35r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Thomas filius Willelmi de Malghum salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et animarum anteecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras et tenementa cum homagiis, redditibus, relevis, wardis, escaetis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento et communis pasturis in Malgh[um]more’
Confirmation by Thomas son of William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of all lands and tenements, with appurtenances, and common pasture in Malham for their livestock and cattle, without exception, which the canons have by the gift of his father and is stated in the charter which they hold.

[1230sx1250s]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Thomas filius Willelmi de Malghurn salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse omnes terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et communiam pasturam in Malghum ad omnimoda averia sua et catalla sine aliqua exceptione, priori et conventui de Bolton’ et eorum successoribus que habent de dono patris mei et antecessorum vel successorum meorum sicut plenius continetur in cartam quas inde habent. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, domino Willelmo de Hartlington, Ricardo Fauvelthorpe, Willelmo Mauleverer de Calton’ et aliis.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 110.
Malham for 2s. annually, and a place for the making of a sheepfold, next to the sheepfold of his brother, William of Malham, sufficient for 300 sheep and their young of two years, with common pasture of the same vill, paying 12d. annually to Hugh and his heirs. Warranty clause.

[1212x17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 35v.

'Scient omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo de Otterburn' concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Petro de Messa unam bovatarn terre in Malghum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis cuius medietatem tenui in dominico et alteram medietatem tenuit Gamellus de Malghum de me reddendo mihi inde annuatirn duos solidos, dedi etiam eidem quendam locum aptum ad ovile faciendum in eadem villa iuxta ovile quod fuit Willelmi de Malghum fratris mei sufficiens trecentis ovibus et exitui toto eorum duorum annorum cum communi pasture eiusdem ville ex utraque parte aque que fuit per villam illam; habendam et tenendam sibi vel cui assignare voluerit de me et heredibus meis, libere et solute in feudo et hereditate, reddendo inde annuatim mihi vel heredibus meis duodecem denarios, scilicet vj denarios ad Pent' et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio et demanda. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus prefato Petro et cui assignaverit totum predictum tenementum contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus: Willelmo Mauleverer, Willelmo de Marton, Petro filio suo, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Hugone de Calton, Simone clerico de Kirkeby, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Roberto le Macun, Roberto filio Ricardi et Ricardo de Heton, Alano de Heton.

a. Heading Malgh'm B.

This charter must date from before the death of Hugh of Calton, which had occurred by 17 April 1222, and probably from the late twelfth or early thirteenth century, as both William of Marton and Peter his son would have acted as witnesses at this point, with William still living in 1212.

Peter of Messa or Melsa is also known as Peter de Meaux, and there appears to have been a connection between the Melsa family and the Giliot family (EYC, vii, pp. 280-1).

119

Gift by Peter of Melsa to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Malham given to him by Hugh of Otterburn, and Peter of Melsa also gives a place for the making of a sheepfold in the same vill, sufficient for 300 sheep and their young of two years, given to him by Hugh of Otterburn, next to the sheepfold that was of William of Malham, with common pasture of the vill of Malham, paying 12d. annually to Peter and his heirs. Warranty clause.

[1155x17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 35v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 14r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 28, partial copy. Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 90.

' Scient presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus de Messa dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre in Malghum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis villam
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Hugh of Otterburn to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in Malham, with appurtenances, namely that which Thorfin held, together with Thorfin and his household. Also the gift in pure, free and perpetual alms by Hugh to the canons of two tofts in Malham, one which Adam held and another which Hugh held. Hugh also confirms to the canons a bovate of land in the vill of Malham, which Peter of Melsa gave to the canons, with all common rights, liberties and easements of the said lands. Warranty clause.

[1155x17 April 1222]

For date range see CB, no. 118.

a. Heading Malgh'm B.
The translation of the canons to Bolton occurred in 1155, giving the earliest date of this gift, and the death of Hugh of Calton by 17 April 1222 gives the latest date, although it is possible that this relates to a different person of the same name. However, as many of the witnesses appear in other documents it is likely that the gift was made in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. This idea is supported by the inclusion of John de Kancefeld', who if the same as John de Kancefeld who was alive in the middle of the thirteenth century, being the steward of Roger de Mowbray, would not have been of age in the earlier part of the date range suggested (Fountains Cartulary, p. 856).

121

Quitclaim by Richard of Otterburn to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to three bovates of land, with lands, tenements, tofts, particulars and all appurtenances, in the vill of Malham, concerning which a writ of mort d'ancestor had been brought, and which the canons have by the gift of Thomas of Malham son of William, his uncle, for which the canons have given 30s. of silver.

[1228x1258]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 36r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 14r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 28, abstract. Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 90.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Otterburne relaxavi et quietum clarinavi de me et heredibus meis Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo et beate Marie servientibus totum ius et clameum quod habui vel habere potero in tribus bovatis terre cum terris et tenementis, toftis, particulis et omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa de Malghum, unde tulleram breve de morte antecessorum super eosdem canonicios et quas habent de dono Thome de Malghum filii Willelmi advunci mei, ita quod nunquam ego vel heredes mei clameum vel calumpniam versus predictam terram iure hereditatis ponere possumus. Et pro hac relaxatione et quietaclamatione predicti canonici mihi dederunt triginta solidos argenti. Et ad maiorem securitatem huius rei presentem cartam appositione sigilli mei coroboravi. Hiis testibus: Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Elia de Stiveton, Simone de Marton, Eustachio de Rilleston, Iohanne de Eston, Willehno de Greindorge et multis aliis.

Eustace of Rylstone II died before 16 October 1258. He had attained full age by 1231, but 1228 is suggested as ‘in a case of 1273 Elias of Rylstone III asserted that his father Eustace was under age when William of Hebden, his guardian, had presented to a moiety’ (EYC, vii, p. 266).

122

Confirmation by Richard son of Hugh of Otterburn to the canons of Bolton of the gift by his father of one bovate of land with two tofts in the vill of Malham, and with Thorfin and his household, as stated in his father’s charter.

[1155x17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 36v.

*Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Hugonis de Otterburne concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totum illud donum quod pater meus dedit eisdem canoniciis in villa de Malghum, scilicet unam bovatam terre cum duobus toftis et cum Thorfino et tota.
Grant of licence by Edward I to Ranulph of Otterburn, to give, and to the canons of Bolton, to receive, eight tofts and four bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Malham, in accordance with the licence granted to the priory by Edward I, to acquire twenty marks of property annually, not withstanding the statute of mortmain.

12 Sept. 1314, York

B = Coucher Book, fos. 36v-37r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 14r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 29, abstract.

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitannie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerit salutem. Sciatis quod cum per litteras nostras patentes concesserimus et licenciam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven quod ipsi terras, tenementa et redditus ad valenciam vigintarum annuarum tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris et tenementis quo de nobis tenentur in capite, adquirere possint; habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante, prout ut litteris nostris predictis plenius continetur. Nos concessionem predictam nostram in haec parte volentes effectui debito mancipari concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Ranulpho de Otterburne quod ipse octo tofta et quatuor bovate terre cum pertinentiis in Malghum que sunt de feodo suo propio et que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus triginta et quatuor solidos, sicut pro inquisitione inde per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Iohannem de Eure escaetorem nostrum citra Trentam’ capta in cancellariam nostrum retornatam est compertum, dare possit et assignare prefatis priori et conventui; habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfactionis dictarum vigintarum annuarum terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum predictorum, et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi predicta tofta et terras cum pertinentiis a prefato Ranulpho recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis imperpetuum sicut predictum est, tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Ranulphus vel heredes sui aut prefati prior et conventus seu successores [fo. 37r]a sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur molestur in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen capitalibus dominis6 foedi illius servititis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Ebor’ duodecimo die septembris anno regni nostri octavo.

312
The gift mentioned cost the canons £10, but was worthwhile, for the profits accruing from it exceeded the value of 34s. Ranulph of Otterburn also held a corrody from the priory, until his death two years later (I. Kershaw, *Bolton Priory*, p. 116). For payments made to and from Ranulph of Otterburn see *Compotus*, pp. 72, 83, 193, 201, 210-11, 219, 229, 240, 258, 289, 311, 336, 338, 360 n. 225, 370, 381 n. 230, 382, 398-9, 418, 436).

124

*Power of attorney given by Ranulph of Otterburn to Alexander of Eastburn and William Desert for placing the canons of Bolton in seisin of eight tofts and four bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Malham, that they have by his gift.*

7 Oct. 1314, Bolton

B = Coucher Book, fo. 37r.

Unversis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ranulphus de Otterburne salutem in Domino. Noveritis me assignasse et loco meo constituisse Alexandrum de Esteburne et Willelrum Desert coniunctum et divisim ad ponendum prorem et conventum de Bolton' in Craven in seisinam in octo toftis et quatuor bovatis terre cum pertinentiis in Malghum quequid tofia et bovatas terre dicti prior et conventus habent de dono meo ut patet per cartam mea eisdem inde confectam. In cuuis rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Dat' apud Bolton in Craven die lune in crastino sancte Fidei virginis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi octavo.

125

*Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ranulph of Otterburn to the canons of Bolton of eight tofts and four bovates of land in the vill of Malham, with appurtenances, liberties, common rights and easements. Warranty clause.*

9 Oct. 1314, Bolton


Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 90.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ranulphus de Otterburne salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse, dedisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' in Craven et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro anima Iohannis filii mee octo tofta et quatuor bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa de Malghum sine ullo retenemento que quidam tofta et bovatas terre tenui de predicta ecclesia et canoniciis antedictis; tenenda et habenda dictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, communis et aisiamentis dictis toftis et bovatis terre infra villam de Malghum et extra qualitereunque pertinentiis imperpetuum. Et ego Ranulphus et heredes mei predicta tofia et quatuor bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis in predicta villa ut predictum est contra omnes homines warrantzabimus imperpetuum. In cuuis rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: [fo. 37v]b dominis Thoma de Alta

a. testibus link word B.  b. Heading Malgh'm B.

126
Sale by Ranulph of Otterburn to the canons of Bolton of all his goods, moveable and immovable, in the vill and boundaries of Malham for a sum of money.
7 Oct. 1314, Bolton

B = Coucher Book, fo. 37v.

Pateat universis pro presentes quod ego Ranulphus de Otterburne vendidi priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven omnia bona mea mobilia et immobilia que habui in villa de Malghum et infra divisic dicte ville die consecutionis presentium pro quadam summa pecunie in necessitate mea mihi pro manibus persolute de qua quidem pecunia fateor me bene esse pacatum et dietero priorem et conventum quieto per presentes sigillo meo signat'. Dat' apud Bolton in Craven, die lune in crastino sancte Fidis virginis anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quartodecimo.

It seems that this payment is recorded in the Compotus, although it is unclear whether the cost of any other property is included (Compotus, p. 360 and n. 225).

127
Quitclaim by Ranulph of Otterburn to the canons of Bolton of eight tofts and four bovates of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Malham, which he holds of the canons. Warranty clause.
11 Nov. 1314, Bolton

B = Coucher Book, fos. 37v-38r.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Ranulphus de Otterburne salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me remisse, relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietumclamasse a religiosis viris priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et eorum successoribus pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro anima Iohannis filii mei octo tofta et quatuor bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa de Malghum sine ullo retenemento que quidam tofta et bovatas terre tenui de dicta ecclesia et canoniciis antediciis, ita videlicet quod nec ego Ranulphus nec heredes mei nec alquis pro me seu nomine nostro quocunque iure tenuerimus pacatum et tranquillum, in predictis terris et tenementis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quibusquis quantumcumque exigere poterimus quoquomodo vel vendicare imperpetuum. Et ego Ranulphus et heredes mei predicta tofta et quatuor bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis in predicta villa ut predictum est contra omnes homines warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: dominis Thoma de Alta Ripa, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Henrico de Hartlington, Iohanne de Stiveton, militibus, Iohanne de Bolton, Willelmo [fo. 38r]b de Malghum,
Ricardo Fauvel, Iohanne de Estona, Roberto de Farnhill, Roberto Crobain et aliiis. Dat’ apud Bolton’ in Craven die sancti Martini in hieme anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi octavo.

a. quietum repeated twice B. b. Heading Malgh’m B.

128

Agreement made between Hugh son of Richard of Malham and William his brother, for the division of the lands held by Uctred, their elder brother, which he held by hereditary right, after his death, with the exception of two bovates of land in Otterburn which have previously been granted by Uctred to William for his homage and service.

[Michaelmas 1186x1207]


5Notum sit omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris quod ita convenit inter Hugonem filium Ricardi de Malghum et Willelmum fratrem eius post dececssum Huctredi fratris sui senioris scilicet quod predicti5 Hugo et Willelmus5 pro pace stabili inter eos imperpetuum reformanda ex utraque parte concesserunt quasi vetei more anglicano omnes terras suas, tam in domanico quam in servitio, dividere illas scilicet qua predictus Huctredus frater predictorum Hugonis et Willelmi tenuit iure herditario exceptis duabus bovatis terre in villa de Otterburne quas predictus Huctredus predicto Willelmo fratri suo pro homagio et servitio suo dedit illas scilicet quas Radulphus4 Pollard tenuit in villa de Otterburne. Et ut hie concessio et pacis reformatio robur stabilitis imperpetuum obtineat uterque predictorum Hugonis et Willelmi affidaverunt et tactis sanctis ad maiorem securitatem ex utraque parte sigillorum suorum appositione scripta roboraverunt. Hiis6 testibus: domino Willelmo de Morton, Radulpho6 de Eston, Elia7 de Rilleston, Alano de Hamerton, Hugone de Calton, Hugone de Hartlington, Alano de Arneford, Arnaldo de Gairgrave et aliiis.


The death of Ranulph of Eshton prior to 1207 provides the latest date for this agreement, whilst the earlier date relates to the year in which Peter of Marton, possibly the father of Lord William of Marton, was still alive.

129

Gift in perpetual alms by Hugh of Otterburn to canons of Bolton of the homage and service of Richard son of Archeman for one and a half bovates of land in Malham, with appurtenances, which Richard held, paying 9d. annually, making foreign service for one and a half bovates where twelve bovates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[c.1200x1219]
Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Hugo de Otterburne salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus homagium et servitium Ricardi filii Archemani et heredum suorum de una bovata terre et dimidia in Malghum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis illas sic ilicit quas idem Ricardus tenuit de me; tenendum et habendum de me et hereditibus meis in perpetuum elemosinam libere et quiete, reddendo [fo. 38v] inde mihi vel hereditibus meis annuatim novem denarios, medietatem ad Pentecostiam et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini, pro omni servitio et actione mihi et hereditibus meis pertinentibus faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad bovatam terre et dimidiam in feudo militis quod est duodecem carucatarum terre. Ego vero et heredes mei prefatum homagium et servitium pretatis canoniciis warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus: Rainero Flandrensi, Galfrido constabulario de Skipton, Hugone de Calton, Willelmo de Stiveton, Helia de Rilleston, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Simone clerico de Kirkeby, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Roberto le Macon, Ernaldo de Gairgrave, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Willelmo de Hartlington.

a. sempitemarn deleted B. b. Heading Malgh'm B.

Geoffrey witnesses as constable of Skipton at the start of the thirteenth century, preceding William of Hebden who appears in that role prior to Michaelmas 1219 (EYC, vii, p. 288). Reiner Fleming had died by 1219, when the prioress of Kirklees complained that his son, William, was acting contrary to his father's charter (EYC, vii, p. 197).

130

Gift by William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of the homage and service of Richard son of Archeman and his heirs for one and a half bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Malham, which Richard held of William, paying 9d. annually, making foreign service for one and a half bovates where twelve carucates make a knight's fee. Warranty clause.

[c.1200x1219]
Ernaldo de Gairgrave, Willelmo de Hebeden, Willelmo de Hartlington.

a. reddendo omitted B. b. Ernado (sic) B.

This gift has the same witnesses as CB, no. 129, which states the reasons for the date range suggested.

131

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard [son of] Archeman to the canons of Bolton of three bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Malham. Warranty clause.

[c.1200x1219]

Ricardus Ackman omnibus hominibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse Deo et canonicis de Bolton tres bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Malghum quas de eisdem tenui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam et quas ego et heredes mei debemus warrantizare. Hiis testibus: Rainero Flandrensi, Elia de Rilleston, Hugone de Otterburn, Roberto le Machun', Ernaldo de Geirgrave, Hugone de Calton et aliis.

This gift was made before the death of Reiner Fleming in 1219. The witnesses also appear in the previous two documents, suggesting a similar date.

132

Quitclaim by Elias son of Richard son of Hugh of Otterburn to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to all the lands in Malham, with appurtenances, given to the canons by Hugh of Otterburn his grandfather, Richard of Otterburn his father, and Thomas son of William of Malham, as is stated by their charters. Moreover the acquittance in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias of all right and claim to three bovates of land, with appurtenances, of the Percy fee in Malham, which Richard son of Archeman held. Warranty clause.

[1228x1273]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Elias filius Ricardi filii Hugonis de Otterburne salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et confirmasse et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietumclamasse Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clameum quod unquam habui habeo vel aliquo modo habere potero in totam illam terram cum suis pertinentiis quam predicti canonicis habent de dono Hugonis de Otterburne quondam avi mei tam infra villam de Malghum quam extra et in totam illam terram cum suis pertinentiis quam Ricardus de Otterburne pater meus dictis canonici quietumclamavit et in totam illam terram quam predicti canonicis habent de dono Thome filio Willelmi de Malghum prout carte predictorum Hugonis, Ricardi et Thome quas predicti canonici penes se de predictis terris habent confectas plenius protestantur. Insuper concessi et confirmavi et omnino pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis imperpetuum quietum Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo
servientibus totum ius et clameum quod unquam habui, habeo vel aliquo modo habere potero in illas tres bovatas terre cum suis pertinentiis de feodo de Percy in Malghum quas Ricardus filius Ackemani quondam tenuit in eadem terra; habenda et tenenda predictis canonici et eorum successoribus imperpetuum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinan sicut aliquia eleemosina melius vel liberiorius dari poterunt et conferri solutam et quietam ab omnibus secularibus servitius, exactionibus quibus-\-cunque et demandis, ita videlicet quod nec ego predictus Elias et nec heredes mei nec assignati nec aliquid in nomine nostro ius nec clamium in predictas terras cum suis pertinentiis decetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus. Et ego vero predictus Elias et heredes mei omnes predictas terras cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinan ut predictum est predictis canonici et eorum successoribus imperpetuum contra omnes homines gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Eston, Thoma de Alta Ripa, Iohanne Gilioth, militibus, Willelmo Mauleverer, Ricardo Tempest, Thoma de Malhum, Ranulpho de Otterburne et aliis.

a. Heading Malgh'm B.  b. patet deleted B.  c. tenenda altered B.

This charter superseded that made by Richard son of Hugh of Otterburn, which dates, at the earliest, from 1228 (CB, no. 121). Richard Tempest had probably been succeeded by Roger his son by 13 June 1268, when Roger witnesses a quitclaim by Agnes daughter of Walter le Potter del Strete (Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 52v), and is known to have died by 1273. For the Tempest fee see EYC, vii, pp. 244-8.

133

Quitclaim by Thomas son of William son of Arkil of Malham to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the lands, tenements and rents they hold in the vill of Malham of the Skipton or Percy fee.

1287

B = Coucher Book, fo. 39v.  C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 15r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 31, abstract.

Overall project support by the British Library via the National Library of Scotland.
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Walter son of Nigel of Stockeld to the canons of Bolton of the homage and service of William son of Arkil and his heirs for half a carucate of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Malham, being 12d. annual rent. Warranty clause.

[1175 or c.1200x17 April 1222]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Walterus filius Nigelli de Stockeld salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et præmissi carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesiae beate Marie de Bolton et servitium eiusdem Wilhelmi, scilicet duodecim denarios predictis canonicis annuatim redendo in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime meae et antecessorum et successorum meorum hanc vero donationem meam predicte ecclesie contra omnes homines warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Marton', Helia de Rilleston, Hugone de Calton', Everardo de Kareleton, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Wilhelmo filio Edwardi, Simone de Kirkeby, Ricardo fratre eius, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Wilhelmo de Malghum, Hugone de Otterburne, Roberto le Macun de Skipton, Iohanne de Broct', Roberto filio Ricardi.

It seems likely that Elias of Rylstone had succeeded his father, William of Rylstone, before Michaelmas 1175 when Elias ‘owed 40s. for a licence to make an agreement’ (EYC, vii, p. 265). However, it is more likely that the charter was witnessed between c.1200 and the death of Hugh of Calton, which had occurred by 17 April 1222.

Inspeximus by Henry de Percy, son and heir of Lord Henry de Percy, of the charter of his father Henry son of William de Percy, remitting all secular demands for all the lands in Malham which the canons of Bolton hold of his fee in Malham. Whereby, at the instance of Prior John of Laund, Henry de Percy confirms all those lands and tenements that the canons hold in Malham in free, pure and perpetual alms.

24 June 1302, Leconfield

A = YAS, MD 335, Box 65/3. Endorsed: viii; Malghu[m] pred' Percy; anno domini MCCCCij; anno 30 Edwardi primi; 200x118mm [10 tag fold]; no tag or seal, slit and three oculi.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 40r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 15v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 32, abstract.

*Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus de Perci filius et heres domini Henrici de Perci salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me pro salute anime meae inspexisse quoddam scriptum domini Henrici de Percy patris mei in hec verba: Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Henricus de Perci filius Willemi de Perci salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse et remississe priori et conventui de Boulton omnia secularia demanda de tota terra sua de Malghum quam
tenent de feodo meo in eadem villa pro salute anime meae et antecessorum et successorum meorum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Roberto de Plomptone, Roberto capellano et multis alios. Quare volo, concedo et presenti scripto confirmo ad instantiam religiosi viri fratri Johannis de Landa tunc prioris ibidem quod dicti prior et eiusdem loci conventus decetero habeant et teneant omnia predicta terras et tenementa que tenent in villa de Malghum predicta de me et hereditibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, exactione et demanda ad me vel heredes meos de predictis tenementis qualitercumque pertinentibus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: dominis Thoma de Alta Ripa, Henrico de Kighle, Henrico de Hertlintone, Iohanne Giliot, militibus, Reynero de Cnolle, Willemo de Malghum, et multis aliis. Dat’ apud Lekenefeld die Iunii anno regni regis Edwardi tricesimo.

Confirmation in free and perpetual alms by John le Aleman to the canons of Bolton of demesne, homage and service for half a carucate of land in the vill of Malham, held by Robert son of Jordan. Also the confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by John to the canons of one messuage and two acres of land in Linton, given by Walter his brother, to be held as stated by Walter’s charter. John also confirms to the canons two bovates of land in the vill of Malham given by Hugh of Otterburn. Warranty clause.

[c.1190x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 40r-40v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 15v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 32, abstract.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Iohannes le Aleman concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecleesiæ beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus dominium et servitium et homagiæ dimidie carucati terre in villa de Malghum illius scilicet dimidiam carucatam terre quam Robertus filius Jordani tenuit in liberam, perpetuam elemosinam. Preterea concessi et confirmavi iam dictis canoniciis unum messuagium et duas acras terre in Lintaone quas Walterus frater meus dedit dictis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam; tenenda et habenda de me et hereditibus mei libere et quiete sicuti carta Walteri fratis mei quam inde habent [fo. 40v]a eis testatur. Et insuper concessi et confirmavi predictis canoniciis duas bovatas terre in villa de Malghum quas predicti canonici tenent ex dono Hugonis de Otterburne. Ego Iohannes et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis canonici predictas confirmationes et concessiones contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willemo de Stiveton, Willelmo de Hebeden, Gyle Malo Leporario, Simone de Kirkeby, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Iohanne de Eston et multis aliis.

a. Heading Malgh'm B.
This confirmation was made before 9 December 1234, for William of Hebdon had died by this date. Walter and John Aleman acted as witnesses in 1190 (EYC, vii, p.299). As this confirmation contains reference to two bovates of land in Malham given by Hugh of Otterburn, it was probably made during the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. The reference to gift of Walter, the brother of John le Aleman, may relate to CB, no. 140, although there are other charters of Walter not contained within the Coucher Book.

Robert son of Jordan also occurs in one of the Chatsworth Charters, B2, 4865/32, being a benefaction made by Peter de Karlet to the canons of Bolton of 6s. rent from half a carucate of land in Halton.

Linton is in the parish of Arncliffe.

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137

Final concord made between John [of Kent] abbot of Fountains and Robert prior of Bolton whereby the canons of Bolton quitclaim to the convent of Fountains all right and claim to half a carucate of land in Malham, with appurtenances, which Robert son of Jordan held, and the 2s. annual rent received from the land, in return for which the convent of Fountains quitclaimed to the canons of Bolton all right and claim to half a bovate of land in Malham, with appurtenances, which Gamel held, and the canons of Bolton and the convent of Fountains promise never to accept lands, pastures and rents in the fees of the other, saving the lands and possessions then held by each house, and all disputes being settled.

2 Feb. 1223


Hec est finalis concordia facta ad Purificationem beate Marie anno incarnationis Domini M° CC° xxij° inter domum de Fontibus et domum de Bolton mediantibus personis Iohanne tunc abbate de Fontibus et Roberto tunc prieore de Bolton scilicet quod dictus prior et conventus de Bolton concesserunt et quietum clamaverunt imperpetuum predicti abbatii et conventui de Fontibus totum ius et clameum et dominium quod habuerit in illa dimidia carucata terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Malghum quas Robertus filius Iordani tenuit de eis et redditum duorum solidorum quem de eadem terra recipere annuatim consueverunt. Et pro hac relaxatione et quieta clamature fore prestiti abbas et conventus de Fontibus longa relaxaverunt et quietum clamaverunt predicto priori et conventui de Bolton totum ius et clameum quod habuerunt in illa dimidia bovata terre cum pertinentiis in Malghum quam Gamelius tenuit, et abbas et conventus de Fontibus concesserunt et fideliter promiserunt quod nunquam deinceps terras, pasturas vel redditus accipient de feudo prioris et canonicoorum de Bolton sine consensu eorum, et prior et conventus de Bolton similibus concesserunt et fideliter promiserunt quod nunquam deinceps terras, pasturas vel redditus accipient de feudo abbatis et monachorum de Fontibus sine eorum consensu salvis utrique domui terris et possessionibus quos tunc temporis finaliter habuerunt et sopitis omnibus transacti temporis querelis. Et ut hoc concordia imperpetuum stabilis et inconcessa permaneat utruisque domus sigillis corroboratur. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Stiveton, Willelmo de Hebbedena, Iohanne de Halton, Ricardo de Calton, Rogero de Kikeley, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Ricardo clerico de Kirkeby, Ricardo de Otterburne, Gilberto de Haukesword et pluribus.

a. i (sic) B. b. monochorum (sic) B.
John of Kent held the abbacy of Fountains between 1220 and 1247 (*Heads of Religious Houses*, ii, pp. 279-80).

Robert prior of Bolton occurs from 17 April 1222 to 14 December 1226, being preceded by John who last occurs 19 February 1219 and succeeded by Thomas who first occurs 1232 (*Ibid.*, ii, p. 339).

### 138

Agreement made between Fountains Abbey and Bolton Priory concerning the pasture of Malham Moor, with the grant by Fountains Abbey to Bolton Priory to have their horses in pasture and herbage in specified places, from the spring at Malham Water between *Cuniggesete* and *Iarlesete*, being all of *Iarlestoflast* up to *Langester*, and up to the boundaries between Malham and Bordeley, and for the horses to be returned if they escape without accusation, in return for which Bolton Priory has quitclaimed all right and claim they had outside the boundaries stated, with exception of the recovered land in Malham by Bolton, for which they will have common pasture as belongs within those bounds.

*1186x1 Dec. 1212*

B = Coucher Book, fos. 40v-41r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 16r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 32, abstract.

Pd in English in *Fountains Chartulary*, ii, p. 467.

Hec est compositio facta pro bono pacis et concordie inter ecclesiam de Fontibus et ecclesiam de Bolton super controversia mota [fo. 41r]a inter prefatas ecclesias de pastura de Malgh’mora, scilicet quod monachi de Fontibus concesserunt canonici de Bolton ut habeant proprios equos suos tam in pastura et herbagium et in his locis, scilicet a sursa de Malghwater inter Cuniggesete et Iarlesete, scilicet per totum Iarlestoflast usque ad Langester et inde usque ad rectas divisas inter Malhum et Bordleia’m, ita quod prefati equi non ascendunt in montibus versus rupes, et si quandoque per evasionem ascenderunt sine accausatione b returnabuntur. Et pro hac concessione prefata ecclesia c de Bolton totum ius et clameum quod unquam habuit ultra prefatas divisas quietum finaliter clamavit, nolandum quod si prenominata ecclesia de Bolton terram in Malghum recuperaverit communem pasturam habebit in Malghum scilicet quantum ad terram suam pertinet infra prenominatas divisas. Hii sunt testes: Gua[ller]us de Bovinton, Nigellus de Plumipton’, Malg[erus] le, Vavasour, Guillelmus de Marton, Zacharias de Austewicke, Simon de Coniggeston, Nichol[aus] de Caitun.

a. *Heading Malgh’m* B.  b. accausacone (*sic*) B.  c. totum deleted B.

Although it is only possible to be certain that this agreement was made following the canons’ translation to Bolton, it is very likely that it was made closer to the later date, probably after 1186, for William of Marton’s father was still alive at this date. Nigel of Plumpton had died by 1 December 1212 (*EYC*, vii, pp. 134).

The controversy between Bolton Priory and Fountains Abbey concerning Malham Moor was inextricably linked to the importance of the wool trade.

### 139

Agreement between Fountains Abbey and Bolton Priory regarding Malham, with Fountains granting common pasture to Bolton without forfeit if the animals cross the boundaries. In return Bolton has granted to Fountains a place called *Yarlessecelogo* to raise a lodge making no encroachment beyond the bounds of the
lodge and also to have a drain through the land of Bolton without any hindrance, with the walls of the abbey raised at Calvedon and those around their court at Malham to remain as they were in Easter 1257. Moreover Fountains may not burden the common pasture with stones without the consent of Bolton.

[ Easter 1257 x Oct. 1258 ]

Notum sit omnibus quod cum controversia mota esset inter venerabilem abbatem de Fontibus et eiusdem loci conventum ex una parte et priorem et conventum de Bolton in Craven ex altera super pluribus controversiis contentus infra divisas de Malghum demum bonis viris mediatis ibis inter eos in hunc modum conquievit, videlicet quod idem abbas et conventus pro bono pacis concesserunt dictis priori et conventui communem pasturam per totas flascas usque ad omnia animalia sua, ita quod si contingat animalia predictorum prioris et conventus ultra metas versus abbatem et conventum evadere rechaciabuntur sine forisfactura, pro qua concessione dicti prior et conventus concesserunt idem abbatam et conventui levare logiam qui dicitur Yarlessecelogo dummodo non faciunt purpcrestum aliquam extra metas eiusdem logie, et ut habeat pipam suam que ductur per medium terre eorumdem prioris et conventus in campis de Malghum sine contradictione et impedimento dictorum prioris et conventus imperpetuum. Item quod muri levati per eosdem abbatam et conventum in Calvedon stabunt in eo statu in quo fuerunt in Pascha anno gracie MCLVj'. Item muri predictis abbatam et conventus circa portam curie sue de Malghum remanebunt in tali statu in quo fuerit termino supradicto. Item remiserunt predictis abbatam et conventum forisfactum de Petris portatis in communi pastura, ita quod non' [fo. 41v]\(^3\) licebit dictis abbatam nec conventum a dicto termino communem pasturam lapudibus onerare sine consensu predictorum prioris et conventus. In huius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillis partium roboratur. Hiis testibus: dominis Godefrido de Alta Rypa, Eustachio de Rilleston, Willelmo Graindorge, militibus, Willehno de Marton, Petro Gilloth, Ricardo de Oterington', Willelmo de Hartlington', magistro Galfrido de Oteley et aliis.

\(^{a}\) Heading Malgh'm B.

The death of Eustace of Rylstone by 16 October 1258 provides the last possible date for this agreement. The earliest date would have been Easter of the preceding year, 1257, for this is mentioned in the agreement. It is most probable that Adam was the prior of Bolton at this date, with William of Allerton being the abbot of Fountains between 1252 and 1258 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, pp. 340, 280).

140

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Walter Aleman to the canons of Bolton of two acres of land in the fields of Linton, lying next to the exit from Threshfield, with all common rights and easements.

[1186x1219]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiiis Gual[erus] Aleman salutem in Domino. Noscat universitas vestra me concessisse et dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo

Marginned: Linton.

It is likely that this gift was made after 1186, at which point the father of William of Marton was still alive. The latest dates suggested relate to the death of Reiner Fleming by 1219. Walter Aleman also gave the canons of Bolton Priory the lordship, homage and service of half a carucate of land in Malham, in perpetual alms (Fountains Chartulary, ii, p. 459). For another charter made by Walter Aleman to Bolton Priory concerning half a carucate of land in Malham see EYC, xi, no. 248, from Fountains Chartulary B.M. Add. MS 37770, fo. 162.

141

Gift by Thomas son of William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to one bovate of land, with appurtenances, which he gave to Eleanor his sister and Richard her son for the term of their lives, and which following their decease shall revert to and remain with the canons. Warranty clause.

[1230sx1250s]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 41v.

aOmnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Thomas filius Willelmi de Malghum salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hae presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus illum ius et clarissimum quod habui vel habere potui in una bovata terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam dedi Elienore sorori mee et Ricardo filio suo tantummodo ad vitam ipsorum, ita quod predicta bovata terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis solum et integre post decessum predictorum Elienore et Ricardi revertatur et remaneat predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus sine aliquo retenemento vel impedimento mei vel heredum meorum. Et ego Thomas et heredes mei predictam bovatum terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus contra omnes gentes imperpetuum warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In huius testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Godeffido de Alta Ripa, domino Willelmo Graindorge, Willelmo de Hartlington, Ricardo de Otterburne clerico, Ricardo filio Ranulphi de eadem, Roberto de Feiseres, Thoma de Malghum, Thoma de Scothorpe et aliiis.

The speculative range of c.1230s-1250s is suggested as no definite dates for the people mentioned have been located. However the charter is perhaps c.1232 when an agreement was made between Thomas prior of Bolton and Thomas son of William of Malham [see CB, no. 113]. The later date of 1250s is suggested as by 1258 Richard of Otterburn had quitclaimed a gift of Thomas of Malham son of William his uncle, which may indicate that Thomas had died. Eleanor, the sister of Thomas son of William of Malham, appears to have married Hugh of Otterburn, with Richard of Otterburn being their son and heir. Thomas of Malham occurs 28 February 1275 (Yorks. Inqs., i, p. 150), but it seems unlikely that this is the same person. For other charters of Thomas son of William of Malham which mention his sister Eleanor and her son Richard see YAS, MD 335/75, Ribblesdale C.9.C., and MD 335/75, Ribblesdale C.9.E.
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias son of John of Arncliffe to the canons of Bolton of the homage and service of Thomas of Buckden and Helen his wife and their heirs for half a bovate of land, and appurtenances, in the vill of Arncliffe.

Warranty clause.

[c.1170sx1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 42r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Helias filius Iohannis de Arncliffe salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus homagium et servitiun Thorne de Buckden et Helene uxoris sue et heredum suorum de mediate unius bovate terre et pertinentium suorum in villa de Arneliffe in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum. Ego vero et heredes mei hanc meam donationem prefatis canoniciis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus ab omnibus secularibus servitiis imperpetuum. Hii testibus: Adamo persona de Arncliffe, Willelmo de Arches, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Haskillo de Heton, Henrico de Trescfeld, Simone de Kirkeby, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Roberto le Macun, Roberto de Ketelwell.

Ranulpho de Ot

a. Heading Malgh'm et Arncliff B. b. et omitted B.

Adam was rector of Arncliffe c.1170, when he witnessed a charter to Fountains Abbey being replaced by Richard at the earliest in 1219, with Roger being rector 22 September 1230 (Fasti Parochiales, iv, pp. 5-6). It is likely that the charter was witnessed towards the earlier date as Adam later became rural dean, using this title when witnessing charters to the Hospitalers in 1186 (EYC, xi, p. 301).

Final concord made between Bolton Priory and Reginald de Lucy, represented by Ulf son of Edward, whereby Reginald and Ulf quitclaim a tenement in Egremont, from themselves and their heirs, to Bolton Priory, as is stated in the charters of the canons.

27 Oct. 1194, Doncaster

B = Coucher Book, fo. 42v.

Bolton imperpetuum sicut carta predictorum prioris et canonnicorum testantur.

a. Heading finalis concordia ecclesie de Preston B.  b. Willelmo de Glanvill filio Hervei (sic) B.

Roger le Bigod was created as earl of Norfolk, 25 November 1189, for 'Henry II had not allowed him to inherit the earldom' (Handbook of British Chronology, p. 473), and he died in 1221.

'R. archidiacono', was Ralph the archdeacon of Hereford, who, together with Roger Bigod, William Glanvill and William son of Hervey, was, for the northern circuit, a justice of the visitation of 1194-1195, (D. Crook, General Eyre, p. 56). Ralph Foliot, a member of the influential Foliot family whose members included Robert Foliot, bishop of Hereford 1174-1186, was previously a canon of Hereford, 1178, before becoming an archdeacon of Hereford, in which role he occurred in 1179, dying in either 1198 or 1199 (EEA 7, pp. 176, 307).

144

Final concord made between Elias de Amundeville, plaintiff, and John, prior of Bolton, defendant, whereby Elias recognises the right of Bolton Priory to the advowson of the church at Long Preston, in pure and perpetual alms, with Elias and his heirs being received into the church of Bolton in singular alms and orations.

13 Jan. 1219, York

B = Coucher Book, fo. 42v.
Pd in Feet of Fines, 1218-1231, p. 15.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' die sancte Hillarii anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis tertio, coram domino R. Dunolm' episcope domini regis cancellario, Roberto de Veteri Ponte, Martino de Paterhull', Willelmo filio Ricardi, Rogero Huscarl' iusticiariis itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Heliam de Amundevill petentem et Iohannem priorem de Bolton defendentem de advocacione ecclesie de Preston una assisa ultime presentationis summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia, scilicet quod predictus Efias recognovit advocationem sancte Marie de Bolton; habendam et tenendam ipsi priori et successoribus suis imperpetuum in puram. et perpetuam elemosinam quietam ob omni seculari servitio, et predicti prior et conventus receperunt ipsum Eliam et heredes suos in singulis elemosinis et orationibus que fient decetero in ecclesia sua de Bolton' imperpetuum.

The Feet of Fines dates this final concord as the 27 January. This date is, however, the quinzine and not the feast of St. Hillary, suggesting that there may have been an error on the part of the copyist.

For the justices see CB, no. 93.

145

Final concord made between William of Newton, plaintiff, represented by Henry de Percy, and Nigel de Amundeville, defendant, whom Adam, prior of Bolton, vouched for warranty, recognising the quitclaim by William to Nigel, and by Nigel to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the advowson of the church of Long Preston, with Nigel giving twelve marks of silver to Henry.

11 Nov. 1257, Beverley

326
Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Beverl' in crastino sancti Martini anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis quadragesimo secundo coram Iohanne abbate de Burgo sancti Petri, Rogero de Thurkelby, Petro de Percy et Iohanne de Wyvill iusticiariis itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Willelum de Newton petentem, per Henricum de Percy positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Nigellum de Amundevill quam Adam [fo. 43r] prior de Bolton vocavit ad warrantia et qui ei warrantizavit de advocacione ecclesie de Preston cum pertinentiis unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Willelms remisit et quietumclamavit de se et heredibus suis predicto Nigello et heredibus suis et simul ter priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue de Bolton totum ius et clameum quod habuit in predicta advocacione predicte ecclesie de Preston cum pertinentiis imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, quietumclamatione, fine et concordia idem Nigellus dedit predicto Willehno duodecim marcas argenti.

a. et deleted B.  b. Heading Finalis Concordia B.

For justices see CB, no. 97.

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Final concord made between Robert son of Geoffrey, plaintiff, and Mauger le Vavasour and the prior of Bolton, defendant, recognising the quitclaim by Robert to Mauger le Vavasour and the prior of Bolton of all his right and claim to three bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Embsay, under assize of mort d'ancestor, for which Robert was given 20s. sterling.

29 Aug. 1202, York


John Gray was bishop of Norwich between September 1200 and October 1214, and had been a clerk in chancery.

Whilst the majority of justices of the northern circuit were present for this particular case, being John Gray, bishop of Norwich, Hugh Ward, Master Roger Arundel, John Guestling, William son of Richard, there are two possible omissions. Hugh Boothby was replaced by William son of Richard around 24 July, although he returned on 10 September. There is, however, no obvious explanation as to the absence of Hugh Bardolf.
Final concord made between Simon son of Ranulph and Langusa his wife and the canons of Bolton, recognising the quitclaim by Simon and Langusa to Bolton Priory of all their right and claim the advowson of All Saints’ church, Elslack, by a writ of seisin, with Simon and Langusa being received into the fraternity of Bolton.

16 Sept. 1187, Doncaster

B = Coucher Book, fo. 43r-43v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 17r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 34, abstract. Pd from C in EYC, vii, p. 221.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Doncastriam die mercurii proxima post exultatione sancte Crucis anno regni regis Henrici secundi A xxxiiij 0 coram Godefrido Lucy et Iocelino Cicestr’ archidiacono et Willelmo Vavasor tunc iusticiariis domini regis et alis baronibus et fidelibus domini regis qui tunc ibi aderant, inter Simonem filium Ranulphi et Langusa uxorem eius et prior em et conventum canonicerum de Bolto de advocatione ecclesie de omnibus [fo. 43v]b sanctis de Eslache unde placitum summonitum fuit inter eos in curia domini regis per breve suum, scificet quod predicti Simo et Langusa uxor eius quietum clamaverunt de se, et heredibus suis Deo et beate Marie et predictis canoniceris de, Bolton advocacione prefate ecclesie et totum ius et clameneum quod in illa clamaverunt. Pro hac vero quietaclamatione receperunt prior et canonicini prefatos Simonem et Langusam uxorem suam in fratre m et sororem domus sue.

a. tertii C. b. Heading Finalis Concordia B.

Jocelin was archdeacon of Lewes. He occurred as archdeacon of Chichester 1 May 1173x6 October 1274, acted as a justice and had died by September 1203. During his life he was also chancellor occurring firstly between 1154 and 1163, and finally between 25 March and 30 April 1173. For more detail see Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300, V, Chichester, compiled by D.E. Greenway, (University of London, 1996), pp. 15, 24, 51. Clay, from C, dated the final concord to 1248-49 (EYC, vii, pp. 221-2), however in this instance B appears to be correct.

Elsack is in the parish of Broughton, and it seems probable that this concord actually relates to All Saints, Broughton, due to the dedication and the physical location of the church.

N.K.M. Gurney and C. Clay suggest that this concord and the one following were ‘based in the Mowbray portion of Elslack and not on those held of the honour of Skipton, 6 the lord of which had given the church of Broughton to Bolton Priory, then at its earlier site at Embsay’ (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 24).

Final concord made between Ralph Dare], plaintiff, and Adam prior of Bolton, defendant, represented by Henry of Halton, recognizing the quitclaim by Ralph to the prior of Bolton of all his right and claim to the advowson of the church of Broughton, with appurtenances, imperpetuity, with the prior giving five marks of silver to Ralph.

13 June 1255, Westminster

Final concord made between John prior of Bolton, plaintiff, and Robert le Vavasour, deforciant, whereby Robert recognises one and a half carucates of land in Yeadon, with appurtenances, which Walter held of the prior, and the custody of the heir of Walter of Yeadon, to be the right of the prior of Bolton in free alms in perpetuity, for which the prior has quitclaimed to Robert and his heirs all expenses and damages.

24 January 1206, Winchester

B = Coucher Book, fos. 43v-44r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 17r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 35, abstract.
Pd in Feet of Fines, 1199-1214, pp. 97-8.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm’ die Martis proxima post octavas sancti Hillarii anno regni regis I. septimo coram ipso domino regis Simone de Pateshull, H. archidiacano Stafor’, Iacob de Poterna, Ricardo de Mucemgros iusticiariis et aliis fidelibus domini regis tunc ibidem presentibus inter Johannem priorem de Bolton potestem et Robertum le Vavasor deforciantem de custodia heredum Walteri de Iadon et de custodia j carucate terre et dimidie cum pertinentiis in Iadona quis idem Walterus tenuit de ipso priore unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predictus Robertus recognovit et concessit predictam carucatom terre et dimidium cum pertinentiis esse fund’ predicti priori et ecclesie sue de Bolton; tenenda eadem priori et successoribus suis in liberam elemosinam de ipso R. et hereditibus suis et quod ipse prior et successores [fo. 44r] sui habeant imperpetuum custodiam tam de terra quam de hereditibus suis imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione et concessione, fine et concordia, predictus prior remisit et quietumclamavit de se et successoribus suis eidem Roberto et hereditibus suis omnes expenses et omnia dampna que idem prior habuit per deforciantem quod predictus Robertus ei fecit de predicta custodia.
Henry, archdeacon of Stafford appears as a justice of the West Midland Circuit of the visitation of 1198-1199 (D. Crook, *General Eyre*, p. 59). Henry of London was archdeacon of Stafford from April 1191 to April 1192 until 1213 when he became Archbishop of Dublin (*EEA* 17, p. lvii). Simon Pattisball, James Potterne, Richard Mucegros were all justices for the visitation of 1208-1209, for the northern, eastern and midland circuits respectively (D. Crook, *General Eyre*, pp. 68-71). Simon Pattisball, like Martin Pattisall, to whom he was probably closely connected, also participated in numerous visitations, as did James Potterne, with both acting as justices in the visitations of 1198-1199, 1201-1203, 1208-1209.

**150**

Final concord made between John prior of Bolton, plaintiff, and Robert le Vavasour, deforciant, recognizing the custody of the heir of Walter of Yeadon and of one and a half carucates of land which Walter held of the canons of Bolton, whereby Robert recognizes the right to the said land, to be held in free alms, and to the wardship of Walter's heirs, with the said canons quitclaiming all expenses and losses to Robert.

24 Jan. 1206, Worcester

B = Coucher Book, fo. 44r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 17r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 35, abstract [but could be 149 abstract].


Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini Regis apud Wigor' die Martis proxima post octavas sancti Hillarii anno regni regis Iohannis septimo coram ipso domino rege Simone de Pateshull, Henrico archidiacono Stafor', Iacobou de Poterna, Ricardo de Maucemuros iusticiariis et aliis fidelibus domini regis tunc ibidem presentibus inter Iohannem priorem de Bolton petentem et Robertum le Vavasor deforciamentem, de custodia heredis Walteri de Iadon' et de custodia j carucate terre et dimidie cum pertinentiis in Iadona quas idem Walterus tenuit de ipso priore unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Robertus recognovit et concessit predictam carucatam terre et dimidiam cum pertinentiis esse feudum predicti prioris et ecclesie sue de Bolton'; tenenda eidem priori et successoribus suis in liberam elemosinam de ipso Roberto et heredibus suis, et quod ipse prior et successores sui habeant imperpetuum custodiam, tam de terra illa quam de heredibus ipsius Walteri, sicut accidet de herede in heredem, quietam de ipso Roberto et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione et concessione, fine et concordia predictus prior remisit et quietumelavit de se et successoribus suis eidem Roberto et heredibus suis omnes expenses et omnia dampna que idem prior habuit per deforciamentum quod predictus Robertus ei fecit de predicta custodia.

a. hereditibus deleted B.

The similarities between this final concord and the preceding one are striking. Perhaps the scribe, in error, copied the original twice, perhaps wording omitted from, or mistakes found made in the first copy were deemed significant enough for it to be copied again, although why the preceding document was not struck through or erased is open to question; or the differences do relate to two separate final concords, even though the justices, who are the same in both, would have been in two places at once if the dating clause is correct. Robert le Vavasour could be the son of William le Vavasour who confirmed the gift of one and a half carucates of land in Yeadon that was the gift of Robert son of Mauger (*LEIC*, vii, p. 167; *Ibid.*, 330
iii, no. 1873). Therefore it is not implausible that the land referred to in the charter above is the same, and that as the lord of the land the canons acquired the wardship of any tenants, in this case the heir of Walter of Yeadon.
Walter of Yeadon is also of interest as he was involved in antisemitic behaviour being 'amerced 60 marks in 1195 for taking part in the massacre of the Jews in 1193' (EYC, iii, p. 482).
For the justices see CB, no. 149.

151
Final concord made between Giles Mauleverer, plaintiff, and Robert prior of Bolton [defendant], whom John abbot of Fountains vouched to warranty, recognizing the quitclaim by Giles to the prior of all right and claim to the rent of one mark in Hawkswick, with appurtenances, with the prior giving one mark of silver to Giles.

14 Dec. 1226, York

B = Coucher Book, fo. 44r-44v, C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 17r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 35, abstract.
D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 59.
Pd in Feet of Fines, 1218-1231, p. 96.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' in crastinum a sancte Lucie anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis undecimo coram Roberto de Veteri Ponte, Iohanne filio Roberto, Martino de Paterhill, Thoma de Multon', Brianò de Insula, Willemlo de Insula, Ricardo Duken iusticiariis itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Egidium de Mauleverer petentem et Robertum priorem de Bolton' quem Iohannes abbas de Fontibus vocavit ad warrantiam et qui ei warrantizavit de unius' marce redditu' cum pertinentiis in Haukeswicke unde recognitio assise mortis antecessorum sumonita fuit inter predictos Egidium et [fo. 44v] abbatem in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Egidius remisit et quietumcIamavit de se et heredibus suis predicto priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sancte Marie de Boltonh totum ius et clameum quod habuit in toto predicto redditu cum pertinentiis imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione et quietaclamatione, fine et concordia idem prior' dedit predicto Egidio unam marcam argentii.

Finalis Concordia B. h. Boulton D. i. cur[ia] replacing prior D.

Robert Vipont, John son of Robert, Martin Pattishall, Thomas Moulton, Brian Lisle, William Lisle and Richard Ducket were the justices for Yorkshire, of Pattishall's circuit of the visitation of 1226-1229, although William Lisle and Richard Cucket 'were not named in the original commission' (D. Crook, General Eyre, p. 79).
John of Kent was the abbot of Fountains at this date (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, pp. 279-80).

152
Final concord made between Elias of Keighley, plaintiff, represented by Ralph of Skipton, and Henry, prior of Bolton, defendant, represented by Ivo of Bolton, whereby Elias recognises the advowson of a moiety of the church of Keighley to be the right of the canons of Bolton, in return for which the canons has received the said Elias and his heirs, in singular benefices and orations, into their church in perpetuity.
29 April 1263, Westminster


Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm' a die Pasche in unum mensem anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis quadragesimo septimo coram Gilberto de Preston et Iohanne de Wyvill iusticiariis et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Helyam de Kîtheleg petentem, et Radulphum de Skipton positum loco suo ad lucrandum et perdendum, et Henricum priorem de Bolton tenentem, per Ivonem de Bolton positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, de advocacione medietatis ecclesie de Kîtheley unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Elias recognovit predictam advocationem medietatem eiusdem ecclesie cum pertinentiis esse ius ipius prioris et ecclesie sue de Bolton et illam remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis predicto priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predicte imperpetuum, et idem prior recipit a predictum Elyam et heredes suos in singulis beneficiis et orationibus que decetero sicut in ecclesia sua predicte imperpetuum.

a. recipit (sic) B.

Gilbert Preston and John Wyvill were justices for the visitation of 1252-1258, during which one agreement made on 13 October 1258 at Ipswich was recorded as being at Westminster before the aforesaid (D. Crook, General Eyre, p. 126). This final concord may have been made during the Rutland Eyre of 1263 (9-16 April, 13-15 May, Oakham), for which Gilbert Preston and John Wyvill were commissioned but the later was replaced by Bernard Brus (Ibid., p. 133).

Final concord made between Conan abbot of Coverham, plaintiff, represented by William de Manfeld, cellarer, and Robert prior of Bolton, defendant, whereby prior Robert recognises the right of abbot Conan to a moiety of the advowson of the church of Kettlewell, with the abbot giving one bovate, held by Eustace of Kettlewell, sixteen acres of land and half a toft in Kettlewell, which the abbey hold of the hospital of St. Peter, York, paying one pound of pure incense annually, and the abbot giving 20s. sterling to the prior annually with the right to extract chattels from the vill of Wallettrim to that value if the abbey has defaulted.

17 April 1222, Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fos. 44v-45r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 17v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 35 & 82, abstract but important variations have been noted. Pd in Feet of Fines, 1218-1231, pp. 44-5.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm' a die Pasche in quindecem dies anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis sexto coram Martino de Pathull, Radulpho Harang', Stephano de Segrave, Thoma de Haiden, Roberto de Lexunton iusticiariis et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Conanum abbatem de Coverham querentem, per Willelum de Manfeld celerarium suum positum loco suo ad lucrandum et perdendum, et Robertum priorem de Bolton impedientem de advocacione medietatis ecclesie de Kettlewell unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata curia, scilicet quod predictus prior recognovit advocacionem medietatis predicte ecclesie esse ius ipsius abbatis et ecclesie sue de Coverham et illam remisit et quietum clamavit de se
et successoribus suis ipsi abbatibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum, et pro hac [fo. 45r]

recognitione, remissione, quietaclamatione sue et concordia idem Abbas dedit et concessit

ipsi priori unam bovatam et sexdecim acras terre et medietatem unius tofti cum

pertinentiis in Ketlewell, scilicet unam bovatam terre quam Eustachius de Ketlewellb
tenuit et illas sexdecim acras terre quas idem Abbas tenuit de hospitali sancti Petri de

Ebor' cum mediateate tofti quod ad illas sexdecim acras terre pertinet, scilicet versus

aquilones; habenda et tenenda eodem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesiae sue de

Bolton' de predicto abbatibus et successoribus suis et ecclesiae sua de Coverham

imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim unam libam incessi Puri infra octavas translationis

sancti Martini et faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantum ad predictam bovatam terre

pertinet pro omni servitio, et preterea idem Abbas concessit quod ipse et eius successores
dabunt singulis annis' ipse priori et successoribus suis viginti solidos sterlingorum

percipiendo annuatim per manum celerarii eiusdem domus de Coverham ad duos

terminos anni, scilicet mediatatem ad Pentecostiam et aliam mediatatem ad festum sancti

Martini, et preterea idem Abbas concessit quod si ipse vel eius successores vel celerarius
domus sua de Coverham quicunque pro tempore fuerint celerarii defecerint insolventem

predicti viginti solidorum ad aliquem predictorum terminorum licebit eodem priori et

successoribus suis destringere ipsum abbatam et successores suos per catalla in villa sua

de Walletrim inventa usque ad plenam solutionem predictorum viginti solidorum.

The justices before which this final concord was made, Martin Pattishall, Ralph Hareng, Stephen Seagrave,

Thomas Heyden and Robert Lexington, are not listed as sitting together for a circuit of the visitation of 1218-

1222. However, they are known to have acted as justices for various circuits, with Pattishall, Hareng,

Seagrave and Heyden all participating in the Hertfordshire eyre of 1220-1221, with Robert Lexington joining

Pattishall and Hareng for the west Midland circuit (D. Crook, General Eyre, pp. 71-8).

Conan was preceded by Lawrence as the abbot of Coverham (Premonstratensian, Yorkshire), who is last

recorded as the head of the house c.1213x1214. This final concord contains the first known reference to the

abbacy of Conan, who last occurs in 1226, and was succeeded by John of Knaresborough by 25 November


See Appendix 1, nos. 1-2 for charters relating to West Marton and Ryther transcribed in Dodsworth MS 144,

fo. 17v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 36.

Final concord made between John prior of Bolton, plaintiff, and James of Eshton, defensive, whereby the said James recognises the manor of Appletreewick, with

appurtenances, to be the right of the canons of Bolton, to be held from the king

and his heirs, in free, pure and perpetual alms, with James offering warranty, with

the prior giving £40 sterling to James.

8 July 1300, York

B = Coucher Book, fo. 45r-45v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 18r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 36, abstract.

D = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 9v. E = Dodsworth MS 148, fo. 90r.

Pd in Feet of Fines, 1271-1300, p. 143.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' a die sancti Johannis

Baptiste in quindecem dies anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo octavo

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coram Johanne de Metyngham, Willelmo de Bereford, Elia de Bekyngham, Petro Malorie, Willemo Huscarf et Lamberto de Trikyngham iusticiariis et alis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Johanneum priorem ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton in Craven querentem et Iacobum de Estoný impedientem de manerio de Appletreewicke cum pertentiis unde placitum warrantie carte summonitum fuit in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Iacobus recognovit predictum manerium cum pertentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue beate Marie predicte ut illud quod idem prior habet de dono predicti Iacobi; habendum et tenendum eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue beate Marie predicte de domino rege et hereditibus suis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum, et preterea idem Iacobis concessit pro se et hereditibus quod ipse warrantizabit eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue beate Marie predicte predictum manerium cum pertentiis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, warrantia, fine et concordia idem prior dedit Iacobo quadraginta libras sterl. And hec concordia facta fuit per preceptum ipsius domini regis.


Margin: Finis per Iacobum de Ashton’ priori de Bolton’ de manerio de Apletreewic’ 28 Ed. 1 (a. 28 Ed. 3 deleted B).

John Mettingharn died in the year following this final concord, and had led a notable life, escaping ‘the opprobrium which fell upon most of his colleagues in 1289’ (D. Crook, General Eyre, p. 30). William Barl ford, Elias Bekingham, Peter Mallory and Lambert Threkingham all appear as justices towards the end of the thirteenth century and at the start of the fourteenth (see ibid.), but there is no reference to William Huscarl.

See Appendix 1, nos. 3-8 for Dodsworth’s transcripts of fos. 36-39 of the cartulary of Bolton Priory, relating to property in Holmpton, Staveley, Sutton, Calton and Airton, and Halton East.

Memorandum concerning the descent of the custody of the hundred of Staincliff through the hands of Edmund de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, to Thomas, earl of Lancaster.

23 June 1253

B = Coucher Book, fo. 45v.

a Memorandum quod sicut evidentius apparere poterit per inspectionem rotulorum de scaccario quod celebris memorie dominus Henricus quondam rex Anglie filius regis Iohannis xxiî die Iunii anno regni sui xxxvij concessit Edmondo de Lascy custodi hundredi de Staincliffe in comitatu Ebor’ ad firmam quondam placet et domino regi tenent[o], et tam dictus Edmundus tempore suo quam Henricus de Lascy nuper comes Lincolnie defunctus qui fuit heres predicti Edmundi suo tempore a predicto die usque in diem obitus predicti Henrici habuerunt hundredum predictum sub colore concessionis predicte et nihil solverunt domino regi tune debuissent singulis annis quadraginta marcas ad scaccarium persolvisse, et adhuc dominus Thomas comes Lancastr’ dictum hundredum tenet et nihil solvit cum alibi us non habeat nisi quod dictum est ut speratur.
Edmund de Lacy received livery of the lands of the earl of Lincoln in May 1248, although he was not formally invested with the earldom, dying 2 June 1258. His son, Henry de Lacy, was born 6 or 13 January 1251, receiving livery of the lands 13 October 1272. Henry de Lacy held Skipston Castle for a short period in the early fourteenth century, from October 1307 until June 1308, and from September 1309 to March 1310 (EYC, vii, pp. 29-30). He died without a male heir to succeed him 5 February 1311. After his death the claim to the earldom passed to his sister, Alice de Lacy, who had married Thomas 'of Lancaster' on or before 28 October 1294. Thomas had paid homage and received livery of the lands of the earldom of Lancaster 8 September 1298. On 22 March 1322 he was executed and the lands were forfeited to the monarch, Edward II.

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Letters patent from John concerning the deforestation of all the forest of Wharfedale.

27 March 1204, Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fo. 46r.


Simon of Wells son of Robert alias de Camera was provost of Beverley and archdeacon of Wells at this date, shortly afterwards being elected bishop of Chichester, between 4 and 9 April 1204, and consecrated 11 July (Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300, vi, Chichester, compiled D.E. Greenway, (London, 1996) p. 3; see also Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300, vi, Salisbury, compiled D.E. Greenway, (London, 1991), p. 82). William the Marshall, earl of Pembroke was an important figure during the reign of King John, but was to become 'rector regis et regni "guardian of the king and the kingdom"' during the minority of Henry III (W.L. Warren, The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272, (London, 1987), p. 172). Peter de Stokes was one of the stewards of the household for John, his accession to office occurring in 1201 and his demission in September 1205. He was replaced by William de Cantilupe, whose accession to the office occurred 25 August 1204 and his demission 19 June 1222. It seems most likely that Oto son of Peter of Essex is a misreading by the scribe for Geoffrey fitz Peter, who had livery of the lands before Easter 1190, although he was not styled earl of Essex until 1199, dying on 14 October 1213; see Complete Peerage, v, pp. 122-5.
Final concord made between John son of Robert of Eshton and Adeline his wife, plaintiffs, represented by Robert de Stanford, and Thomas son of William Graindorge, deforciant, whereby the said John recognises the manor of Eshton, with appurtenances, to be the right of Thomas by the gift of the said John, in return for which Thomas gave the said manor, with appurtenances, to John and Adeline and the heirs of their bodies, of the chief lord of the fee by service, with reversion to the heirs of John, to be held in the same way.

6 Oct. 1313

B = Coucher Book, fo. 46r-46v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 19r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 39, abstract.

"Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm' in octavas sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi septimo coram Willelmo de Weceford', Lamberto de Trikingham, Iohanne de Gensted, Henrico de Scrop', Willelmo Inge et Iohanne Gacun' justiciariis et aliis domini regis fidelibus inter Iohannem filium Roberti de Esheton' et Adlinam uxorem eius querentes, per Robertum de Stanford positum loco ipsius Adline ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Thomam filium Willelmi Greindorge deforciantem de manerio de Eshton in Craven cum pertinentiis unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Iohannes recognovit dicto manerio esse ius ipsius Thome ut illud quod idem Thomas habet de dono predicti Iohannis, et pro hac recognitio, fine et concordia idem Thomas concessit predictis Iohanni et Adline predictum [fo. 46v]b maneriun cum pertinentiis et illud eis reddidit in eadem curia, habendum et tenendum eisdem Iohanni et Adline et hereditibus quos idem Iohannes de corpore ipsius Adline precoreverit de capitalibus dominii feodi illius per servitia que ad illud maneriurn pertinent imperpetuum, et si contingat quod predictus Iohannes obierit sine herede de corpore ipsius Adline procreato tune post decessors' ipsorum Iohannis et Adline predictum manerium cum pertinentiis integre remanebit rectis hereditibus ipsius Iohannis, tenendum de capitalibus dominii feodi illius per servitia que ad illud maneriurn pertinent imperpetuum.

a. Heading Finalis Concordia B.  b. Heading Finalis Concordia B.  c. decessorum (sic) B.

William Inge was the king's attorney in eyre during part of the visitation of 1292-1294, being replaced by Roger Hegham in May 1293 (D. Crook, General Eyre, p. 171).

Final concord made between Robert of Eshton, plaintiff, and John of Eshton, defendant, whereby John recognises the manor of Eshton to be the right of Robert by his gift, in return Robert gives John the said manor except for seventy seven acres of land and three acres of meadow, of which ten acres lie in a field called Butterhole, thirteen acres lie in a field called Langelandes, seven acres of land lie in a field called Goldidale, twelve acres of land lie in a field called Sulfursouch, twelve acres lie in a field called Wadlandes, three acres lie in a field called Scalestead, ten acres lie in a field called Ternbusk, ten acres lie in a field called Teneflates and three acres lie in a meadow called Daucker, paying 1d. annually.
14 Jan. 1272, Lincoln


Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Lincoln' in crastino sancti Hillari' anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis quinquagesimo sexto coram Radulfo abbate de Croyland, Gilberto de Preston, Willelmo de Weland, Walton de Helyun' et Iohanne de Oketon' iusticiariis itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Robertum de Eshton' querentem et Iohannem de Eshton deforciantem de manerio de Eshton' cum pertinentiis unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Iohannes recognovit predictum manerium cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius Roberti ut illud quod Robertus habet de dono ipsius Iohannis, et pro hac recognitione, fine et concordia idem Robertus concessit predicto Iohanni predictum manerium cum pertinentiis exceptis sexaginta et decem et septem acris terre et tribus acris prati cum pertinentiis in codem manerio de quibus decem acris terre cum pertinentiis iacentibus in campo qui vocatur Butterhole inter terram abbatis Fouynays, tres decem acris cum pertinentiis iacentibus in campo qui vocatur Langelandes inter terram eiusdem abbatis, septom acris terre cum pertinentiis iacentibus in campo qui vocatur Goldidale inter terram eiusdem abbatis, duodecum acris terre cum pertinentiis iacentibus in campo qui vocatur Sulfursouch inter terram eiusdem abbatis, duodecem acris terre cum pertinentiis iacentibus in campo qui vocatur Wadlandes inter terram eiusdem abbatis, tres acris terre et tribus acris prati cum pertinentiis iacentibus in campo qui vocatur Scailestead in terram eiusdem abbatis, decem acris terre cum pertinentiis iacentibus in campo qui vocatur Ternbusk inter terram eiusdem abbatis, decem acris terre cum pertinentiis iacentibus in campo qui vocatur Teneflates inter terram eiusdem abbatis, et tres acris prati cum pertinentiis iacentibus in prato qui vocatur Daucker inter pratum eiusdem abbatis, habenda et tenenda eadem Iohanni de predicto Roberto et heredibus suis tota vita ipsius Iohannis, reddendo inde per annum unum denarium ad' natalem domini pro omni servitio, consuetudine, exactione ad predictum Roberto et heredibus suis omnia illa servitia que ad predictum manerium pertinente tota vita ipsius Iohannis.

a. Hillorii (sic) B. b. tenentem replacing querentem D 144. c. acre (sic) B. d. anuatum deleted B. e. at (sic) B.

Ralph, the abbot of Crowland, Gilbert Preston, William Weyland, Walter Helion and John Octon all sat in Preston's circuit, for the second stage, with this fine being made on the first day of the second session held at Lincoln, 14 January-16 March (D. Crook, General Eyre, p. 139). Ralph Merk was the abbot of Crowland between 1254 and 1280 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 37).

For charters relating to Holderness transcribed by Dodsworth from fos. 41-51 of the cartulary of Bolton Priory but not found in the Coucher Book see Appendix I, nos. 9-17.

Nos. 159-171 concern the legal proceedings made by the four parties claiming hereditary right to the lands which reverted to the crown upon the death of Aveline, daughter of William de Forz III and Isabella, resulting in the victory of John of Eshton, and the subsequent exchange of lands. The petition was presented in Michaelmas term 1276, and an inquisition was held on 28 June 1277.
Claim by John of Eshton to Edward I to lands and tenements which had been held by Aveline, daughter of William de Forz [III], excepting the lands and tenements which had descended to Aveline by the deaths of Aveline, grandmother of the aforesaid Aveline, and Richard de Montfichet, tracing the hereditary descent of the lands.

[Michaelmas 1276x28 June 1277]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 47r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 22r-22v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 46.
Pd in Rot. Parl., i, p. 348.

*a* Johannes de Eshton⁵ petit quod dominus rex reddat ei omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis de quibus Avilia filia Willelmi de Fortibus quondam⁶ comitis⁷ Albemarlie que de domino rege tenuit in capite fuit seisita in dominico suo vel de feodo die quo obit exceptis terris et tenementis que ipsi Avelina descenderunt per decensum cuiusdam Aveline, avie predicte Aveline et except[is] quibusdam terris et tenementis que ei descenderunt per⁸ mortem Ricardi de Montfichet tanquam propinquiori herede ipsius Aveline et⁹ ius suum etc., et que per⁹ mortem predicte Aveline devenerunt ad manus domini regis etc., et unde dicit quod quidam Willelmus le Gros antecessor suus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo et iure tempore Henrici regis avi domini regis Henrici patris domini regis nunc cap⁹ explet⁹ etc. de quo Willelmo descend[it] ius¹⁰ quibusdam Hauwise¹¹ et Avicia ut filiabus et heredibus ipsius Willelmi, et de predicta Hauwisa descend[it] ius propartis¹² sue cuidam Willelmo ut filio et herede et de predicto Willelmo cuidam Willelmo ut filio et herede et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Iohanni ut filio et herede, et de ipso Johanne quia obit sine herede de se cuidam Thome ut fratri et herede et de ipso Thoma quia obis ius cuidam Iohanne ut filio et herede, et de ipso Willelmo quia obit sine herede de se cuidam Avicia et Aveline ut sororibus et heredibus, et quia predicta Avicia obit sine herede de se descend[it] ius proportis¹³ sue predicte Aveline, et quia predicta Avelina obit sine herede de se revertetur ius predicte Aveline sororii predicte Hauwise,¹⁴ et de predicta Avicia cuidam Constançie ut filie et herede, et de ipsa Constantia cuidam Ranulpho⁰ ut filio et herede, et de ipso Ranulpho cuidam Iohanni ut filio⁴ et herede, et de ipso Iohanne, scilicet¹⁵ Iohanni ut filio et herede qui nunc petit⁵.

Note concerning the claim of John le Vindrent.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 47r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 23r.

Apres le peticione le dit sire Johan le Vindrent autres e demanderent acunes terres que
furent a la dit dame Aveline\textsuperscript{a} si com il piert\textsuperscript{b} par lour peticiones que ensuint.\textsuperscript{c}

\begin{itemize}
  \item a. 10mm gap B.
  \item b. pert C.
  \item c. Apres le peticione … peticiones que ensuint \textit{indented c.15mm B.}
\end{itemize}

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Note.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 47r.

Hoc legendum est ubi stat' nota suprascripta folio verso.
Family tree.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 47v.

a. Heading: Apletrewick B; Philipus deleted B.

- Willelmus le Gross
  - Cecilia uxor eius
    - Hawisa
      - Willelmus - Willelmus
        - Johannes
        - Thomas
      - Alicia - Petrus eius filius
        - Willelmus
        - Avicia
        - Aveline

Avicia - Constantia - Ranulphus - Johannes - Johannes
Iste descensus non est
Verus que Avicia fuit bastard; N. [...15mm] filius Willemi le Gross
De quodam monias genita ut dicabatur et non fuit filia Cecile
Claim by Philip de Wyvelsby to Edward I for all those lands and tenements which John [of Eshton] claims, excepting lands in Cockerham, Rudston, Allerdale and Skipton which Aveline held, tracing the hereditary descent of the lands.

[Michaelmas 1276x28 June 1277]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 47v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 23r.

Philippus de Wiuelesbie primus petit quod dominus rex reddat ei omnes predictas terras et tenementa que predictus Johannes petit exceptis terris et tenementis de Cokerame, Rodestona, Alredale et Skipton de quibus predicta Avelina fuit seisita in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo etc. tanquam propinquiori herede[e] ipsius Aveline et ius suum etc., et que per mortem predicte Aveline devenerunt ad manum domini regis etc., et unde dicit quod quidem Stephanus antecessor suus fuit seisitus etc. tempore predicti Henrici regis avi regis H. patris domini regis nunc cap’ explet etc. de quo Stephano descendit ius cuium Willelmo ut filio et herede et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Hauwis[e] ut filie et herede et de ipsa Hauwisa cuidam Willelmo ut filio et herede, et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Iohanne ut filio et herede, et de ipso Iohanne quia obit sine herede de se cuidam Thome ut fratre et herede et de ipso Thome quia obit sine herede de se cuidam Willelmo ut fratri et herede et de ipso Willelmo quia obit sine herede de se quibusdam Avicie et Aveline ut sororibus et hereditibus, et quia predicta Avicia obit sine herede de se descendit ius propartis sue predicte Aveline, et quia predicta Avelina obit sine herede de se revertebatur ius cuium Ingramo filio predicti Stephani et fratris predicti Willelmi primit, et quia predictus Ingramus obit sine herede de se descendit ius cuium Simoni ut fratri et herede, et de ipso Simone cuidam Anne ut filie et herede, et de ipsa Anna cuidam Iohanni ut filio et herede et de ipso Iohanne quia obit sine herede de se cuidam Willelmo ut fratri et herede et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Reginaldo ut filio et herede, et de ipso Reginaldo quia obit sine herede de se isti Philippo qui nunc petit ut fratri et herede, [fo. 48v] et quia predictus Philippus bene dedicit quod predictus Willelmuus le Gross de cuius seissina predictus Ioannes de Estona narrat nullam habuit filiam Aviciam nomine de qua idem Ioannes facit mentionem in narratione descentionis sue, et de hoc ponit se super patiam et predictus Ioannes similiter iude fiat inde monstra.

The abbreviation used by the scribe of the Coucher Book for ‘quia’ is unusual.

Claims by Walter de Fauconberg and Agnes his wife, Marmaduke of Thwing and Lucy his wife, Margaret widow of Robert de Ros, John de Bella Aqua and Ladarena his wife, and John de Mumyngham to Edward I for all those lands and tenements which Philip [de Wyvelsby] claims, tracing the hereditary descent of the lands.

[Michaelmas 1276x28 June 1277] 341
Walterus de Faucunberge et Agnes uxor eius, Marmaducus de Tweng et Lucia uxor eius, Margaret{a} que fuit uxor Roberti de Ros, Johannes de Bella aqua et Ladarena{b} uxor eius et Ioannes de Mumyngham{c} petunt quod dominus rex reddi{d} eis omnes predict{a} terras et tenementa que predictus Philippus{e} petit de quibus predicta Avelina fuit seisita in dominico suo etc. tanquam propinquiory hered{e} ipsius Aveline ut ius suum etc., et que per mortem predicte Aveline devenerunt ad{f} manu{g} domini regis{h} et unde dicit quod quidem Stephanus antecessor ipsarum Agnet', Lucie, Margarete, Ladarene' et predicti Ioannis fuit seisitus in dominico suo etc. tempore predicti regis H. avi{f} cap[iendo] inde{f} explet{f} etc. de quo Stephano descendit ius cuidam Willelmo ut filio et herede et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Hauwisa{m} cuidam Willelmo ut filio et herede Et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Willelmo ut filio et herede et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Iohanni ut filio et herede, et de ipso Iohanne quia obit sine herede de se cuidam Thome ut fratri et herede, et de ipso Thome quia obit sine herede de se cuidam Willelmo ut fratri et herede et de ipso Willelmo quia obit sine herede de se quibusdam Avicie et Aveline ut sororibus et heredibus et quia predicta Avicia obit sine herede de se descendit ius propartis sue{a} predicte Aveline, et quia predicta Avelina obit sine herede de se reverterebatur ius cuidam{a} Alicie filie predicte Hauwise et soror predicti Willelmi primi avi{a} predicte Aveline et quia predicta Alicia obit sine herede de se [fo. 48v]{a} reverterebatur ius cuidam Ingramo{a} filio predicti Stephani et fratri predicti Willelmi primi, et de ipso Ingramo quia obit sine herede de se quibusdam Agnete et Matilde et Alicie sororibus et heredibus, et quia predicta Alicia obit sine herede de se descendit ius propartis{a} sue{a} predictis Agnete et Matilde, et de ipsa Agneti{e} descendit ius propartis{a} sue cuidam Adamo{a} filio et herede, et de ipso Adamo{a} cuidam Petro ut filio et herede, et de ipso Petro{a} cuidam Petro ut filio et herede et de ipso Petro quia{a} obit sine herede de se cuidam Iohanni ut fratri et herede, et{a} de ipso Iohanne quia obit sine herede de se quibusdam Iohanne, Isabelle, Agnete, Alicie, Margarete, Lucie, Aveline, Margarete et Larderen{a} ae quia obit sine herede de se quibusdam Iohanne, Isabelle, Agnete, Alicie, et{a} Margerie predictis Agnete, Lucie, Margarete et Landarene{b} que nunc petunt ut sorores{a} etc., et de predicta Matilda descendit ius propartis sue cuidam Iohanne ut filio et herede, et de ipso Iohanne cuidam Alardo ut filio et herede, et de ipso Alardo isti Iohanni ut filio et herede qui nunc petit, et predicti Walterus, Agnes, Marmaducus, Lucia, Margareta, Johannes et Lardarene{d} bene dedicunt quod predictus Willelumus le Grose{e} de cuius seisina predictus Ioannes de Eston narrat nullam habuit filiam Aviciam nomine de qua idem Ioannes facit mentionem in narratione descensionis{a} sue et similiter dedicunt quod predictus Stephanus de eius seisina predictus Philippus narrat nullam habuit filium Simonem{e} nomine de quo idem Philippus facit mentionem in narratione sue, et de hoc ponit se super p[at]riam, et predicti Ioannes et Philippus similiter Ide{e} fiat inde iurata ita quod primo inquiratur si talis esset Avici etc., et quia antecessor predicti Ioannis de Symingham{f} de quibus facit mentionem in narratione sua non fuerunt ad fidem regis Angl{g} dictum est ci quod non audiet in petizione sua et postea remisit idem Ioannes de Symingham{a} et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis domino regi et heredibus suis{a} totum ius si quod habuit{a} in predictis terris imperpetuum etc.
a. Fawcomberg C.  b. Laderina C.  c. Sunyngham C.  d. reddat (sic) B.  e. Philippus omitted C.

f. etc. Et que per mortem predicte Aveline devenerunt ad omitted C.  g. manus C.  h. etc. inserted C.
i. Ladarine C.  j. regis Henrici patris regis nunc inserted C.  k. inde omitted D144.
l. ad valentiam inserted C.  m. Hawisia C.  n. sue omitted C.  o. cuidam interlined B.  p. Heading
Apletrewick B.  q. Ingeramo C.  r. Ingeramo C.  s. Ade C.  t. Ada descendit ius replacing Adamo C.
u. cuidam Petro ut filio et heredi et de ipso Petro repeated thrice C.  v. quia omitted C.  w. et
Laderine C.  cc. sororibus et heredibus D144.  dd. Laderina C.  ee. Gros C.  ff. descencionis (sic)
B.  gg. Symonem C.  hh. Synyngham C.  ii. Synyngham C.  jj. domino regi et heredibus suis
omitted C.  kk. se quod habuit in round brackets C.
**Family tree.**

B = Coucher Book, fo. 49r. C = Dodsworth, fos. 25v-26v.

a. *Heading* Apletreweick B.

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De quidus

Willelmus puer de Egremond qui obit infra etatem de quo nihil

Cecilia de qua Hawisia de qua

Alicia de qua nihil

*Willelmus filius Duncani fuit dominus de Cokerune et de Alredale et de Ruddestona cum pertinentiis Alfia de Romely fuit domina de skipton in Craven et de Coupland cum pertinentiis Quæ Alicia fuit uxor predicti Willelmi

Willelmo de Fortibus de quo alius de nihil de quo

Johannes
Thomas
Willelmus
Avicia
Avelina quæ fuit nupta domino Edmundo
fratri domini regis de qui nihil

Thomas de Malton
de quo aliēs
Thomas de Molton
de quo totius
Thomas de Molton
qui modo petit

Amabilia de qua

Willelmus

Reginald

Ricardus
de Lucy

Alicia de Lucy de qua Thomæ

de Lucy qui modo petit

Cecilia

Alicia de qua nihil

Alicia

De quidus nihil
Claim by Alice de Lucy and Thomas de Multon to Edward I for all the lands and tenements in Cockerham, Rudston and Allerdale which Aveline held, tracing the hereditary descent of the lands.

[Michaelmas 1276x28 June 1277]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 49r-49v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 27r-27v.


Further claim by Alice [de Lucy] and Thomas [of Moulton] to Edward I for the manor of Skipton which Aveline held, tracing the hereditary descent of the manor.

[Michaelmas 1276x28 June 1277]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 49v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fös. 27v-28r.
Refutation by Alice [de Lucy] and Thomas [de Moulton] of the claim by John of Eshton that Hawise had a sister by the name of Avice.

[Michaelmas 1276–28 June 1277]

Order that Nicholas de Stapleton, Philip de Wyvlesby and Thomas de Normanvill to make an inquisition by twenty four men, of which twelve are knights, of the counties of York and Lincoln.

[Michaelmas 1276–28 June 1277]
On 10 and 13 November 1275 Thomas de Normanville, together with Richard Holebrok and Ralph Sandwick, was appointed as steward of various royal lands (Handbook of British Chronology, p. 76). Presumably this occurred before the victory of John of Eshton, therefore the High Sheriff of Yorkshire was probably Alexander de Kirketon, who held that post between 1274 and 1278 (Lord Lieutenants, p. 60).

170

Note concerning the success of the claim to the lands of Aveline, daughter of William de Forz [III], count of Aumale, and Isabella, and of the grant of lands and the manor of Appletreewick to John [of Eshton] by Edward I.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 50r.

Et aremembrer qe apres la mort' dame Avelin file' et air Willam de Force Count de Aumarle e Isabell' famme le dit count la quel Avelin fut espouse a sire Edmund Count de Lancastre fiz le rei Henr' le rei Edward seise tottes les terres le dit Avelin du sa main cum eschet issuit qe per processe tens diverse gens pleideret pur le dit irruage e par lour son plaider perderent et Sir Jon de Eston' [...15mm] les auters pleida a q' le rei Edward' dona pur son droit cent liveres de tres en diverses loues ent' lett quelles tres il dona la maner de Appletrewicke oue les appertenaunces si cun il pert par la chart' le di roi que ensuit. b

a. Heading Appletrewick B.  b. Et aremembrer qe .... Roi que ensuit indented c.10mm B.

171

Confirmation by Edward I to John of Eshton of the manor of Thornton next to Pickering, the hamlets of Appletreewick with the capital messuage and half a carucate of land, Broughton, Bradley, the lake at Eshton, ten acres of land called Simonesflat and three acres of wood in Elsey near Eshton, in lieu of the lands which John had claimed by hereditary right after the death of Aveline de Forz and had returned to the crown.

7 Nov. 1278, Westminster

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto nobis Iohanni de Aston manerium nostrum de Torneto<sup>c</sup> iuxta Pickering<sup>d</sup> cum omnibus pertinentiis suis<sup>e</sup> una cum homagiis et servit<sup>[iis] quatuor<sup>f</sup> feodorum milit[um] pertinentiibvs ad idem<sup>h</sup> manerium et quod extenditur ad sexaginta et septem libras[as]<sup>i</sup> et hamletum de<sup>j</sup> Appletrewicke<sup>k</sup> quod est membrum castri nostri de Skipton in Craven cum capitale mesuagio et dimidia carucata terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villa quod extendit[ur] ad sex decem libras[as], duodecem solidos<sup>o</sup> et sex denarios<sup>s</sup> et hamletum de Broughton<sup>o</sup> quod est membrum eiusdem castri cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et quod extendit[ur] ad tresdecem libras duos solidos et decem denarios<sup>s</sup> exceptis sectis librorum<sup>b</sup> hominum facient sectam ad curiam nostram de Skipton<sup>o</sup> quas quidem sectas nobis et hereditibus nostris volumus remanere<sup>b</sup>
[fo. 50v] et hamletum de Bradley\(^a\) quod est membrum eiusdem castri, et\(^e\) quod extenditur ad viginti et tres solidos\(^b\) salvis nobis liberis tenentibus nostris sectam ad predictam curiam nostram de Skipton\(^e\) facientibus\(^e\) et lacum de Aston\(^b\) qui\(^o\) extenditur ad triginta solidos\(^b\) et decem acr\[as\] terre que vocantur Simonesflat\(^b\) cum quadam platam prati que extenditur ad novem solidos et octo denarios. Et insuper tres acras bosci in Eilshou versus Aston;\(^b\) habend\[a\] et tenend\[a\] eidem\(^i\) Iohanni et heredibus suis de nobis et hereditibus nostris [...60mm]\(^i\) in valorem cent librarum terre quas eidem Iohanni concessimus pro iure hereditario quod habere clamabat in comitatu Albermarle et in omnibus terris et tenementis in Anglia, Normania et alibi que fuerunt Aline de Fortibus et antecessorum suorum quorumcumque et quo idem Iohannes de se et heredibus suis nobis et hereditibus nostris et corone nostre Anglie remisit et quietumclamavit unacum dotibus cum acciderint feodis militi\[m\]\(^b\) advocationibus ecclesiarum et etiam advocacionibus domorum religiosarum et cum communibus alis pertinentiis suis que ad ipsum Iohannem vel heredes suos inde qualitercunque spectare possint vel poterint in futurum. Ita quod idem Iohannes et heredes sui faciant inde nobis et heredibus nostrii servicium feodi unius militis pro omni servitio sectis, exactione et demanda quaunque.

Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et hereditibus nostris quod predictus Iohannes de Aston et heredes sui habeant et teneant predictum manerium de Torneton una cum predictis membris castri nostri de Skipton et terris et tenementis predictis et cum predictis tribus acris bosci\(^b\) in valorem centum\(^a\) librarum terre quas eidem Iohanni concessimus pro iure hereditario quod habere clamabat in comitatu Albermarle et in omnibus terris et tenementis in Anglia, Normania et alibi que fuerant Aline de Fortibus et antecessorum suorum quorumcumque\(^e\) et que idem Iohannes de se et heredibus suis nobis et hereditibus nostris et corone nostre Anglie remisit et quietumclamavit una cum dotibus cum acciderint feodi militi\[is\]\(^f\) [fo. 51r] et advocacyonis ecclesiarum et etiam advocacyonis domorum religiosarum et cum omnibus alis pertinentiis suis que ad ipsum Iohannem vel heredes suos inde qualitercunque spectare possint vel poterint in futurum. Ita quod idem Iohannes et heredes sui faciant inde nobis et heredibus nostris servicium feodi unius militis pro omni servitio sectis, exactioneibus, demandis quaunque sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus: venerabilibus patribus Godefrido Wigor", Thoma Hereford et Willelmo Norwicen\(^e\) episcopis, Edmundo fratre nostro, Willelmo de Valencia avunculo nostro, Edmundo comite Cornub", Willelmo comite Warr\[wik\]", Rogero Mortuomar", Roberto de Tibetoft", [...40mm] Stephano de Eden, Thoma de Normanvill, Hugone filio Othonis\(^x\) et alis. Dat' per manum nostram apud Westm' vij' die Novembris anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici sexto\(^b\).

a. suis omitted D. b. Eston D. c. e altered to t B; Thornton D. d. Pykerding C, D. e. suis omitted C. f. una cum omitted D. g. 4\(^{th}\) C. h. idem omitted D 144. i. 67li. C. j. de omitted C. k. Appleterwyk C; Appletrewyk D. l. 16li. 12s. et 6d. D 144. m. Broghton D. n. 13li. 2s. 10d. C. o. liborum (sic) B. p. Scipion D. q. etc. replacing exceptis sectis liborum .. volumus remanere D 144. q. Bradeley R. r. et omitted D. s. 23s. D 144. n. salvis nobis liberis ... nostram de Skipton' facientibus omitted D 144. o. quod D 144. p. 30s. D 144. q. etc. replacing et decem acr\[as\] ... Eilshou versus Aston D 144. q. r. et tenend' eidem omitted D 144. s. 8 xs fill ... 60mm. t. etc. replacing de nobis et hereditibus nostris ... tribus acris bosci D 144. u. 100 C. v. etc. replacing quorumcumque C. w. Warrant' (sic) B. w. etc. dat' 12 novemb' 6 E. 1 replacing una cum dotibus cum ... regis Henrici sexto C. x. Octonis (sic) B.

Marginated [fo. 50r]: Carta regis Edwar dii primi Iohanni de Exton' de maneriis et hamlett' sequent' anno regni sui 6; Manerium de Thornton in Pickering līth; Hamlettum de Apletreweyki' membrum castri de Skipton' cum capitale messuagio et 4 bovatis terre; Hamlettum de Broughton' membrum etc.

Marginated [fo. 50v]: Hamlettum de Bradley membrum etc.; Lacum de Asheton'; Symon Flatt, Elsso 3
Although the Coucher Book and Dodsworth MS 83 both state the date of this charter is the 7 November 1278, Dodsworth MS 144 records the date as 12 November 6 Edward 1, i.e. 12 November 1278, probably a scribal error.

Godfrey Giffard was bishop of Worcester between his consecration 23 September 1268 and his death in January 1302.

The episcopate of Thomas Cantilupe at Hereford lasted between 1275 and 1282.

William Middleton had been consecrated as bishop of Norwich on 29 May 1278, only months before witnessing this charter, and died a decade later.

Edmund, earl of Cornwall was regent during the absence of Edward I between 11 May and 19 June 1279 and 13 May 1286 and 12 August 1289. He was the cousin of Edward I, their fathers being brothers.

William earl of Warenne alias earl of Surrey is not a possible option for the scribal error for the seventh witness for at this date the earldom was held by John de Warenne. It seems most likely that this witness was actually William Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, for he paid homage 9 February 1268 and did not die until 5 or 9 June 1298.

'Hugone filio Octonis', is likely to have been Hugh fitzOtho who was one of the stewards of the household of Edward I, with his accession to office occurring in 1274 and his demission probably occurring 4 February 2183, shortly before his death, which was c.11 April 1283.

Thomas de Normanville had been appointed as a royal steward in November 1275.

For a brief history of the manor of Thornton see VCH, Yorkshire, North Riding, ii, pp. 493-5.

172

Note concerning wood in the forest at Barden for the maintenance of a mine and a mill at Appletreewick.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 51r.

A ceo fet aremembrer qe pur ceo qe la mineri de Appeltrewicke [...] done a le dit Sire Jon le reo le dona pur le sustenence de la det mineri dicius' acres de boise en la boise de Berden et pur sustenance de le molin de Apletrewicke si cum il per par le charter qe ensuit.⁵

a. A ceo fet ... charter qe ensuit indented c.10mm B.

173

Letters patent from Edward I confirming to John of Eshton two acres of wood, with appurtenances, in Barden, in the king's forest of Skipton, for the maintenance of his mill and mine at Appletreewick.

18 Nov. 1280, Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fos. 51r-51v. C = Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 12r. D = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 10r, from the original in Skipton Castle, 1646.

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerit salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse quantum in nobis est dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Eston illas duas acras bosci cum pertinentiis in bosco nostro de Barden² qui est infra forestam³ nostram de Skipton⁴ in comitatu Ebor⁵ quas idem Johannes ex assignatione dilecti et fidelis nostri⁶ Thome de Normanvill senescalli⁷ nostri per preceptum nostrum tenet ad sustentationem molendini sui et minere sue de Appletreeweeke;⁸ habendum et tenendum eidem Johanni et heredibus suis de nobis et
Note concerning the grant by John [Vetil] to his brother of the manor of Appletreewick.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 51v.

E ce fet a remembrer qe le dit Sire Jon Veti graunt tens apres sum feffement e sa seisin dona le dit maner**i** de Appeltrewicke assa mes sum frer si com il pert la chart qe ensuit.

a. E ce fet ... chart qe ensuit indented B.

Gift by John of Eshton, knight, to James of Eshton, his brother, of all of his manor of Appletreewick with four bovates of land, and a cultura called Kalegarth, as well as mines, wastes, chases and adgimentos and all other liberties and easements, in the vill of Appletreewick, just as the said John holds the said lands by the gift of Edward I. Warranty clause.

[1283x17 July 1293]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 51v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 30r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 57, abstract. D = Dodsworth MS 148, fos. 85v-86r.
Iohannes Gilioth, Rogero Tempest, militibus, domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa rectore ecclesie de Gairgrave, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Willelmo Graindorge, Iohanne de Farnhill, Iohanne de Feghesberge, Everado Fauvell et multis aliis.

Godfrey de Alta Ripa was rector of Gargrave, being admitted 12 September 1272, and being succeeded by Hugh de Cave who was presented by the Crown 17 on July 1293 (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 43). William le Vavasour succeeded his father after 1283 (EYC, vii, p. 171). For the Vavasour fee see EYC, vii, pp. 166-77.

Note concerning the grant by John [of Eshton] to the convent of Fountains of common pasture and a subsequent agreement with James [of Eshton].

Agreement in the form of a chirograph made between the abbot and convent of Fountains, plaintiff, and James of Eshton, deforciant, concerning free transit and chase through the lands of Appletreewick as the convent were given by John of Eshton, brother of James, whereby James confirms to the convent free transit and chase through all his lands in Appletreewick, specifying various rights and boundaries, and the convent quitclaims to James the right to the residue in Appletreewick given by John of Eshton, as well as certain rights. Warranty clause.

31 Oct. 1298, Fountains
Robert Bishopton would have been the abbot of Fountains at the time of this agreement, for he presided over the house from 1290/1 until 1311 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 280).

178

Note concerning the gift and the acquisition of royal licence by James of Eshton to the canons of Bolton of the manor of Appletreewick.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 53r.

"A ceo fet aremernbrer qe pur ceo qe James de Eston' fut en volunte de doner le dit maner de Appeltrewicke oue les appurtenaunces au priour et au covent de Bolton' qu ne poent entrer sauns conge le rei le dit prior purchac' la charter le rei de conge si com il pert par la charter qu ensuit."

a. Heading Apletrewick B.  b. A ceo fet ... charter qu ensuit indented c.15mm B.

179

Licence by Edward I to James of Eshton to alienate in mortmain his manor of Appletreewick to Bolton Priory, in free and pure alms, extended to £16 12s. 6d., with the crown losing a sixth part of one knights service and 10d. in wards, reliefs and escheats, for a fine of one hundred marks given by the prior.

1 April 1300, Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fo. 53r.

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquetannie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Licet per inquisitionem quam per vicecomitem nostrum Ebor' nuper fieri fecimus accepiimus quod esst ad damnum et preiidicium nostrum se concederemus Iacobo de Eston quod ipse manerium suum de Appletrewicke cum pertinentiis quod per annum ad sexdecim" libras, duodecem" solidos et sex denarios extenditur dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo priori et conventui de Boulton in Craven; habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in hoc videlicet quod amittemus sextam partem feodi unius milit[is] prec[i] decem denarioorum ut in wardis, relevis et escaetis cum acciderint. Nos tamen per finem centum marcarum quem predictus prior fecit nobis cum coram consilio nostro concessimus et licentiam dedimus quantum in nobis est prefato Iacobou quod ipse manerium predictum cum pertinentiis dare possit et assignare predict[is] priori et conventui; habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in liberam et puram elemosinam imperpetuem. Et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi manerium illud cum pertinentiis a prefato Iacobou recipere possint et tenere sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Iacobus vel heredes sui seu predict[i] prior et conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti nostri de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis editi per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo vel graventur. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westm' primo die Aprilis anno regni nostri vicesimo octavo.

a. sexdecem (sic) B.  b. duodecem (sic) B.  c. altered from acciderint B.  d. q overwrites p B.
It is unclear whether Sir Robert Ughtred or Simon of Kyme held the post of High Sheriff of Yorkshire at this date for the former held the position from 1299 until 1300 and the latter from 1300-1304 (Lord Lieutenants, pp. 61-2). It is more likely that it was Simon of Kyme as he is thought to have become Sheriff shortly after March 1300 (Ibid., p. 62).

180

Memorandum that James of Eshton gave to the canons of Bolton the manor of Appletreewick by his charter and a fine levied in the kings court.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 53v.

"E fet aremembremे qe si apres le conge purchace le dit James feffa' le dit priour e covent de le dit maner' de Appletreewick oue les appurtenances si cum il pert par le chart qe ensuite e la fine leve en le court le rei."

a. Heading Appletreewick B.  b. A fet aremembrem ... court le rei indented c.15mm B.

181

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by James of Eshton to the canons of Bolton of his manor in Appletreewick, with appurtenances. Warranty clause.

18 April 1300, Appletreewick

B = Coucher Book, fo. 53v.  C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 30r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 58, abstract.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Iacobus de Eston' concessi, dedi et hae presenti carta mea confirmavi religiosis viris priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et eorum successoribus manerium meum de Appletreewicke cum omnibus suis pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento; habendum et tenendum predictis\(^a\) priori et conventui\(^b\) et eorum successoribus de domino rege et heredibus in liberam et puram elemosinam imperpetuum. Et ego predictus Iacobus et heredes mei predictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis sicut predictum est predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Thoma de Alta Ripa, Roberto de Stiveton, Henrico de Kighley, Iohanne Gilliott, militibus, Reynero de Knol', Willelmo de Hebbeden, Willelmo de Marton, Elia de Tresfeld, Everardo Fauvel, Willelmo de Cesteround, Willelmo Desert et aliiis multis. Dat' apud Appletreewicke octavo decimo die Aprilis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo octavo.

a. canonicis deleted B.  b. de deleted B.

Version C could be an abstract of CB, no. 182 but is more likely to be of no. 181 as it seems unusual that Dodsworth does not mention the various rights given in his abstract.
In 1300 Prior John of Laund made his second visit to the Papal Curia at Rome and it is thought that he was accompanied by James of Eshton, as part of the purchase of Appletreewick by Bolton Priory (Compotus, pp. 105, n. 68, 115).

182

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by James of Eshton to the canons of Bolton of all of his manor in Appletreewick, with all demesne, appurtenances, liberties and easements, together with mines, wainage, tollage, and stallage. Warranty clause. 18 April 1300, Appletreewick

B = Coucher Book, fos. 53v-54r. C = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 10r from the original in Skipton Castle, 1646.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Iacobus de Eston concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie et religiosis viris priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et eorum successoribus totum manerium meum de Appletrevicecum toto domino eiusdem maneri et cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, libertatibus et aisiamentis dicto manerio qualitercumque pertinentibus una cum mineris, waynis, tolloniis et stallagiis sine ullo retencemento; habendum et tenendum predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus de domino rege et hereditibus suis in liberam et puram elemosinam imperpetuum. Et ego vero predictus Iacobus et heredes mei predictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis siue predictum est predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presente carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: dominis Thoma de Alta Ripa, Roberto de Stivetone, Henrico de Kighley, Johanne Gilioth, militibus, Reynero de KnoI, Willelmo de Hebbenene, Willelmo de Marton, Elia de Tresfeld, Everardo Fauvel, Willelmo de Cesterount, Willelmo Desert et aliis multis. Dat’ apud Apletrewyke octavo decimo die Aprilis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo octavo.


Marginated: Carta alia Iacobi de Eshton’ eodem priori de manerie predicto cum dominio et libertatibus pertin[entibus] una cum miner[is], waynis, tolloniis et stallagiis etc. eisdem die et anno.

See note to 181 with regards to Dodsworth abstract.

183

Final concord made between John prior of Bolton, plaintiff, and James of Eshton, defendant, whereby James recognises the manor of Appletreewick, with appurtenances, to be the right of the said prior by his gift, to be held of the king, in free, pure and perpetual alms, with warranty, and John, the prior of Bolton gives £40 to James of Eshton.

8 July 1300, York

B = Coucher Book, fo. 54r.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor’ a die sancte Iohannis
Baptiste in quindecem dies anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo octavo coram Iohanne de Metingham, Wilhelmo de Bereford, Elia de Bekingham, Petro Mallorre, Wilhelmo Howard et Lamberto de Trikingham' iusticiariis et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Iohannem priorem ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton in Craven querentem et Iacobum de Eston' impedientem de manerio de Appeltrewicke cum pertinentiis unde placitum warran[tie] carte summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predictus Iacobus recognovit predictum manerium cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue beate Marie predict' ut illud quod idem prior habet de dono predicti Iacobi; habendum et tenendum eidem priori et successoribus et ecclesie sue beate Marie predict[a] de domino rege et hereditibus suis in liberam, puram et perpetuum elemosinam imperpetuum. Et preterea idem Iacobus concessit pro se et hereditibus suis quod ipsi warrantizabant eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue beate Marie predict[a] predictum manerium cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines imperpetuum et pro hac recognitione, warrantia, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predicto Iacobo quadraginta libras sterlingorum et hec concordia facta fuit per preceptum ipius domini regis.

Marginated: Finis per Iacobum de Eshton' de manerio de Appl: cum pertinentiis priori de Bolton' termino Trinitatis eodem anno 28 E. 1.

For the justices see CB, no. 154.

184

Note concerning the gift of lands to the canons of Bolton and the confirmation of the king.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 54r.

De quel donne et de quel terres et de molt'des autre terres le dit priour purchata la charte le rei de conferment si cum il pert par la charter qe ensuit.a

a. De quel donne ... charter qe ensuit indented e.10mm B.

185

Confirmation by letters patent by Edward II to the canons of Bolton of the gift by William Meschin and Cecily de Rumilly of the church of Holy Trinity, Skipton, with the chapel at Carleton and the vill of Embsay, with appurtenances and boundaries, for the foundation of a church of regular canons; the gift by Cecily de Rumilly of the vill of Kildwick with the mill and soc of the mill with hedge and all appurtenances; the gift by Cecily de Rumilly of the mill of Silsden with all multure of the said vill and its workings, and with all liberties and free customs that Cecily had in the mill; the gift by Alice de Rumilly of the translation from Embsay to Bolton, of the vill of Embsay with all appurtenances and the vill of Kildwick with the mill, soc of the mill and appurtenances; the confirmation by Alice de Rumilly of the place called Stead, and all the land between Posforth Gill, Speciesbeck, the Wharfe and Walkesburn; the gift by Alice [de Rumilly] of the church of Bolton, the vill of Bolton, with all appurtenances, 8s. rent in Halton and four measures of land in Skipton; the confirmation by Cecily [de Rumilly] of twelve bovates of land
in Malham which Helto Mauleverer gave; the gift by Alice [de Rumilly] of free chase in all the lands and woods in her fee and a tenth of the beasts caught in her demesne woods and chases in Craven; the gift by Alice [de Rumilly] of a good place in all her vills and hamlets for tithe barns, common pasture for their animals and free transit for their tithes and goods; the confirmation by Isabella de Forz, countess of Aumale and Devon, Lady of the Isle [of Wight] of the vills of Wigdon and Brandon, one messuage, one toft and two carucates of land in Weeton and Healthwaite [Hall and Hill], and nine bovates of land in Rawdon, six burgages in Harewood, three assarts called Benecrofte, Witley Croft, and Angrum, with all appurtenances, two acres of land at Kerebidam, the mill at Harewood and Hechewick with all suit of court of the parish of Harewood, and with the rights of the ponds in the lands, as often as is necessary, twelve carucates of wood annually in Langwood, and all lands, tenements and rents which the canons have in Weeton, Healthwaite [Hall and Hill], Harewood, Weardley, Wigton, Brandon and Rawdon and elsewhere in her fee; the gift by Isabella of the mills of Harewood with a place called Milngreene and certain rights regarding ditches and water courses; the gift by James of Eshton of the manor of Appletreewick, with demesne and all appurtenances, liberties and easements, and mines, wainage, tallage, and stallage, just as is stated in the charters of the said gifts and confirmations.

18 March 1312

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitannie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerit salutem. Sciatis quod nos donationem et concessionem quas Willelmus Meschun et Cecilia de Rumelio uxor sua fecerunt Reginaldo priori de ecclesia sancte Trinitatis in Skipton' cum capella de Carleton et de tota villa de Emmesay cum pertinentiis et rectis divisis suis ad faciendum inde ecclesiam canoniciorum regularium; donationem etiam et concessionem quas prefata Cecilia de Rumely fecit Deo et ecclesie beate Marie et sancti Cuthberti de Embsay et canonici eiusdem ecclesie de tota villa de Childwyk' cum molendino et socha molendini cum haia et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis; donationem etiam et concessionem quas eadem Cecilia fecit Deo et sancto Cuthberto de Embsay et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus de molendino de Siglesden cum omnibus usuem ville et opere molendini quod eadem Cecilia debebatur et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas predicta Cecilia habuit in predicto molendino; concessionem etiam et donationem quas Alicia de Rumely fecit Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Bolton’ et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus postquam dicta ecclesie de Emmesay usque ad locum illum de Bolton translata fuit de villa de Emmesay cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et’ villa de Childwicke cum molendino et socha molendini et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Necnon concessionem et confirmationem quas eadem Alicia fecit eis de loco qui Sted’ dicitur et de tota terra inter Poseford et Spectesbecke et ab aqua de Wherffe usque Wallesburn; donationem insuper concessionem et confirmationem quas eadem Alicia fecit prefate ecclesie de Bolton de loco’ ipso et tota villa de Bolton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et de octo solidatis redditus in Halton de terra Aldredi filii Cliberi et de quatuor mensuris terre in Skipton; necnon et confirmationem quam eadem Cecilia fecit prefate ecclesie et dictis canoniciis de Bolton de duodecem bovatis terre in Malgham quas Helt’ Maleferer eis dedit; ac concessionem quam eadem Alicia fecit eisdem ecclesie et canoniciis de libera chacea in omnibus terris et boscis suis in feodo ipsius Alicie ad omnimodos feras chianandas

B = Coucher Book, fos. 54v-55v.
capiendas [fo. 55r] et de omni decima fera capta in chacea ipsius Alicie in dominicis boscis suis et chaceis in Craven; donationem etiam et concessionem quas eadem Alicia fecit dictis ecclesie et canonici de Bolton de bona placea in singulis villis suis et hamletis ad grangeas suas decimarum faciendas et de communi pasture omnibus averiis suis cum propris averiis ipsius Alicie tempore autumni tam in boscis quam in moris et campis que decimas suas cariaverint et de libero transitu cum plaustris carectis et equis ultra terras ipsius Alicie et pastur' cariendi decimis suas et alia bona sua ubi voluerint; concessionem etiam et confirmationem quas Isabella de Fortibus comitissa Albemarlie et Devon ac domina Insule fecit Deo et prefate ecclesie et canonici de Bolton de villis de Wigdon et Brandon cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et de uno messuagio et uno tofto et duabus carucatis terre in Witheron et Helchauyt cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et de uno messuagio et novem bovatis terre cum omnibus pertinentiis in Roudon et de sex burgagis in Harwood et tribus assartis que vocatur Benedcrofte et Witaicrofte et Angram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in eadem villa et duabus acris terre apud Kerebidam et de molendino de Harewood et Hechefwick cum sectis totius parochie predicte de Harewood et cum attachamentis stagnorum in terris ipsius Isabelle quotas necesse fuerit et duodecem carratis boscis annuatiim percipendi in boscos ipsius Isabelle de Langwood et de omnibus alis terris, tenementis et.redditibus que idem canonici habent in Witheron, Helchauyt, Harwood, Wyve[r]day, Wigdon, Brandon et Roudon et ubicunque in feodo ipsius Isabelle de Harwood' ex dono et concessione sua vel antecessorum [fo. 55v] suorum; concessionem etiam quam Isabella fecit Deo et prefatis canonici de Bolton' de dictis molendinis de Harewood cum tota illa placea que vocatur le Milngreene sicut includitur fasso et de licentia stagna et aqueductus dictorum molendinorum purgandi mundandi et etiam ampliandi de terra ipsius Isabelle si necesse fuerit quot[ies] dictis canonicis visum fuerit expedire; concessionem etiam donationem et confirmationem quas Iacobus de Eston fecit Deo et beate Marie et priori et conventui dicti loci de Bolton de toto maneri de Apletrewicke cum todo dominico eiusdem manerii et omnibus pertinentiis suis libertatis et aysiamentis dicto manerio qualitercumque pertinentibus una cum mineris, waniis, tollonis et stallagiis sine ullo retenemento ratas habentes et gratas eos pro nobis et hereditibus nostris quantum in nobis est eisdem priori et conventui de Bolton et successoribus suis, concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte et scripta predictorum donatorum que inde habent rationabiliter testantur. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Ebor' decimo octavo die Martii anno regni nostri quinto.  

a. Heading Apletrewick B.  b. de (sic) B.  c. Heading Apletrewick B.  d. Heading Apletrewick B.

Margined:[fo. 54v] Confirmatio regis E. 2 de diversis terris prius concess[is] priori et conventui de Bolton' ecclesias de Skipton et capella de Carleton villa de Embsey; villa de Kildweek cum molendino; molenda[na] de Silles[3]; Steed et terr[is] inter Posford et Speciesbeck et ab aqua de Wharf usque Walkesburn', villa de Bolton et 8s. in Halton; 4 mansur[is] in Skipton; 12 bov[atis] in Malhi[s]m; libera chacea.  

Margined: [fo. 55r] decima ferarum; ville de Wigdon et Brandon; Terr[is] in Witheron et Helthwait; Rowdon et Harwood.  

Margined: [fo. 55v] Manerium de Appl' cum dominico cum libertatibus miner[is], waniis, tollonis et stallagiis.

For the original grants mentioned in this confirmation, or other documents relating to them, see CB, nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 19, 20, 107, 410, 454, 455 (for the confirmation by Edward I see CB no. 456), 182.  

It is probable that the mill of Hecheivick is the mill of East Keswick, in the parish of Harewood, for the canons are known to have had an interest in this mill (CB, no. 460). It is less likely that it refers to Hetherick.
Note concerning the agreement between the convent of Fountains and the canons of Bolton.

186

B = Coucher Book, fo. 55v.

E ceo fet aremembrer qe conter semona enter le abbate e le covent de Fointains e enter le priour e covent de Bolton de la dit pasture par les resones avaunt dites e sa pesa en la maner' qe ensuit.\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} E ceo fet ... maner' qe ensuit \textit{Indented c.10mm B.}

187

Agreement in the form of a chirograph made between the convent of Fountains, plaintiff, and the canons of Bolton, deforciant, concerning free transit and chase in Appletreewick, whereby the canons of Bolton confirm to Fountains free transit and chase through all their land in Appletreewick by the way and outside, excepting corn fields and meadow which they claim to have by a charter of John of Eshton, which they confirmed to James of Eshton brother of the said John, who confirmed to the canons of Bolton, whereby the said canons confirm to the convent free transit and chase through Appletreewick excepting in the meadow and corn of the vill of Appletreewick and they concede the right of common pasture in Nidderdale. In return the abbot and convent quitclaim to the canons all the rights they have in the remainder of the pasture of Appletreewick.

\textit{Pateat universis ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint quod cum discordia mota eset inter abbatem et conventum de Fontibus nomine iuris sui petentes ex parte una et priorem et conventum de Bolton\textsuperscript{9} in Craven deforciantes ex parte altera de libero transitu et chacea per totam terram de Appletreewicke predict[is] abbati et conventui et eorum heredibus ac rebus universis et communi pasture eiusdem ville omnibus averiis suis cuiusque generis versus Niderdale ex parte boreali illius vie que ducit de Cravenkeld usque Notesaiheved et sic usque Gathopbecke ad situm pontis monachorum antiquum que clamant habere per cartam domini Iohannis de Eston feoffatoris sui predictis abbati et conventui concessam et confirmatam et etiam ex confirmatione [fo. 56r]\textsuperscript{b} Iacobi de Eston' fratis predicti domini Iohannis de Eston tandem inspecta predicta carta domini Iohannis una cum confirmatione dicti Iacobi a dictis refigiosis priore et conventu de Bolton et diligenter consideratis sopitis omnibus querefis et exactionibus modo subscripto am[ic]abiliter concordati sunt scilicet quod predicti prior et conventus de Bolton' pro se et successoribus suis conesserunt et confirmaverunt predicti abbatii et conventui et eorum successoribus ac eorum propriis rebus universis et singulis cuiuscunque modi fuerunt liberum transitum et chaceaem per totam terram suam de Appletreweke tam per viam quam extra excepto blado et prato in qualescunque manus prefata villa de

\textsuperscript{9} B = Coucher Book, fos. 55v-56v.

Pd abstract in \textit{Chartulary of Fountains Abbey}, i, p. 68.
Appletrewicke deverenerit sine perturbacione predict[orum] prioris et conventus ac eorum successorum vel aliorum quorumunque ad quorum manus dicta villa de Appletrewicke contigerit devenire et si impedimentum fractionis alicuius apparatus in carigio everenerit quod licenter possint animalia sua disiungere et pasedere quouaque defectum faconis reperarinent concesserunt etiam eisdem predicti prior et conventus et confirmaverunt commun[am] pastur[e] omninomodis animalibus suis per totam pasturam suam versus Niderdale ex parte boreali illius vie que ducit de Cravenkeld usque Notesaiheved et sic usque Gathopbecke ad situm pontis monachorum antiquum, ita scilicet quod predicti abbati et conventus predictam pasturam sibi concessam animalibus suis non super exonerabuntur. Ac si animalia predict[orum] abbatis et conventus metas predictas suas custodia facta excesserint vel quoquodam securitatem non impercabuntur sed sine detrimento rechacabuntur. Et pro hac concessione, confirmatione predicti abbati et conventus pro se et successoribus suis relaxaverunt et quietum clamaverunt predicti priori et conventui et eorum successoribus quicquid iuris habuerunt in toto residuo pasture de Appletrewicke ratione doni et concessionis predicti domini Johannis de Eston' concesserunt fidem abbas et conventus predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus quicquid iuris habuerunt in toto residuo pasture de Appletrewicke ratione doni et concessionis predicti domini Johannis de Eston' concesserunt iisdem abbati et conventus predictis priori et [fo. 56v]d conventui et eorum successoribus quod legaliter possint adgistare et adgistemata capere tam in predicta pastura dictis abbatii et conventui concessa quam in toto reliqua pro sua voluntate sine contradictione sepe dictorum abbatis et conventus et eisdem se appruireaque usque ad quater viginti acras vasti cum mensuratas infra fossate manu facta hominum infra predictas metas et sic appruita in sepearalitate retinere omni tempore anni quocunque modo sibi viderint melius expendire. Ita tamen quod si animalia dominii abbatis et conventus per defectum clausure intraverint sine imparcamento rechavabuntur. In cuibus rei testimonium tam predictus abbates pro se et successoribus suis quam predictus prior pro se et successoribus suis presens scriptum cirographatum sigillorum suo impressione roboraverunt. Hiis testibus: dominis Thoma de Alta Ripa, Henrico de Kighley, Iohanne Gilioht, Henrico de Hertlington, millitibus, Heverardo Fauvel, Willelmo de Cesterunt, Willelmo de Malghum, Elia de Thresfeld, Elya de Streetton, Reginaldo de Otterburne et aliis.

Bolton Priory received their property at Appletreewick from James of Eshton in 1300, which provides, therefore, the earliest date at which they could have participated in an agreement with Fountains Abbey. Fountains Abbey had previously made an agreement with James of Eshton on the eve of All Saints 1298 (CB, no. 181). Both John Giliot and Everard Fauvel died in 1308, before the 16 June and the 26 June respectively (EYC, vii, pp. 280, 282).

Robert Bishopton would have been the abbot of Fountains at the time of this agreement (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 280).

188

Note concerning six bovates of land held by Henry of Hartlington of the castle of Skipton, Craven, and lands in the vill of Appletreewick and an agreement made with Bolton.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 56v.

Cet aremembrer que sire Henri de Hertlington' tent vj boves de terre en demain e
enservise du seingour de chastel de Skipton en Craven e clama par le resson de la dit terre
seignneri e parceneri en la vile de Appeltrewicke par la quel resson conter se mont enter
le dit sir Henri e le priour e covent de Bolton e se a pesa en la forme qe ensuit.

a. se interlined B. b. Cet aremembrer qe ... forme qe ensuit indented c.15mm B.

Margined: a symbol.

189
Agreement made between Henry of Hartlington and the canons of Bolton
concerning the demesne and park lands of the vill of Appletreewick whereby Henry
quitclaims, for himself and his heirs, to the canons of Bolton all demesne and park
lands of the vill of Appletreewick that he and his heirs are able to dispose of and
sell, saving however for his tenants sufficient common or pasture, wood, moors,
turbaries and all other easements with free ingress and egress to the same.

6 July 1300, Bolton

B = Coucher Book, fos. 56v-57r.

Cum quedam controversia dudurn mota fuerit inter dictum Henricum de Hertlington ex
una parte et priorem et conventum de Bolton ex altera super dominio et parcenaria ville
de Appletreweicke inter partes predictas in forma subscripta am[ic]abiliter conquerivit,
videlicet predictus Henricus pro se et heredibus suis relaxavit et omnino quietuclamavit
predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetuum totum dominium et
parcenarium predicte ville in omnibus et singulis approviamentis et quicquid eidem
Henrico vel heredibus suis ratione dominii seu parcenarii in Appletreweicke accrescere
poterit in futurum, tamen in clausis et approviamentis die confectionis presentium [fo.
57r]a factis quam futurus temporibus pro mera voluntate dictorum religiosorum faciendi,
ita videlicet quod nec dictus Henricus nec heredes sui nec alius nomine b corundem ius
nec clameum in dicto dominio nec parcenaria decetero poterunt exigere nec vendicare
salvis tamen tenentibus dicti Henrici et heredum suorum manentibus in Appletreweeke
sufficienti communis vel in pasturis, boscis, moris, turbaris et in omnimodi alii
aysiamentis cum libero ingressu et egressu ad eadem rationabiliter prout decet. In cuius
rei testimonium predictus Henricus sigillum suum presentibus apposuit. Hiis testibus:
Thoma de Alta Ripa, Roberto de Stiveton', Henrico de Kighelay, Iohanne Giloth,
militibus, Iohanne de Tothernew tunc constabulario de Skipton, Iohanne de Kigheley,
clerico, Ricardo fratre eius, Willelmo Desert et alii. Dat' apud Bolton die mercurii in
octabis; appostolorum Petri et Pauli anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo regni autem
regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo octavo.

a. Heading Apletrewick B. b. nonine (sic) B. c. nec overwrites vel B.

A certain John de Toternhow, possibly the same person as the fifth witness in this charter but more likely to
have been a descendant, was constable of Skipton when attesting an agreement between Bolton Priory and
Adam son of Simon of Litton and Amabilla his wife, made in 1267 (CB, no. 84). John de Toternhow first
occurs in the Compotus in the accounts for 11 November 1294-11 November 1295, for a payment of £13
6s. 8d. (Compotus, p. 53). The last reference to John de Toternhow is in the accounts of 29 September
1310-29 September 1311 (Compotus, p. 290). He had been the bailiff of Skipton Castle for Queen Eleanor,
the mother of Edward I (Yorks. Inqs., iv, pp. 124, 128), but is not referred to as bailiff of Skipton in the
Compotus.
Note concerning the dispute between Sir Henry [of Hartlington] and the canons of the emparkement of beasts.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 57r.

E pur ceo que contec fut enter le dit sire Henri e le priour e le convant de emparkement de bestes le dit contec se pesa en la forme que ensuit.

a. E pur ceo ... forme que ensuit indented c.15mm B.

Agreement made between the canons of Bolton and Henry of Hartlington regarding the enclosure of the cattle of Hartlington on the pasture at Appletreewick and the cattle of Appletreewick of the pasture of Hartlington whereby both parties agree to drive back any animals which escape from their respective common pasture.

6 July 1300

B = Coucher Book, fo. 57r-57v.

Note concerning the exchange of lands by Henry of Hartlington and the canons of Bolton and the purchase of a licence to alienate in mortmain.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 57v.

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192
A ce fet aremembrer qule sire Henri de Hertlington chivaler taunt parla oue le priour e covent de Bolton e le priour ove luy qu'il furent de une acorde de chaungg' les terres avant dues mes pur ceo qu' les chaungges ne se poent fer saunt la volunete e le conge notre seingour le rey pur let statute de la mort main le dit priour purchaca la chartre le rey de conge si cum il pert par la chartre qu'ensuit.a

a. A ce fet ... chartre qu'ensuit indented c.15mm B.

193

Grant by Edward [I] to Bolton Priory of licence to receive five messuages, two bovates of land and 2s. rent, with appurtenances, in Appletreewick, and the homage and service of William Desert for four bovates of land in Appletreewick, from Henry of Hartlington, in free, pure and perpetual alms, in exchange for two messuages, one bovate and fifteen acres of land, two acres of meadow and 5s. rent, with appurtenances, in Appletreewick and Burnsall, which the canons hold of him in free and pure alms, and with homage and service of the canons, not withstanding the statute of mortmain.

10 Feb. 1304, Dunfermline

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitannie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem, quam per vicecomitem nostrum Ebor' fieri fecimus quod non est ad damnum vel prejudicium nostrum aut aliorum se concedimus Henrieo de Hertlington quod ipse quinque messuagia, duas bovatas terre et duas solidat[as] redditus cum pertinentiis in Appletreweeke que de nobis ratione manerii de Skipton tenentur per servitium militar[is] una cum homagio et servitio Willelmi Desert tenentis eiusdem Henrici de quatuor bovatis terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villa dare possit et assignare directo nobis in perpetuo priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven; habenda et tenenda eidem priori et conventui et successoribus [fo. 58r]8 suiis de nobis et heredibus nostris in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam in exccambium pro dubus messuagii, una bovata, et quindecim acris terre, duabus acris prati et quinque solidat[as] redditus cum pertinentiis in Apletrewicke et Brynsall que iidem prior et conventus tenent de nobis in liberam et puram elemosinam prefato Henrico per ipsos priorem et conventum dandis et assignandis; habenda et tenenda eidem Henrico et heredibus suiis de nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum, ita quod idem Henricus et heredes sui faciant nobis et heredibus nostris de predictis duabus messuagii, una bovata et quindecem acris terre, duabus acris prati et quinque solidat[as] redditus cum pertinentiis cum homagio et servitio predict[is] eidem priori et conventui per eundem Henricum sic assignand' nobis prius facere consuevit. Nos per finem quem prefatus prior fecit nobis cum in cancellaria nostra concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est prefato Henrico quod ipse predict[a] quinque messuag[ia], duos bovatas terre et duos solidat[as] redditus cum pertinentiis unacum homagio et servitio predictis dare possit vel assignare predictis priori et conventui; habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suiis de nobis et heredibus nostris in
liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam in excambium pro predictis duobus messuagis, una bovata et quindecim acris terre, duabus acris prati et quinque solidatis redditus cum pertinentiis ab ipsis priore et conventu recipiend'; habenda et tenenda eidem Henrico et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum per eadem servitutia que nobis de predictis quinque messuagis, duabus bovatis terre et duabus solidatis redditus cum pertinentiis unacum predict[is] homaggio et servicio prius facere consuevit. Et predictis priori et conventui quod ipsis predicta quinque messuagia, duas bovatas terre et duas solidatas redditus cum pertinentiis unacum eisdem homaggio et servitio a prefato Henrico in escambium predictum recipere possuit et tenere sicut predictum est tenore presentium [fo. 58v] similiter licentiam dedimus specialem statuto nostro de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuarn non ponend[um] edito non obstante. Nolentes quod idem Henricus vel heredes suis aut predict[i] prior et conventus seu successores sui rationes premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros iusticiarios, escaetores, vicecomites, ballivos aut alios ministros nostros quoscunque occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Dunfermelyn decimo die Februarii anno regni tricesimo secundo.

For an abstract of the inquisition ad quod damnum regarding a host of property in Appletreewick connected to William of Hartlington see Yorks. Inqs., iv, pp. 90-1. For charters concerning William Desert see CB, nos. 195, 201. The sheriff who would have instigated the inquisition may have been Simon de Kyme, who was high sheriff of Yorkshire between 1300 and 1304, or his successor, William de Houk, who held that post between 1304 and 1307 (Lord Lieutenants, p. 62).

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Note concerning the gift of Lord Henry [of Hartlington] of five tofts, two bovates of land, 2s. annual rent and the homage and service of William Desert for four bovates of land in Appletreewick.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 58v.

Le dit sire Henri apres la charter purchase' fessa le dit priour et covent de v toftis ij boves de tere ij sous annuel rent ensemblement ove e a le homaggio e le serviso William Desert de iiiij boves de tere en Apletrewicke si cum il pert par la charter qe ensuit.b

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry of Hartlington, knight, to the canons of Bolton of five messuages, two bovates of land, and 2s. of rent with services of free men rendering the rent, with appurtenances, in the vill of Appletreewick, which he holds from the king as part of the manor of Skipton by military service, together with the homage and service of William Desert, tenant of Henry, for four bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Appletreewick, in exchange for one cultura called Calgarth Ho, comprising fifteen acres [of land] and two acres of meadow, and for two messuages, one bovate of land and 5s. rent in
Burnsall. Warranty clause.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus de Hertlington miles eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me concessisse, dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse religiosis viris priori et conventui de Boulton et eorum successoribus quinque messuagia, duos bovatas terre, duos solidat[os] redditus cum servitiis liborum hominum dictum redditum reddentium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in villa de Appletreweecke in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam que de domino rege tenui ratione manerii de Skipton per servitium militare, unacum homagio et servitio Willelmi Desert tenentis mei de quatuor bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in cadae villa, in excambium pro una cultura que vocatur Calgarth de dominicis manerii de Appeltreweicke continente quindecim acras et duos acras prati, et pro duobus messuagiosis, una bovata terre et quinque solidatis redditus cum pertinentiis [fo. 59r] cum homagio et servitio Willelmi Desert tenentis mei de quatuor bovatis terre, ut predictum est warrantizabimus imperpetuum. Ego vero Henricus et heredes mei predicta quinque messuagia, duos bovatas terre, duos solidatos redditus cum pertinentiis [fo. 59r] cum homagio et servitio Willelmi Desert tenentis mei de quatuor bovatis terre, ut predictum est warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensu. Hii testibus: domino Thoma de Alta Ripa, domino Iohanne Gilioth, domino Henrico de Kighley, militibus, Willehno de Hebbeden, WiHelmo de Malgham, Elia de Tresfeld, Iohanne de Kighley et aliis.

This gift almost certainly followed the acquisition of Appletreewick by the canons, and that this was part of the process of consolidation. For the accounting year 1299-1300 the Compotus records a payment of £6 13s. 4d. made to Henry of Hartlington by the priory as part of the consolidation of the manor of Appletreewick (Compotus, p. 103).

Note concerning the grant of common pasture by the canons of Bolton in the vill of Appletreewick to Henry [of Hartlington], for the term of his life.

Lease by brother John of Laund prior of Bolton and the canons to Henry of Hartlington for the term of his life of common pasture in the pasture of the canons at Appletreewick for all his animals in his manor of Hartlington, for detaining,
nourishing and wintering for goats, making the exception that the canons do not intend to the lease to apply to the tenants and serfs of the manor of Hartlington.

1 Jan. 1305, Bolton

B = Coucher Book, fo. 59r-59v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 30v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 63, abstract.

Pateat universis presentes quod nos frater Ioannes de Landa priora monasterii beate Marie de Bolton’ in Craven et eiusdem loci conventus dimisimus domino Henrico de Hertlington’ ad terminum vite sue de gracia nostra speciali communem pasturam in pastura nostra de Appletrewicke omnibus animalibus suis propriis in suo manerio de Hertlington’ commorantibus, nutritis et hiemantibus capris duntaxat exceptis hoc notato quod non intendimus per hanc nostram dimissionem quod aliqui tenentes sui vel nativi dicto manerio manentes habeant pasturam in pastura nostra de Appletrewicke pro suis animalibus quanquam animalia nativorum suorum sua propria animalia sint ut bona nativorum sunt duorum sed pro suis propriis animalibus proprie domus sue de Hertlington’ in eadem domo commorantibus hiemantibus et nutritis, ita tamen quod liceat nobis non obstante ista dimissione nos appruiare et appruyamenta nostra facere per totam pasturam de Appletrewicke pro nostre libito voluntatis sine impedimento seu contradictione dicti domini Henrici [fo. 59VI b et si contingat dictum dominum Henricum dictum manerium alicui vendere vel ad terminum dimittere seu etiam in fata decedere quod absit extunc de dicta commun[a] pastur[a] omnino sit quietus et absolutus, ita quod in dicta pastura extunc nihil ipse vel aliquis in nomine ipsius exigere poterit vel vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune uni parte una cum sigillo dicti domini Henrici alteri parti presenti scripto cyrographato alternatim sunt apposita. Dat’ apud Bolton die circumsisionis Domini anno Domini M⁰ CCC v⁰ 33 Ed. 1.

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Note concerning the gift of four bovates of land by William Desert to the canons of Bolton, that required a licence to alienate in mortmain.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 59v.

A ceo fet arememberqe apres ceo qe le dit priuor e covent furent pleyemen seisi de totes les terres avant dites ensemblement oue le servise le avaunt dit Willam Desert de les avaunt dites iiiij boves de tere le dit Willam Desert prit talent a vendre le iiiij boves de tere let quens il tent de priuor e covent a eus mes pre ceo qe le priuor e covent ne put entrer en la dit tere saunsz cong le rei le dit priuor purchaca la charter le rey en la fourme qe ensuit.a

a. A ceo fet ... fourme qe ensuit indented c.15mm B.

199

Grant by Edward I of licence to Bolton Priory to hold four bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Appletreewick, from William Desert.
Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitannie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerit salutem. Liceat de comuni consilio regni nostri statuerimus quod non liceat viris religiosis seu alis ingredi feodum allcuius, ita quod ad manum mortuarn deveniat sine licentia nostra et capitalis domini de quo res illa mediate tenetur per finem tamen quem dilectus nobis in Cristo prior de Bolton’ in Craven fecit nobiscum coram thesaurario et baronibus nostris de seaccario concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Willelmo Desert quod ipse quatuor bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in Appletreewicke dare possit et assignare prefato priori et conventui eiusdem loci; habend[as] et tenend[as] sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi predictam terram cum pertinentiis a prefato Willelmo recipere possint et tenere sicet predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus speciale. Nolentes quod predictus Willemus aut heredes sui seu successores sibi aut successiornis suorum ratione statuti predicti inde occassentur in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen capitalibus domini serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Brastwick quinto decimo die Novembris anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo.

Wode

a. Heading Apletrewick B.

200

Note concerning the gift by William Desert to the canons of Bolton of four bovates.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 60r.

Apres la charter le rei de conge purchace le dit Willam fess[fl]a le dit priour e covent de les dites iij boves si cum pert par la charter qe ensuit. a.

a. Apres la charter ... charter qe ensuit indented c.10mm B.

201

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William Desert, son of Robert Desert, to the canons of Bolton of four bovates of land, with appurtenances, both in demesne and service, in Appletreewick, which he holds from the canons and by the gift of Roger son of Thomas of Appletreewick. Warranty clause.

[11 Nov. 1299(15 Nov. 1304)x(1305) Jun. 1308]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 60r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 30v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 69, abstract.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willemus Desert filius Roberti Desert concessi, dedi, reddidi et presenti carta mea confirmavi religiosis viris priori et conventui domus de
License was granted for William Desert to assign the above lands to the prior and canons of Bolton 15 November 1304, following an inquisition 26 October 1304, writ issued 21 October 1304 (York Inqs., iv, p. 79). There is record of a payment made to William Desert in the financial year of the priory, 11 November 1299-11 November 1300 (Comportus, p. 103). John Giliot had died by June 1308. William Desert was a local landholder who was closely connected to the priory, acting as a representative in business dealings. He later became a corrodian of the house, receiving a corrody of £7 6s. 8d. per annum between 1308 and 1325 (I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, pp. 114-15, 135-6).

Note concerning the four bovates of land in the vill of Appletreewick, of the Mowbray fee, sold by William Desert to the canons of Bolton with the permission of the king, Roger of Markingfield, Roger de Mowbray and the convent of Fountains.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 60r-60v.

E ceo fet aremembrer qe Wiflam Desert tent iiij boves de tere en la vile de Appletrewicke de le fe de Moubray qu es descendit a tuy apres la mort’ Robert Desert sum per ausi con a fuyz e hair por [fo. 60v] b decent de heritage les quens teres le dit Willam vendit au priour e covent de Boulton mes pur ceo qe le dit priour e covent ne poent entrer sauncz conge le rei ne saunucz conge sire Jon de Moubray donck seingiour de le dit fe ne sauns conge Roger de Merkingfeld e de le abbe de Fountains de ky les dites teres estaint tenuz le dit priour purcheca la charter le rei la charter sire Jon de Moubray la charter Roger de Merkingfeld e de le abbe de Fountains de conge si com il pert par les escrites en la fourme qe ensuit.

a. E ceo fet ... fourme qe ensuit indented c.10mm B.  b. Heading Apletrewecwe B.

Grant by Edward I of licence to Bolton Priory to hold four tofts and three bovates of land, with appurtenances, together with the homage and service of Henry of Keighley, and his heirs, tenant of William Desert of one bovate of land with appurtenances in Appletreewick, given by William Desert.

4 Feb. 1307, Lanercost
Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri statuerimus quod non liceat religiosis viris seu aliis ingredi feodum alicuius, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licentia nostri et capitalis domini de quos res illa immediate tenetur per finem tamen quem dilectus nobis in Cristo prior a de Boulton in Craven fecit nobiscum coram cancellario nostro concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostri quantum in nobis est Willelmo Desert quod ipse quatuor tofta et tres bovatas terre cum pertinentiis una cum homagio et servitio Henrici b de Kighley tenentis sui de una bovata terre cum pertinentiis in Appletreewicke, ac heredum ipsius Henrici dare possit et assignare prefato priori et conventui eiusdem loci; habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum. Et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi tofta et tres bovatas terre predicti una cum homagio et servitio predicti cum pertinentiis a prefato Willelmo recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Willelmus vel heredes sui predicti prior et conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen capitalibus domini feodi illius servituis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuios rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Lamrecost quarto die Februarii anno regni nostri tricesimo quinto.

a. prior (sic) B. b. Henricae (sic) B.

For the inquisition ad quod dampnum that occurred prior to the issue of this licence see Yorks. Inqs., iv, pp. 145-6.

204

Licence by John de Mowbray, knight, to the canons of Bolton to enter four messuages and four bovates of land, with toft and croft, in his fee of Appletreewick that they obtained from William Desert in Appletreewick.

16 Oct. 1307, Northampton

B = Coucher Book, fo. 61r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 31r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 65, abstract.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes de Moubray miles salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse priori et conventui de Bolton’ in Craven licentiam ingrediendi quatuor messuagia et quatuor bovatas terre cum toftis et crofis et omnibus suis pertinentiis in feodo meo de Appletreewicke que habent ex perquisito de Willelmo Desert in villa predicta; tenenda et habenda eisdem priori et conventui et successoribus suis per servitia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum non obstante statuto domini regis de tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis seu alienandis. In cuios rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Dat’ apud Northampton die Lune sexto decimo die octobris anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi primo.

a. Heading Apletrewick B.

205

Licence by Roger of Markingfield, at the instance of Lord John of Markingfield, clerk, his brother, to the canons of Bolton to enter four bovates of land with toft and croft, and appurtenances, in the vill of Appletreewick, both in demesne and service, which William Desert held of his fee, for services due.

[1307x8]

Noverint universi per presentes quod ego Rogerus de Merkingfeld ad instantiam domini Iohannis de Merkingfeld clerici fratris mei concessi religiosis viris priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et licentiam dedi specialem ingrediendi quatuor bovatas terre cuin toftis et crofis et omnibus pertinentiis eidem bovatas terre pertinentibus in villa de Appletrewicke, tam in dominico quam in servitio, quas quidem bovatas terre Willelmus Desert de feodo meo tenuit. Tenend[as] et habend[as] dictas quatuor bovatas terre cum toftis et crofis et omnibus pertinentiis suis in cadae de dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum, nolens quod predict[il] prior et conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti editi de terris et tenementis deveniendis ad manum mortuam per me heredes aut assignatos meos inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum. Hiis testibus: dominis Henrico de Kigheley, Johanne Gilioth, Henrico de Hartlington, militibus, Willelmo de Malgh[u]mn, Ricardo Fauvel, Willelmo de Hawkeswicke et aliis.

The inquisition ad quod damnum was taken 21 January 1307 (Yorks. Inqs., iv, p. 146), with licence being granted 4 February of the same year (CPR, 1301-1307, p. 496). John Giliot had died by 16 June 1308. John of Markenfield first occurs in the *Compotus* in the accounts for 11 November 1295-11 November 1296, with payment of £4 14s. (Compotus, p. 62). There appears to have been some family connection with the priory for the mother of John of Markenfield received a payment of 13s. 4d. on behalf of her son in the financial year 1296-1297 (Compotus, p. 67). The last reference to John of Markenfield is in the accounts for 1316-1317 (ibid., p. 430).

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Agreement made between Robert the abbot and the convent of Fountains and the canons of Bolton whereby the abbey give licence for the canons to enter four bovates of land with toft and croft and all appurtenances, in the vill of Appletreewick, both in demesne and service, which William Desert held of the abbey, for services due.

18 Oct. 1307, Fountains

B = Coucher Book, fo. 61v.

Pd abstract in *Fountains Cartulary*, p. 68.

*Noverint universi per presentes quod nos frater Robertus abbas de Fontibus et eiusdem loci conventus concessimus religiosis viris priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et licentiam dedimus specialem ingrediendi quatuor bovatas terre cum toftis et crofis et omnibus pertinentiis eisdem bovatis terre pertinentibus in villa de Appletrewicke, tam in
Note concerning the gift of William Desert to the canons of Bolton of four bovates of land.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 61v.

Le dit Willam apres le conge le rei e les autres seyngurages a dit priour e covent graunte fefia le dit priour de les dites iiij boves de tere en demain et en servise si com il pert en sa charter en la fourme qe ensuit.

a. Le dit Willam ... fourme qe ensuit indented c.15mm B.

Gift by William Desert to the canons of Bolton of four tofts, three bovates of land, with appurtenances, within and without the vill of Appletreewick, together with the homage and service of Henry of Keighley and his heirs for one bovate of land, with appurtenances, excepting seven acres, comprising of four held by Lord Adam of Middleton and three by Henry of Keighley, to be held of the lord of the fee by service. Warranty clause.

22 Jan. 1308, Bolton

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus Desert salutem in Domino sempeternam. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse religiosis viris priori et conventui de Boulton in Craven quatuor tofta, tres bovates terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam de Appletreewicke et extra ubicunque sine ullo retenemento, una cum homaggio et servitio Henrici de Kigheley et heredum suorum de una bovata terre cum pertinentiis in eadem septem duntaxat acris exceptis de quibus dominus Adam de Midleton' tenet quatuor acrias et Henricus de Kighley tres acrias; tenenda et habenda dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetuum de dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta. Ego vero dictus Willelmus Desert et

a. *Heading Apletreewick B.*

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Note concerning the exchange between the house of St. Leonard, York, and the canons of Bolton of 2s. rent in the vill of Apletreewick for 3s. rent in the vill of York.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 62r.

A cee fet aremembre qe pur ceo qe la meson de sein’ Leonard de Everwicke tent ii sous de annuele rent en la vile de Apletreewicke issaunt de tofes en la dit vile le dit priour taunt parla oue le mester e oue le freres de la dit meson de sain Leonard quil donaint e grauntaynt mesmes ceo ii soudes de rent au dit priour e covent de Boulton en eschaunge pur iii soud’ de rent en la vile de Everwicke mes pur ceo qe le dit priour purchaca la charter le rei en la fourme qe ensuit.a

a. A cee fet ... fourme qe ensuit indented c. 20mm B.

210

Grant by Edward I of licence for the exchange by Walter, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, master of the St. Leonard’s Hospital, York, and Bolton Priory of 2s. rent, with appurtenances, in the vill of Apletreewick, for 3s. rent in York.

14 Oct. 1301, Domypas

B = Coucher Book, fo. 62r-62v.

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri statuerimus quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alciuius, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licentia nostra et capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur per finem tamen quem dilectus nobis in Cristo prior de Bolton fecit nobiscum coram thesaurario et baronibus nostris de scaccario, concessimus et dedimus licentiam quantum in nobis est venerabili patri Waltero Coventrien’ et Lychefelden’ episcopec magistro hospitalis sancti Leonardi Ebor’, quod ipse duas solidatas redditus cum pertinentiis in Apletreewicke dare possit et assignare prefato priori et conventui eiusmodi loci in escambium [fo. 62v]a pro tribus solidatis redditus cum pertinentiis in Ebor’; habend[a] et tenend[a] eiusmodi priori et conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum et eiusmodi priori et conventui quaipredic[as] duas solidat[as] redd[us] cum pertinentiis a prefato magistro in escambium pro predictis tribus solidatis redditus recipere possint et

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tenere sicut predictum est, tenore presentium similiter licenciam dedimus specialen-
nolentes quod predictus magister vel successores sui, seu predicti prior et conventus aut
successores sui racione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionetur
in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis
et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste
me ipso apud Domypas, quarto decimo die Octobris anno regni nostri vicesimo nono.

a. Heading Apletrewick B.

Walter Langton was bishop of Coventry and Lichfield between 1296 and 1321. He was one of the treasurers
of Edward I, being appointed 28 September 1295, removed in August 1308, previously having been keeper
of the king’s wardrobe. He was master of the hospital of St. Leonard, York, until his removal from the post
in 1308. For the trial surrounding his downfall see Records of the Trial of Walter Langeton, Bishop of
For the property held by St. Leonard’s Hospital, York, (formerly St. Peter’s Hospital), see S.R. Rees Jones,
‘Property, Tenure and Rents: some aspects of the topography and economy of medieval York’, unpublished
D.Phil, York, (1988), and for the hospital itself see P.H. Cullum, Cremells and Corrodies: Care of the Poor
and Sick at St. Leonard’s Hospital, York, in the Middle Ages, Borthwick Paper no. 79, (York, 1991).

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Note concerning the exchange made between the hospital of St. Leonard and the
canons of Bolton.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 62v.

Apres la charter le rei purchace les chaunges se feisaint entre les partis en la fourme qe
ensuit.a

a. s/h overwritten; Apres la charter ... fourme qe ensuit indented c.10mm B.

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Gift by Walter, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, master of St. Leonard’s
Hospital the, York, to the canons of Bolton of 2s. rent from one toft, with
appurtenances, in Apletrewick with the service of the tenants in exchange for 3s.
rent from one messuage, with appurtenances, in Blake Street, York, with the
service of the tenants. Warranty clause.

[c.1301]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 62v-63r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Walterus permissione divina
Coventrien’ et Lichfelden’ episcopus, magister hospitalis sancti Leonardi Ebor’ et
fratres eiusdem domus salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse et hoc
presenti scripto confirmasse religiosis viris priori de Bolton et eiusdem loci conventui
duas solidat[as] redditus cum pertinentiis in Apletrewicke provenientes de uno tofto
cum pertinentiis in eadem villa, simul cum servitio tenentium eiusdem tofti in escambium
pro tribus solidatis redditus cum pertinentiis in Ebor’ provenientibus de uno messuagio
cum pertinentiis in eadem villa in vico qui vocatur Blaykestreet, simul cum servitio
tenentium eiusdem messuagii; tenend[a]a et habend[a] dictis priori et conventui et eorum
successoribus de capitale domino illius tenementi per servitia inde debita et consueta. 
Nos vero dicti magister hospitalis predicti et fratres eiusdem domus et successores nostri 
dictis priori et conventui et eorum successorum dictas duas solidatas cum pertinentiis in 
Appletrewicke per excambium predictum warrantabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei 
testimonia sigillum commune capituli nostri presenti scripto est appensum. Hii 
testibus: dominus Johanne Sampson de [fo. 63r] Eborum, Henrico de Hertlington, 
militibus, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Elia de Tresschefeld, Ricardo Fauvell, Henrico Blome, 
Iohanne de Sexdecim Vallibus, Willelmo de Walmegate de Ebor', et Willelmo Desert de 
Appletrewick et multis aliis.

a. tenendu' (sic) B. b. Heading Apletrewick B.

The writ issued prior to the inquisition (ad quod damnum) is dated 14 October 1301, which suggests that 
this gift would have occurred at a similar time, once it had been permitted (Yorks. Inqs., iii, p. 137). This 
gift may have been made in conjunction with the exchange of properties between the hospital of St. Leonard, 
York and Bolton Priory (CB, no. 210).

For the counter-part of the exchange and further references to land in Blake Street see B.L., MS Cotton Nero 
D iii (St. Leonard), fos. 87-94v, and for a plan of Blake Street see 'Property, Tenure and Rents: some 
aspects of the topography and economy of medieval York', S.R. Rees Jones, unpublished D.Phil, York, 
(1988).

213

Note concerning the charters of Lord Geoffrey Neville and Emma his wife of lands 
and tenements in the fee of Craven, namely Burnsall, Conistone, Cracoe, Airton 
and Appletreewick.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 63r.

Memorandum de carta domini Galfridi de Nevill et Emme uxoris sue de terris et 
tenementis et feodis in Craven, videlicet in Brinsall, Conyngston, Crakhou, Airton et 
Appletrewicke.

a. Memorandum de carta ... Airton et Appletrewicke indented c.15mm B.

Marginated: p.

Burnsall, Conistone, Appletreewick and Cracoe are in the parish of Burnsall. Airton is in the parish of 
Kirkby Malham.

214

Confirmation and restoration by Alice de Rumilly to Geoffrey Neville and Emma 
his wife of the service of Robert of Bulmer with all his tenement, namely two 
carucates of land in Burnsall with the presentation to the church of Burnsall, three 
carucates of land in Conistone, six carucates of land in Cracoe, one carucate of 
land in Airton for the fee of one knight and all that moiety of her fee in 
Appletreewick, namely ten bovates of land and 2s. rent in lands in the vill of 
Appletreewick towards the increment of the said fee, to be held in woods, fields, 
meadows, pastures, mills, all liberties and free customs, by Geoffrey and Emma 
and their heirs in fee and hereditarily.

374
B = Coucher Book, fo. 63r. C = Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 10v. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 31r-31v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 66.
Pd in EYC, vii, no. 31.

Sciant omnes\^a tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Alicia\^b de Romelya\^c concessi et reddidi et presentis carte testimonio confirmavi Galfrido de Nevill et Emme uxori sue\^d servicium Roberti de Bulmer cum toto tenemento suo scilicet duas carucatas terre\^e in Brinsale\^f cum presentacione totius ecclesie de Brinsale et tres carucatas terre in Conyngston\^g et sex carucatas terre\^b in Crakehou\^l et unam carucatam terre\^i in Airton\^k pro feodo unius militis et toto medietatem feodi mei\^j in Appletrewicke\^m, scilicet decem bovatarum terre et duorum\^n solidorum redditus in terris in eadem villa ad incrementum predicti feodi ut rectum suum et feodum\^o et hereditatem Emme uxoris sue file\^p Bertram\^q de Bulmer. Quare volo et hereditibus meis preciipio quod predicti Galfridus et Emma\^r uxor sua, et heredes sui teneant de me et hereditibus meis in feodo et hereditate has predictas terras libere, quiete, et integre et honorifice, in bosco et in plano, in practis et pasturis, in molendino, et in omnibus aliis locis in omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus sicut antecessores sui unquam\^u liberius de me et antecessoribus meis tenuerunt\^v.

In magno clauso apud Girmemue sunt xxxij acr\' ri
In medio clauso ibidem sunt xj acr\' di\' i
In tertio clauso ibidem sunt xiiij acr\' di\'
In superiori clauso apud Nuscey sunt v acr\' di\'
In inferiori clauso ibidem sunt vj acr\'
In clauso apud Skirum\' sunt x acr\' di\' j rod\'
In clauso apud Crofton\' sunt x acr\'
In clauso de Bentefalde sunt extra bosco iij acr\'
Summa iiij\' xij acr\' j rod\' w

---

a. omnes omitted C, D. b. Cecilia C, D. c. Romelia C. d. eius replacing sue C, D. e. terre omitted D. f. Brinsale C. g. Coninges[ton] C; Conyngston D. h. terre omitted D. i. Crakehou C. j. terre omitted D. k. Ayrton C, D. l. mei omitted D. m. Ayetrewyck C; Apetrewyke D. n. 2\^em D. o. feodi D. p. et heredis inserted C. q. Bertrame (sic) B. r. predictus D. s. Emma (sic) B. t. in omitted D. u. melius et inserted C. v. Hiis testibus inserted C; test. Etc. inserted D. w. In magno ... xij acr\' j rod\' indented c.10mm B; omitted D; Hiis testibus replacing In magno ...

Marginated: Mensuratio prati apud Appletrewick.

The earliest date of this charter is difficult to ascertian although it certainly was no earlier than 1172. This date relates to the time that Robert of Bulmer acquired this knight's fee following the death of his father, Stephen of Bulmer, 'in the year ending at Michaelmas 1172' (EYC, vii, p. 76), who had acquired his interest from Bertram of Bulmer. However, it is more likely that this restoration was made following the death of William of Bulmer, which occurred 'shortly before Michaelmas 1176' (EYC, vii, p. 77), but may have been even later still, following the death of Alexander son of Gerold, the husband of Cecily, which occurred in 1178.

The later dates suggested relates to the death of Cecily de Rumilly, daughter of Alice de Rumilly and William son of Duncan, which occurred before Michaelmas 1190.

Bertram of Bulmer, was 'evidently' the founder of Marton Priory, the 'only Yorkshire Augustinian house for both men and women' (J. Burton, The Monastic Order in Yorkshire, 1069-1215, p. 87).
See Complete Peerage, ix, pp. 476-505 for pedigree of Neville family.
The confusion between Alice and Cecily de Rumilly may have been a scribal error, but could also be connected with a previous confirmation made by Alice to the same Geoffrey Neville and Emma his wife of the same property (EYC, vii, no. 30).

215
Note concerning to the gifts of Sir John of Eshton to the canons of Bolton.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 63v.

"Ceo le original e le garaut' par qe garaut les teres qe furent done a sire Johan de Eston estaint estenduz."

a. Heading Apletrewick B.  b. Ceo le originale ... estaint estenduz indented c.20mm B.

216
Writ by Edward I to Thomas de Normanville, steward, to permit John of Eshton to enter the manor of Thornton next to Pickering, which he with homage, rents, villenage, escheats, wardship, reliefs and all exactions.

26 June 1278, Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fo. 63v.

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominius Hibernie et dux Aquitanie dilecto et fideli suo Thoma de Normanvill senescallo suo salutem. Cum in ultimo parliamento nostro apud Westmonast' Iohanni de Eston qui ius sibi in hereditatem que fuit Aveline filie et herede Willelmi de Fortibus quondam comitis Albemarl' vendicavit centum libratas terre concesserimus prout nostris\textsuperscript{a} vobis mandamus quod manerium de Thorneton prope Pickiring prout alterius\textsuperscript{b} iuxta verum valorem eiusdem poteritis sine dilatione extendi faciatis quantam videlicet valet per annum ut in homagiis, redditibus, villenagiis, escaetis, wardis, releviis et omnibus aliis exitibus. Et facta extenta illa manerium illud eidem Iohanni tradatis tenend' iuxta formam concessions predict', et si manerium illud ad quantitatem terre predicte se non extend[a]t tunc residuum quantitatis terre predicte in terris et tenementis nostris prope castrum nostrum de Skipton ad damnum nimin\textsuperscript{c} castri illius quam poteritis extendi faciatis in forma predicta et residuum illud in manu nostra salvo custodiri faciat usque ad parliamentum nostrum sancti Michaelis proximo futuro Et extentam illam distincte et aperte factam sub sigillo vestro et sigillo corum per quos facta fuerit nobis ad idem parliamentum mittatis et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westm' xxvi\textsuperscript{a} die Iunii anno regni nostri sexto.

a. nostis (sic) B.  b. altius (sic) B.  c. minis (sic) B.

Marginated: Breve regis Ed. I anno 6 ad fac' extent' de terre prope Skipton'.
Marginated: ◐.
Extent of lands in Appletreewick, as well as the water mill, including their value.  
[c.1277x1278]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 63v-64r.


Est etiam ibidem j acr’ terre arabil[is] que valet per annum secundum verum valorem in uno crofto xxd. Est etiam ibidem in cultura que vocatur Calgord j acr’ et di’ rod’ prati et valet per annum ijs.

Est etiam ibidem dimid’ acr’ prati per loca diversa in campo que val[et] per annum ixjd.

Summa terre arabilis xxx iiiijd. j rod’ di’
Summa acrarum prati iijd. acr’
Summa veri valoris dictarum acrarum xlvjs. vd. ob. q’d.

Sunt etiam ibidem quatuor bovate terre in dominico que tenentur ad voluntatem domini que contin[ent] in se vj acr’ terre arabilis precium acre secundum verum valorem xvijjd. et iijd acr’ prati quarum que libet valet per annum secundum verum valorem xvijjd.

Summa acrarum terre arabilis xx iiijd. acr’
Summa acrarum prati iijd acr’e
Summa veri valoris dictarum acrarum cum aisiamento communis pasture pertinentis ad dictas bovatas terre xlijjs.

Sunt etiam ibidem quatuor tofta predicta iij bovatas terre cum pertinentis precium cuiuslibet tofti secundum verum valorem cum commun’ pasture xvijjd.
Summa veri valoris vjs’h.

Est ibi quoddam molendinum aquaticum et valet communibus annis secundum verum valorem iiiijd. et
Summa veri valoris iiiijd. i.

Summa summarum precedentium de Appletreeeweke secundum verum valorem cum commun[a] pasture pertinentis ad predictas terras in villa predicta vijli. xiiijs. vd. ob q. salvo domino reg[i] capitali mesuagio dominiio agistamentis, pasturis, mineris et plactis et omnimod’ cur’ miner’ et aliis perquisitis que non extenduntur.
It is probable that this extent was made before CB, no. 219, which was taken in the sixth year of Edward 1, 20 November 1277 to 19 November 1278, for the those who undertook the extent are the same, with the exception of 'alterum filium Philippi de Remington' whose name, Walter, is given in the latter.

218

Note concerning the manor of Thornton next to Pickering and land in the manor of Skipton, and the order of Sir Thomas de Normanville, escheator north of the Trent, to Sir Ralph de Normanvill who holds the castle of Skipton to grant further lands.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 64v.

On 10 and 13 November 1275 Thomas de Normanville, together with Richard Holebrok and Ralph Sandwick, was appointed as steward of various royal lands.

219

Extent of lands at Appletreewick, including the water mill, court, tolls, stallage, wayfes and lead mining, as well as their value.

[20 Nov. 1277x19 Nov. 1278]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 64v-65r.

Summa toftorum iiij Summa bovatarum iiij
Summa acrarum terre arabilis xxx iiij acras j rodam et dimidiam
Summa acrarum prati v acras dimidia et dimidia rodam prati'd
Summa veri valor totius extente de Apletrewicke xvjli. xiijs. vd. ob. q.

a. Adamum (sic) B. b. Heading Apletreweck B. c. annum omitted B. d. Summa toftorum ... dim' rod' prati indented c.15mm B.

Marginated: Le 2d extent de Apletrewicke sur q' le ray fait grant al Iohn de Ashton anno 6 1, 16li. 12s. 5d. ob q.

220

Note concerning what was held in the Tower of London in the reign of Edward IV.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 65r.

Cest estant serra trove en le Toure de Londr en une petit pochet mone' iuze de une demyune de longe sur qe pochet est escrit sur le une parti les memorandes de Aumarle hec extenta pred[icta] fuit anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici sexto. a

a. Cest estant serra ... regis Henrici sexto indented c.10mm B.

Marginated: <<.

221

Note concerning the rolls of cyre and the manor of Apletreewick.

[20 Nov. 1292x19 Nov. 1293]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 65v.
Walter Norwich was acting treasurer several times during the reign of Edward II, first occurring in 1311 and lastly holding the office from 1321, as well as being a baron of the exchequer.

James of Eshton was summoned to reply to the king regarding by what warrant he claimed to have the free mining for lead and iron, assize of bread and ale, tollage and stallage and gallows in Appletreewick without licence of the king and his descendents.

Response by James of Eshton that John of Eshton gave to him the manor of Appletreewick with four bovates of land in the vill of Appletreewick, and a cultura called Calgarth Ho, together with mines, waysis, chase, agistments and all liberties and easements within and without the vill of Appletreewick which he held by the gift of Edward [I], to hold by the right of the king in chief, as is stated by his charter, with John being called to warrant.
Roger de Heigham, acting for the king, claims that the said liberties are of the mother of the king, whom they are not able to call to warrant, and he requests that James [of Eshton] shows proof that the king specifically ratified the gift made to James by John; as James cannot prove this, although he says that he himself made homage to the king, the said manor together with its liberties is taken into the hands of the king.

Et Rogerus de Heigharn qui sequitur pro domino rege dicit quod predict[e] libertates sunt mere regie, ita quod inde vocar' non potest ad warr[antiam] etc. petit etiam pro ipso domino rege quod predictus Iacobus ostendat si quid habeat de domino rege, quod dominus rex specialiter ratificavit predictum donum eidem Iacobó per predictum Johannem factum etc. Et predictus Iacobus nihil ostendit etc. sed tantum dicit quod inde ipse fecit homagium domino regi etc. Et ideo predictum manerium simul cum libertatibus predictis capiatur in manu domini regis etc. quousque etc.

Eleanor, the mother of Edward I, received property and rights in the honour of Skipton in 1280 as part of her dower (EYC, vii, p. 28).

James gives half a mark to the king on the quindene of Easter.

Postea predictus Iacobus dat dimidiam marcam domino regi pro respect[u] habendo huic
226
A judgement is entered onto the rolls of eyre.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 66r.

Ceo iudgement ne fuit unkes execute ens estries\(^9\) en les rolles del Air ne le vesscount ne estait unkes charge a respondre des issus de le dit man[er] alemanins le dit mon sir Johan Bironne fist somonder le priour de Boulton’ que estait tenaunt de le dit man[er] de luy aquiter de vers notre seigneur le roi par une tel brefe que ensuit.

a. Croise deleted B.

227
Mandate by Edward [II] to the sheriff of Yorkshire ordering the acquittance against John de Byroun, lately sheriff of Edward [I] in Yorkshire, who held the lands and tenements of the prior of Bolton, for a while by the consideration of the itinerant court of Hugh de Cressingham and his fellow justiciars.

[8 July 1316x7 July 1317]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 66r-66v.

Rex vicecomiti Eborum salutem. Precipimus tibi sicut plur’ quod non omitt’ etc. quin destr’ priorem de Bolton per terras etc. ad acquietandum versus nos Iohannem de Byroun nuper vicecomitem domini regis E. [fo. 66v]\(^1\) quondam regis Anglie patris nostri in comitatu predicto de exitibus terrarum et ten[ementorum] predicti prioris dudum per considerationem curie ipsius patris nostri in itinere Hugonis de Cressingham et sociorum suorum iusticiariorum tunc in comitatu predict[o] itineratium quibusdem certis de causis in manu\(^a\) dicti patris nostri capturam que quidem terre et tenementa a tempore dictae captionis semper continue in manibus dicti patris extiterunt, et exitus inde provenientes penes se ipsum remanserunt et pro quibus exitibus dictus Iohannes pro eo quod tempore itineris predicti vicecomes comitatus predicti extitit de die in diem per sum[onitionem] scaccarii nostri, ad computum nobis inde reddend[um] ubi ipse de eisdem exitibus nunquam aliquid habuit seu recepit graviter distringitur et ea occasione molestatur et gravatur minis iuste ut idem Iohannes dicit sicut rationabiliter monstrare poterit, quod ipsum inde acquietare debeas et habeas etc. T. etc.

a. Headed Apletrewick B.  b. pre deleted B.

Marginated: Le priour de Bolton Somon ad acquietandum vic[ecomitem] de exitibus Apletrewick temps’ I. Ashton temps’ Ed. 2 anno 10.

Simon Warde was the high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1315-17, May-November 1318 and 1318-23. For further details see Lord Lieutenants, pp. 64-5.
Note of plea by the prior [of Bolton].

B = Coucher Book, fo. 66v.

E le dit priour vient en propre parsone e pleda oue luy issuit que iugement passa pur le dit priour e le dit sir Iohan demora en la mercy si com’ il pert par le plee qe ensuit.\(^a\)

\(^a\) E le dit … plee qe ensuit *indented* c.15mm B.

Plea before the barons of the Exchequer, on the morrow of the close of Easter, 10 Edward II.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 66v.

Placita coram baronibus de scaccario de crastino clausi Pasche anno regis E. filii regis E. decimo.\(^a\)

\(^a\) Placita coram baronibus … regis E. decimo *indented* c.30mm B.

Margin: *declaratio versus prior’ ad acquiet’ vic’ 10 E. 2.*

The prior of Bolton, John of Laund, is to respond to the plea of John Byroun that he acquitted against the king from the profits of the manor of Appletreewick, with appurtenances.

B = Coucher Book, fos. 66v-67r.

Prior de Bolton attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Iohanni Byroun de placito quod ipsum acquietet versus dominum regem de exitibus manerii de Appletreewicke cum pertinentiis in comitatu predicto, quondam[am] in itinere Hugonis de Cressingham et sociorum suorum iusticiariorum itinerantium in comitatu predicto videlicet anno regis E. patris regis nunc xxj\(^e\) per considerationem cur[ie] regis de eodem itinere captum fuit in manu ipius regis patris etc. per predictum Iohannem tunc vicecomitem eiusdem comitatus pro eo quod dictum manerium alienatum fuit sine licentia regis etc., et quod quidem manerium a tempore captionis [fo. 67r]\(^a\) predict\(^b\) semper continue in manibus dicti prioris extitit et exitus inde provenientes penes seipsum remanserunt et pro quibus exitibus dictus Iohannes pro eo quod tempore itineris predict[es] vicecomes comitatus predicti exitit de die in diem per summonitionem scaccarii ad computum regi inde reddend[o] ubi ipse de exitibus predictis nunquam aliquid\(^b\) recepit seu habuit graviter distringitur etc. ad dampnum ipsius Iohannis etc.

\(^a\) *Heading Apletrewick B.* \(^b\) *predict’ present as link fo. 66v, omitted from fo. 67.*

Marginated [fo. 66v]: *In rotulo xxj\(^e\) Ebor’.*
Response by the prior [of Bolton] in person who claims that he was not in possession of the profits of the manor [of Appletreewick], but at that point they were in the hands of the king.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 67r.

Et predictus prior in propria persona venit et defendit etc. et dicit quod ipse non tenetur predictum Iohannem acquietare de exitibus manerii predicti. Quia dicit quod idem manerium cum pertinentiis tempore quo dicitur captiouisse in manu regis ut premittitur seu aliquo tempore postmodum dum idem Iohannes fuit vicecomes comitatibus Ebor' non fuit in manu seu possessione ipsius prioris, ita quod idem prior de aliquibus exitibus eiusdem manerii regi seu prefato Iohanni reddend' onerari debet, et hoc paratus est verificare qualitercumque etc. et idem Iohannes per Adam' de Bovey attornatum suum bene concedit quod predictum manerium cum pertinentiis non fuit in manu predicti prioris tempore quo dicitur captiuisse in manu regis nec aliquo tempore dum predictus Iohannes fuit vicecomes Ebor' dicit tamen quod idem manerium modo est in manu dicti prioris. Et preter inde considerationem curie etc. Et quia idem Iohannes sic concedit dictum manerium cum pertinentiis non fuisse in manu dicti prioris tempore captationis eiusdem in manu regis nec aliquo tempore quo idem Iohannes fuit vicecomes Ebor' propter quod idem Iohannes predictum priorem ligare non potest, ad acquietandum ipsum, de exitibus eiusdem manerii de tempore quo idem prior nullum statum habuit in codem consideratum est quod idem Iohannes nihil capi[et] per breve suum sed sit in misericordia pro falso clamore et predictus prior est inde quietus etc.

a. eat (sic) B.

Marginated: Respons et plea que le maner in le temps le dit vicomit' ne fuit in possessio n le dit prior issuit nemii chargeble de respond' lissus et issuit discharge per iudgemt iumentobstant purchas perdu de toutz su patet prox' pag'.

Findings that James of Eshton entered into the manor of Appletreewick, which he held of the king as lord in chief, together with the honour of Skipton in Craven, but that his gift to the prior and church [of Bolton] was in default of the king, and that a licence was required.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 67v.

Æ pur ceco qe trove fut qe James de Eston' entra en la maner de Appletreewicke qe fut tenu en chief de notre seigneur le roi, auxi com del honer de Skipton' en Craven sans conge notre seigneur le roi e qe le roi ne fut pase resspodu[sic] des issus de le maner de Appletreewicke del mene temps fut avis a acumes' gens qe p[er]rille serrant pur le priour e pur sa eglise si la defaut de lentre sans conge ne fut fanne e les issus de mene tens relecesses me qe acume gens furent de opinione qe le iugement avant escrit fut torcerous e manuais e croise e acume gens en opinione q[ue] le iugement fut bone le dit priour pur eschuer tons man[er] de p[er]lies qe point avenuer purchaca la chartre le roi de cele defaut del entre sans conge et des issus per fui fet de dis'b livers si com il pert par la chartre notre
233

Grant by Edward II to Bolton Priory of licence to hold the manor of Appletreewick, which had been given without licence to the canons by James of Eshton, by a fine of £10 made by the prior of Bolton to the exchequer.

5 May 1317, Windsor

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitannie omnibus ad quos presentes litterae pervenerint salutem. Scieatis quod cum dudum coram Hugone de Cressingham et sociis suis iusticiariis domini E. quondam regis Anglie patris nostri ultimo, itinerantibus ad communia placita in comitatu Ebor’ anno videlicet dicti patris nostri vicesimo primo pro eo quod inventum fuit quod Iacobus de Eston’ manerium de Appletrewicike cum pertinentiis quod de dicto patre nostro tenebatur in capitale de Iohanne de Eston’ sine licentia dicti patris nostri in feodo adquisierat considerandum fuisse quod manerium illud occasione transgressionis illius in manum dicti patris nostri caperetur, et subsequenter per finem quem idem Iacobus coram dictis iusticiariis fecit, executio considerationis illius usque ad certum tempus posita fuisse in respectum scutum quod per recordum et processum inde habita que coram nobis certa de causis venire fecimus est compertum, ac dictus pater noster postmodum per literas suas patentes quas inspeximus concessisset et licentiam dedisset prefato Iacobo quod ipse manerium predictum cum pertinentiis dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo priori et conventui de Bolton’ in Craven; habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis de dicto patre nostro et heredibus suis in liberam et puram elemosinam imperpetuum. Nos de gracia nostra speciali et pro decem libris quas prefatus prior spontanea voluntate sua nobis solvit ad seaccarium nostrum concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi manerium predictum cum pertinentiis habeant et teneant sibi et successoribus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in liberam et puram elemosinam imperpetuum iuxta tenorem litterarum dicti patris nostri predictarum, et quod idem prior et conventus seu successores sui occasione litterarum quam predictus Iacobus fecit in adquirendo dictum manerium sine licentia dicti patris nostri ut predictum est seu occasione captionis eiusdem manerii in manum dicti patris nostri aut exitus eisodem manerii a temporis transgressionis predictis per predictum Iacobum facte per nos vel heredes nostros iusticiarios, escaetores, viccomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quosocunque non molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Windsor’, quinto die Maii anno regni nostri decimo.

a. Heading Appletreewick B.

Margin: Pardon del roy al prior de Bolton’ del entrie et issuis et defaltes avant dits 10 E. 2.
Note concerning the purchase by Robert of Barden of lands and various tenements in the vill of Appletreewick.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 68r.

Fet aremembrer qe Robert de Berden purchaca teres de divers tenauntes en la vile de Appeltrewicke si com il pert per les chartres q[ue] ensuunt.

Gift by John son of Adam son of John of Appletreewick to Robert son of Adam son of Uctred of Appletreewick of two and a half acres and one rood of land in the vill and territory of Appletreewick, with appurtenances, liberties and easements, namely three roods above the Longcroft, half an acre across Hoghates, half an acre above Swartelandes, half and an acre above Langelandes super Forelandes, and one rood above Midelkenland, all between the lands of the canons of Bolton and Henry of Keighley, and one rood abbutting above le Baletrane. Warranty clause.

29 July 1316, Appletreewick

B = Coucher Book, fo. 68v.

Adam Prophet of Appletreewick was a wool grower and supplier who purchased a corrody from Bolton priory in the financial year 29 September 1317-29 September 1318 (Compotus, p. 440; J. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, pp. 88, 135). The last record to Adam Prophet in the Compotus is in 1324-1325, the final accounts
in the volume (*Compotus*, p. 548).
William de Girmouth maybe W. of Grimwith who occurs together with W. de Wodehous, possibly William of Woodhouse, in the *Compotus* for the year 29 September 1313-29 September 1314, with regard to a payment of 20s. (*Compotus*, p. 358).

236

**Gift by Robert Brust of Eshton to Robert son of Adam son of Uctred of Appletreewick of two and a half acres of land in Appletreewick, lying between Ketelesden and Calknot, with appurtenances, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.**

19 March 1316, Appletreewick

B = Coucher Book, fos. 68v-69r.

Sciant et futuri quod ego Ricardus Brust de Eshton concessi, dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto filio Ade filii Ughtredi de Appletreewicke duas acras terre et dimidiam cum pertinentiis in Appletreewicke iacentes inter Ketelesden et Calknot; habendas et tenendas dicto Roberto heredibus vel assignatis suis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis infra predictam villam de Appletreewick [fo. 69r] et extra ubique spectantibus de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad dicta tenementa pertinent imperpetuum. Et ego vero dictus Ricardus et heredes mei predictas duas acras terre et dimidiam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Roberto heredibus vel assignatis suis contra omnes mortales warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Henrico de Kighley de Appletrewick, Add Proffitt de eadem, Thoma de Heton, Thoma de Bancke, Willehno de Girmouth, Willelmo de Woodhus, Thoma Bene de Brinsale et multis aliis. Dat’ apud Appletreewick die veneris in vigilia sancti Cuthberti confessoris anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo sextodecirno.

a. presentes omitted B.   b. Heading Apletrewick B.   c. Adam’ (sic) B.

237

**Note concerning the gift by Robert [of Barden] to the canons of Bolton of those lands he had purchased, without having acquired a licence to alienate in mortmain.**

B = Coucher Book, fo. 69r.

Apres la tere purchace le dit Robert fut en volunte a doner la dit tere au priour e a covent de Boulton’ mes pur cee qe le dit priour e covent ne poient entrer en la dit terre sans conge notre seigneur le roy pur le estatut de la mort main le dit priour purchaca la chartre notre seigneur le roy si com’ il piert par la chartre qe ensuit. a

a. Apres la tere … charter qe ensuit indented c.20mm B.

238

**Grant by Edward II to Bolton Priory of licence to hold those lands, one messuage and six acres of land, with appurtenances, in Appletreewick, given by Robert of**
Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitainie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper pro remissione quam dilecti nobis in Cristi prior et conventus de Bolton in Craven nobis fecerint de sexdecim libris in quibus eis pro bladis et aliis diversis victualibus ab eis ad opus nostrum empt’ tenebamus ac per finem viginti marcarum quem fecerit nobiscum, et quas solverit in garderoba nostra concesserimus et licentiam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem priori et conventui quod ipsi terras et tenementa et redditus ad valentiam viginti marcarum annuarum tam de feodo [fo. 69v] suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris et tenementis que de nobis tenentur in capite adquirere possint; habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendum edito non obstante, prout in litteris nostris patentibus eis inde confectis plenius continetur nos concessionem nostram predictam volentes effectui debito mancipari concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Roberto de Berden quod ipse unum messuagium et sex acras terre cum pertinentiis in Appletrewicke quidem messuagia et terre sunt de feodo predictorum prioris et conventus et que valent per annum sex solidos in omnibus exitibus iuxta verum valore comendum sicut per inquisitionem per vicecomitem nostrum Ebor’ de mandato nostro factam in cancellaria nostra retornatam plenius est compertum dare possit et assignare prefato priori et conventui; habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfactionis viginti marcarum terrarum et tenementorum et reddituim predictorum et eidem priori et conventui quod ipsi messuagium et terras predicta cum pertinentiis a prefato Roberto recipere possit et tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Robertus vel heredes sui seu predicti prior aut conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasidentur in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et consuetuis. In cuius b rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri patentem. Teste me ipso apud Westm’, vicesimo die Aprilis anno regni nostri decimo.

If this charter is the one referred to in the Comptus by which the priory gained the right to enter into ‘terram Roberti de Berden’ in Apelt’ then it cost 21s. 1d., with the inquisition taken by the sheriff costing a further 6s. 8d. (Comptus, p. 423, where there also appears to have been a payment for writs of 5s. 4d.).

The sheriff of Yorkshire referred to in this document is likely to have been either Simon Warde or Nicholas de Grey, who assumed the post following accusations levelled at Simon (Lords Lieutenant, pp. 64-5).

Note concerning the gift of land by Robert [of Barden] to the canons of Bolton, after acquiring licence from the king.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 69v.
Apres la chartr[e] notre seigneur le roy purchace le dit Rob[er]t fessa le dit priour e le covent de la vant dit tere si com il piert par le chartr[e] qe ensuit.a

a. Apres la chartr[e] ... chartr[e] qe ensuit indented c.20mm B.

240

Confirmation in pure and perpetual alms by Robert of Barden to Prior John of Laund and the canons of Bolton of five acres of land and one rood, with appurtenances, in the vill of Appletreewick, which Robert bought from John son of Adam son of John and Richard Brust, and which he holds from the said canons. Warranty clause.

[1316x1331]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 70r.

a Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Berden concessi, dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Iohanni de Land’ priori monasterii beate Marie de Bolton in Craven et eiusdem loci conventui quinque acras terre et unam rodam cum pertinentiis in villa de Appletreweicke, quas ego emi de Iohanne filio Ade filii Iohannis et de Ricardo Brust et quas ego tenui de dictis priore et conventui; habendas et tenendas dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Et ego Robertus de Berden et heredes mei dictas quinque acras terre et unam rodam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dictis priori et conventui et successoribus suis warrantizabimus imperpetuum et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui, Hiis testibus: dominis Thoma de Alta Ripa, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Henrico de Hertlington militibus, Henrico de Kighley de Appletreweich, Ada Proph’, Henrico del Kerke, Willelmo de Girmouth, Willelmo filio Ade de Woodhuses et aliis.

a. Heading Apletrewick B. b. Adamo (sic) B. c. Adarn’ (sic) B.

The gift of John son of Adam son of John to Robert of Barden was made in 1316 (CB, no. 236), therefore being the earliest date at which Robert could make his benefaction to the canons of Bolton. The resignation of John of Laund as prior of Bolton in 1331 provides the latest date for this acquisition by the canons.

241

Note concerning the descent of services for one toft and four bovates of land from Adam of Middleton to Peter of Middleton, and the exchange between the prior and convent of Bolton for lands, tenements, rents and services in the vill of Middleton and the hamlets of Stubham Wood and Scalewray, as well as the purchase of licence to alienate in mortmain.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 70r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 31v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 72.

A et a arememberb qe sire Adam de Midleton’ tint un’ toffitc et quatre[d] acres de teresd en la vile de Appletreweicke e du priour et covent du Boltonf per forein servise et reddauntg ijd. per an’ les quelles teresl apres la morte le dit sire Adam decenderent a Piers de
Midleton’ le fil’j Will’ de Midleton’ com a cosin et heirý. Et avint issi qe talent prist le dit Piers de’ Midleton’ de chaung[er] lavant dit touft’ et iij’ acr[es] de’ tere’ pur’ ters et tenem[ent] rentes et servises les’ que[u]x’ les avant’ dites’ priour’ et covent avoint en la vile de Midelt[on] et hamels de Stubhum’ et Scalwra. Et pur ceo qe les avant dites priour et covent ne poeint’ cest chaunge faire sans volunte notre seigneur le roi le dit priour purchaca sur ceo la grace notre seigneur le roi si com piert par la chartre qe ensuit.\textsuperscript{y}

For the quitclaim of Stubham and Scalewray by Bolton Priory, during the priorate of John of Laund, to Peter of Middleton see Yorkshire Deeds, vi, (YAS, RS, 76), p. 109.

Grant by Edward II of licence to Bolton Priory to hold property to the value of twenty marks, one messuage and four acres of land in Appletreewick from Peter of Middleton, for the remission of £16 for corn and victuals and a fine of twenty marks paid into the wardrobe made by the canons of Bolton.

20 May 1318, Westminster

\*Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper pro remissione quam dilecti nobis in Cristo prior et conventus de Bolton in Craven nobis fecerint de sex decem libr[is] in quibus eis pro bladis et aliis diversis victualibus ab eis ad opus nostrum emptis tenebamur, ac pro fine viginti marcarum quam fecerint nobiscum et quas solverint in garderoba nostra concesserimus et licentiam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi viginti marcat[us] terre et redditus tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno exceptis terris et tenementis et redditibus que de nobis tenentur, in capite sibi adquirere possint; habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis marcarem, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuarn non ponend[urn] edito non obstante prout in litteris nostris patentibus eis inde confectus plenus continetur. Nos concessionem nostram predictam volentes effectui debito mancipari concessimus et licentiarn dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Petro de Midleton, quod ipse unum messuagium, et quatuor acr[as] terre cum pertinentiis in Appletrewicke, que quidem messuagium et terre sunt de feodo predictorum prioris et conventus et que valent per annum octo solidat[as], sicut per inquisitionem per dilictum et fidelem nostrum Robertum de Sapy escaetorem nostrum ultra Trentam de mandato nostro factam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam plenius est comportum dare possit et assignare prefatis priori et conventui; habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfactionis viginti marcarem terrarum et reddituum predictorum, et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi mesuagium et terram predicta cum pertinentiis a prefato Petro recuperere\textsuperscript{b} possint et tenere sibi et successoribus

\textsuperscript{v} a. Fait C. b. a remembrer C. c. tofte C. d. 4 C. e. terre C. f. Appletrewyke C. g. Boulton C. h. rendant C. i. terres C. j. Filz C. k. here C. l. de omitted C. m. tofte C. n. 4 C. o. de omitted C. p. terre C. q. pour C. r. lez C. s. queuix C. t. avant ‘t’ interlined B. u. ditz C. v. prior C. w. Stubharn C. x. avoint C. y. Et pur ceo ... chartre qe ensuit omitted C; A et aremembrer ... chartre qe ensuit indented c.10mm B.

242

B = Coucher Book, fos. 70v-71r.
Pd in CPR, 1317-1321, p. 143.
Various payments were made by the priory in the process of securing this land, including 6s. for the inquisition, 22s. for the king’s charter, with a further 20d. for a duplicate (Comptotus, p. 441). The priory seems to have been involved with Peter of Middleton in other business matters (Ibid., pp. 277, 298, 321, 348, 371).

**Note concerning the exchange made between Peter [of Middleton] and the canons of Bolton of one toft and four acres of land for lands, tenements, rents and services in the vill of Middleton, and the hamlets of Stubham Wood and Scalewray.**

B = Coucher Book, fo. 71 r.

Et apres la chartre notre seigneur le roi purchace le dit Piers dona a les avant dites priour et covent le dit touft et iiij acres de^a^ tere en eschaunge pur les teres et tenem^b^, rentes et servises qe les dites priour et covent averent en la vile de Midleton, et hamels de Stubhum et Schalewra si com piert par la chartr[e] qe ensuit.  

a. de interlined B.  b. Et apres la chartre … chartr[e] qe ensuit indent c.10mm B.

**Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter of Middleton to the canons of Bolton of one messuage and four acres of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Appletreewick in exchange for lands and tenements, homage and services of freemen in the vill of Middleton and the hamlet of Stubham Wood. Warranty clause.**

[20 May 1318x2 Aug. 1318]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 71r-71v.  C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 31v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 73, abstract.  D = Dodsworth MS 148, fo. 87v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Petrus de Midleton salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, remississe, reddidisse et quietumclamasse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum priori et conventui de Bolton’ in Craven et eorum successoribus, unum mesuagium et quatuor acras terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Appletrewickie in escambium pro terris et tenementis, homagiis et servitii liberorum hominum que quidem terr[e] et tenem[ententa], homag[ia] et serv[it[a] habuerunt in villa de Middleton^c^ et hamletto de Stubhum;^b^ habenda et tenenda predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam^c^
in excambium pro predictis terris et tenementis, homagiis et servitiis liberorum hominum.


This quitclaim was, presumably, made at a similar date to the letter of attorney issued by Peter of Middleton on 2 August 1318 (CB, no. 246), and after 20 May 1318, when Edward II issued letters patent permitting the exchange (CB, no. 242).

The abstract found in Dodsworth MS 144 appears to be written in French, of a similar style to the previous note, starting with ‘Fait a remembrer’.

For the quitclaim made by Bolton Priory to Peter of Middleton, in exchange for a messuage and four acres of land in Appletreewick see Yorkshire Deeds, vi, (YAS, RS, 76), p. 109.

Note concerning seizin of the toft and four acres of land being made by Robert Crocbain to the canons [of Bolton].

245

B = Coucher Book, fo. 71v.

Pur ceo qe le dit Piers ne dona mye seizin del dit toft et quatr' acr' de tere as dits prior et covent en propre parsona dona il poer a Robert Crokebain de doner a eux la seizin si com' piert par sa lettre patent qe ensuit.

246

Letter of attorney by Peter of Middleton assigning Robert Crocbain to make seizin to the canons of Bolton of one messuage and four acres of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Appletreewick which he gave in exchange for lands and tenements in the vill of Middleton and the hamlet of Stubham.

2 Aug. 1318, Stockeld

B = Coucher Book, fo. 71v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 31v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 73, abstract.
Gift in free and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Ralph of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of all of his demesne and service he has of twelve bovates of land in the vill of Cracoe with homage, custody, reliefs, escheats and appurtenances, making foreign service service for the land where twelve carucates make a knight's fee; also the gift in free, pure and perpetual alms of one acre of land, with appurtenances, in the territory of Cracoe, called Scarwecliffe and all the meadow pertaining to the bovates which Christiana his mother held during her life. Warranty clause.

[1214(1228)x1258]

It seems likely that Thomas son of Ranulph and Thomas son of Ralph are the same person, for many charters were issued by both relating to grants of property in Cracoe.

The earliest date offered relates to John of Eshton being under age in 1214, with Eustace of Rylstone II, being under age in the 1228. The later date refers to the death of Eustace of Rylstone II by 1258. However, the narrower date range suggested by C.T. Clay (EYC, vii, no. 101), of c.1215-1230, seems feasible, especially when the dates of the following documents are taken into account.

Cracoe is in the parish of Burnsall.
Gift in free and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Ralph of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land, which Hugh of Bordley held in the territory of Cracoe, with appurtenances, liberties and easements, making foreign service for two bovates where twelve carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1214xFeb. 1233]


Universis Cristi fidelibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Thomas filius Radulphi de Crakehoue salutem in Domino. Noveritis universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum duas bovatas terre in villa de Crakehow, illas seicet quas Hugo de Bordley tenuit de me in territorio de Crakehow; tenendas et habendas sibi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam et cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis predicte terre infra villam et extra pertinentibus libere et quiete ab omnibus actionibus et demandis securaribus, faciendo inde solumodo forinsecwm servitium quantum quest est duodecim carucatas terre. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmno de Hebbeden tunc constabulario de Skipton, Petro Gylot, Willelmo de Stiveton, Petro de Marton, Eustachio de Rilleston, Johanne de Eston, Johanne de Kildewicke, Radulpho de Crakehow et aliis.

Peter Giliot had died by February 1233 when Amice his widow was party to a claim by William count of Aumale for land in Broughton (CCR, 1231-34, pp. 297, 308). His son Peter was under age in December 1234 (EYC, vii, pp. 161-2).

John of Eshton was under age in 1214.

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Ralph of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land, with liberties and easements, of the two bovates of land which Hugh of Bordley held in the territory of Cracoe, making foreign service for one bovate where twelve carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1214xFeb. 1233]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 72v-73r.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Thomas filius Radulphi de Crakehow dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton in Craven et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum unam bovatam terre de duabus bovatibus terre quas Hugo de Bordley tenuit de me in territorio de Crakehou, videlicet propinquiorem soli; tenendum et habendam de me et heredibus meis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis predicte bovate terre pertinentibus infra villam et extra libere
et quiete ab omnibus servitiis et demandis, faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantam pertinent uni bovate terre [fo. 73r] in feudo militis quod est duodecim carucatas terre. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam bovatain terre cum pertinentiis prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Hebbeden, Petro Gilott, Simone de Marton1, Eustachio de Rilleston1, Iohanne de Eston1, Willelmo de Hertlington et multis aliis.

* Heading Crakehowe B. *

The earlier year relates to the point at which John of Eshton was under age, and the latter to the date Peter Gilot is thought to have died before.

**250**

**Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Ralph of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of one messuage, with toft and croft, that William Surais holds in Cracoe, namely in Cracbecke, and common pasture for eighty sheep and other cattle. Warranty clause.**

[c.1214x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 73r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 32r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 75, abstract.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas filius Rad[u]ph[i] de Crakehou dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus unum mesuagium cum crofto et toflo quod Willelmus Surais tenuit in Crakehow, scilicet in Cracbecke; tenendum et habendum de me et hereditibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum cum commun[a] pastura ad quater viginti oves, et ad alia averia sua quantum pertin[et] ad dictum mesuagium, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus dictum tenementum cum pertinentiis dictae ecclesie contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Stiveton, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Willelmo Graindorge, Simone de Martona et aliis.

William of Hebden had died by 9 December 1234. It is likely that the charter was made after 1214, as the others in the section are dated 1214A 234 (CB, nos. 248,249,251).

**251**

**Gift in free and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Ralph of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in Cracoe, which Christiana his mother once held, lying near to the canons land, with appurtenances, easements, liberties and common rights, making foreign service for two bovates of land where twelve carucates make a knight’s fee; moreover for the deficiency of one acre of land in the two bovates Thomas gives in exchange in free and perpetual alms one rood in Windel, one rood in Gile and half an acre in Willowlands. Warranty clause.**

[1214x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 73r-73v.
Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas filius Radulphi de Crackhow salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Crackhow, illas scilicet quas Crystiana mater mea quondam tenuit et que iacent propinquiores terre predictorum canonicorum; tenendas et habendas de me et hereditibus meis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quiete, plenarie, pacifice et honorificè, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis aysiamentis, libertatibus [fo. 73v] et communis infra villam et extra, faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terre unde duodecirný carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis. Et scendium est quod una acra terre defecit in predictis duabus bovatis terre pro qua dedi predictis canonicis in excambium, unam rodam terre in Windel et unam rodam in Gile et dimidiam acram in Wilgeland[es] iacentem inter terram Walteri clerici et terram Alani filii William. Ego vero predictus Thomas et heredes mei omnia prenominate predictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus: domino Willelmo de Hebbeden, Eustachio de Rilleston', lohanne de Eston, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Ricardo de Otterburn, Willelmo Pollard et multis.

The date range suggested is owing to John of Eshton being under age in 1214, and William of Hebden having died by 9 December 1234.

252

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Ralph of Crackoe of all common of three bovates of land, two of which Christiana, his mother, held during her life, next to the land of the canons and one of which lies next to the lands of Walter the clerk and William Surais. Warranty clause.

[1214x1247]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 73v. C = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 15v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas filius R. de Crachou5 salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton5 et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum communam duarum bovatarum quam Cristiana mater mea tenuit in vita sua, et que iacent iuxta terram prioris de Bolton4 et communam unius bovate terre que iacet propinquiores terre Walteri clerici et terre Willelmi Surais; tenendum[am] et habend[am] de me et hereditibus meis sine aliquo retenemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut aliqua elemosina melius vel liberius dari potest. Ego vero et heredes mi totam communam trium bovatarum terre in villa de Crachou1 sine aliquo retenemento predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Eustachio de Rillleston, lohanne de Eston, Simone5 de Marton, Gilone Maleverer,6 Willelmo Mauleverer fratre suo, Willelmo de Hertlington,1 Waltero clerico de Crackhow,7 Roberto Swyer k de eadem, Willelmo filio Walteri clerici et multis alii.

John of Eshton was under age in 1214 and William Mauleverer the brother of Giles is thought to have died before 1247 (EYC, vii, p. 118).

253

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Ralph of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land in Cracoe, being one and a half perches of land above Thistle Grime, one and a half perches of land above Stripes and one perch of land above Thorneflat, with free common. Warranty clause.

[1214x9 Dec. 1234 or 1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 74r.

a. Heading Crakehowe B.  b. Murays (sic) B.  c. terram' (sic) B.

The earlier date is suggested as John of Eshton was under age in 1214, and the later date as in 1243 as William [English] had ceased to be constable at this date, being replaced by Simon of Marton (EYC, vii, p. 289). However, if William of Hebden is the constable referred to by his christian name only, then the latest date would be 9 December 1234, for he had died by this point.

Nicholas, 'persona de Kirkeby', maybe Nicholas of York who was granted a perpetual vicarage of ten marks by Archbishop Geoffrey on 5 July 1205, following the appropriation of the church of Kirkby Malham to West Dereham Abbey (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 82).

254

Quitclaim by Thomas son of Ralph of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to all those lands, possessions, tenements and other things that the canons hold of him and his heirs, as stated in the charters of his ancestors; also the confirmation by the said Thomas to the canons of two bovates of land, and toft and croft, with clause preventing its sale and the subsequent loss to the canons.

[1214x1258]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 74r-74v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas filius Rad[ulph]i
de Crakehou salutem in Domino. Noveritis me demississe, concessisse, relaxasse, quietum clamasse imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clameum quod unquam habui vel habere potui versus predictos canonici in aliquo et ut habeant et teneant bene et in pace omnes terras, possessiones, tenementa et omnia alia sine aliquo impedimento mei vel heredum meorum, sicuti carte quas de me vel antecessorum meorum in omnibus testantur. Insuper concessi et presenti scripto confirmavi quod ego nunquam de duabus [fo. 74v] bovatis terre et tofto et crofto quas habeo in manu mea dabo, nec vendam nec inpignorabo nec aliquo modo alienabo, nisi predictis canoniciis ad omnia ista fideliter conservand[a] et proficiend[a] subieci me et omnia mea potestati vicecomiti Ebor et suis ballivis ut ipsi me distingant per corpus meum et tenementa et catalla mea si in aliquo defecero vel dereliquero versus predictos canonici. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Johannes de Eston', Eustachio de Rilleston, Simone de Marton', Egidio Maleverer, Willelmo Pollard, Waltero clerico de Crackhow, Roberto de Stiveton, Stephano de Rilleston' et aliis.

a. Heading Crackhowe B. b. vendam' (sic), fut. of vendo B.

The earliest date is suggested because John of Eshton was under age in 1214 and the later date by the death of Eustace of Ryelstone.

Mortgage by Thomas of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in the vill of Cracoe, with toft and croft and all appurtenances, which his mother, Christiana once held, as well as the quitclaim by Thomas of all right and claim to the said bovates, granting seisin of the land under oath.

[1214x1258]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 74v-75r.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Crackhou invadiavi priori et conventui de Bolton' duas bovatas terre quas habui in manu mea in villa de Crackhou, cum tofto et crofto et omnibus aliiis pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento illas duas bovatas terre scilicet quas Christiana mater mea quondam tenuit in vita sua propter sex decem solidos quos mihi accomodavit premanibus. Et insuper quietum clamavi predictis priori et conventui imperpetuum totum ius et clameum quod ego unquam habui vel habere potui vel heredes mei habere potuerint in tota prenominata terra cum pertinentiis, si ita contingat quod totum dominium et servitium duodecim bovatarum terre et homaggi et servitium Rogeri cappellani vel assignatorum suorum et homaggi et servitium Walteri clerici et heredum suorum, et unum pratum quod iacet inter prata predictorum canoniciorum et unam acram terre et omnia alia instrumenta que habent ex dono meo vel antecessorum meorum tunc de terris quam de aliis possessionibus in villa de Crackhou sicut predictorum canoniciorum carte in omnibus testantur. Ego et heredes mei warrantizare non poterimus totam prenominatam terram cum pertinentiis, solut[am] et quiet[am] remanebit predictis priori et conventui et domui de Bolton sine aliqua contradictione vel impedimento mei vel heredum meorum, et volo etiam ut habeant tam plenam saisinam in duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis sicut [fo. 75r] ego unquam habui melius vel liberius ad omnia ista fideliter servand[a] affidavi in manu prioris et tactis

For the date range see CB, no. 254.
See Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 16r, for a copy of the charter issued by Thomas son of Ralph of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of the homage and service of Walter the cleric and his heirs.

256
Gift by Thomas of Appletreewick to Henry steward of William of Hebden of one bovate of land with toft and croft in the vill of Cracoe, which Robert of Appletreewick held, for his homage and service and three marks of silver. Warranty clause.

[1214x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 75r.

William of Hebden had died by 9 December 1234, with the initial date relating to the year in which his father was alive, therefore making it unlikely that William would act as witness.

257
Sale by Henry, steward of William of Hebden, to Alexander, clerk, of Bracewell for three marks of silver of one bovate of land in the vill of Cracoe, which was sold to him by Thomas of Appletreewick, making foreign service for one bovate where twelve carucates makes a knights' fee. Warranty clause.

[1214x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 75v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 32v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 77, abstract in
Notum sit omnibus hominibus has litteras visuris vel audituris quod ego Henricus dispensator Willelmi de Hebeden vendidi et hac carta confirmavi Alexandro clerico de Bracewell pro tribus marcis argenti quas mihi idem Alexander dedit pro manibus unam bovatam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in villa de Crakehou, illam scilicet quam Thomas de Appletrewicke mihi vendidit in villa de Crakehow; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, pacifice cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis dictam terram infra villam et extra pertinentibus faciendo forinsecum servitium pro omnibus [servitiis] d et demandis ad me et heredes meos pertinentibus quantum pertinet uni bovate terre unde duodecem carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis. Et ego Henricus et heredes mei prenominam bovatam et toftum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Alexandro et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines perpetue warrantizabimus. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hie testibus: Willelmo de Hebeden, Petro Gifot, Eustachio de Rilleston, Johanne de Eston, Willelmo Graindorge, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Rainero de Scothorpe, Ricardo de Kirkeby, Willelmo de Malgh[u]m et aliis.

John of Eshton was under age in 1214. The later date relates to the death of William of Hebden.

258

Quitclaim by Elena widow of Henry, steward of Cracoe, to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to one toft and croft and one bovate of land in the vill of Craco which Henry had sold to Alexander of Bracewell.

[1214 or 1228xc.1270]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Elena quondam uxor Henrici dispensatoris de Crackhow salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra me relaxasse et omnino quietumclamasse pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis priori de Bolton in Craven et eiusdem loci conventui totum ius et clameum quod unquam habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in uno tofto et crofto et una bovata terre in villa de Crakhow, que quidem toftum, croftum et bovatam terre cum suis pertinentiis predictus Henricus quondam vir meus vendidit Alexandro de Bracewell; habendum et tenendum predictis priori et conventui libere, quiete et integre, sine calumpnia mei vel meorum imperpetuam. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto meo sigillum apposui. Hiis testibus: Willelmo [fo. 76r]b de Paris, Elia de Coverdale, Thoma de Hawkeswicke, Everardo Fauvel, Willelmo de Cestreunt, Ada4 filio Thome de Halton, Adamo de Barnesladale5 et multis aliis.

Notum sit omnibus hominibus has litteras visuris vel audituris quod ego Henricus dispensator Willelmi de Hebeden vendidi et hac carta confirmavi Alexandro clerico de Bracewell pro tribus marcis argenti quas mihi idem Alexander dedit pro manibus unam bovatam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in villa de Crakehou, illam scilicet quam Thomas de Appletrewicke mihi vendidit in villa de Crakehow; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, pacifice cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis dictam terram infra villam et extra pertinentibus faciendo forinsecum servitium pro omnibus [servitiis] d et demandis ad me et heredes meos pertinentibus quantum pertinet uni bovate terre unde duodecem carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis. Et ego Henricus et heredes mei prenominam bovatam et toftum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Alexandro et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines perpetue warrantizabimus. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hie testibus: Willelmo de Hebeden, Petro Gifot, Eustachio de Rilleston, Johanne de Eston, Willelmo Graindorge, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Rainero de Scothorpe, Ricardo de Kirkeby, Willelmo de Malgh[u]m et aliis.

John of Eshton was under age in 1214. The later date relates to the death of William of Hebden.

258

Quitclaim by Elena widow of Henry, steward of Cracoe, to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to one toft and croft and one bovate of land in the vill of Craco which Henry had sold to Alexander of Bracewell.

[1214 or 1228xc.1270]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Elena quondam uxor Henrici dispensatoris de Crackhow salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra me relaxasse et omnino quietumclamasse pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis priori de Bolton in Craven et eiusdem loci conventui totum ius et clameum quod unquam habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in uno tofto et crofto et una bovata terre in villa de Crakhow, que quidem toftum, croftum et bovatam terre cum suis pertinentiis predictus Henricus quondam vir meus vendidit Alexandro de Bracewell; habendum et tenendum predictis priori et conventui libere, quiete et integre, sine calumpnia mei vel meorum imperpetuam. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto meo sigillum apposui. Hiis testibus: Willelmo [fo. 76r]b de Paris, Elia de Coverdale, Thoma de Hawkeswicke, Everardo Fauvel, Willelmo de Cestreunt, Ada4 filio Thome de Halton, Adamo de Barnesladale5 et multis aliis.

Notum sit omnibus hominibus has litteras visuris vel audituris quod ego Henricus dispensator Willelmi de Hebeden vendidi et hac carta confirmavi Alexandro clerico de Bracewell pro tribus marcis argenti quas mihi idem Alexander dedit pro manibus unam bovatam terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in villa de Crakehou, illam scilicet quam Thomas de Appletrewicke mihi vendidit in villa de Crakehow; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, pacifice cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis dictam terram infra villam et extra pertinentibus faciendo forinsecum servitium pro omnibus [servitiis] d et demandis ad me et heredes meos pertinentibus quantum pertinet uni bovate terre unde duodecem carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis. Et ego Henricus et heredes mei prenominam bovatam et toftum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Alexandro et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines perpetue warrantizabimus. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hie testibus: Willelmo de Hebeden, Petro Gifot, Eustachio de Rilleston, Johanne de Eston, Willelmo Graindorge, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Rainero de Scothorpe, Ricardo de Kirkeby, Willelmo de Malgh[u]m et aliis.

John of Eshton was under age in 1214. The later date relates to the death of William of Hebden.
It seems probable that Henry the steward of Cracoe is the same person as Henry the steward of William of Hebden, making the earliest date at which Elena his wife could confirm his gift the same as that suggested in CB, no. 258.

Everard Fauvel occurs as witness to charters in the periods, 1261x1267 (Appendix 2, no. 50), c.1265x1285 (ibid., no. 98), c.1263 (ibid., no. 149), and someone by the same name held three and a half carucates of land in Broughton, Stirton and Thorlby in 1303 (ibid., p. 275).

William Paris attests several charters made to Fountains Abbey including one dated the Christmas of 1265, and another 1271 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 447, 731). It is possible that William de Paris, or his ancestors, was originally from Holderness for the 'parisi' were people from Holderness.

259

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Alexander of Bracewell to the canons of Bolton, together with his body for burial, of one bovate of land in the vill of Cracoe with one toft belonging to two bovates which he held of Henry the steward, making foreign service for one bovate where twelve carucates makes a knight's fee.

[1214x1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 76r.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alexander de Braycewell dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus una cum corpore meo tanquam assignatis meis, et pro salute anime mee unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Crackhow et cum uno tofto spectante ad duas bovatas illam scilicet quam tenui de Henrico dispensatore, tenenda et habenda de cadem Henrico et heredibus suis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus et aysiamentis ad predictam villam pertinentibus, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terre in feodo militis quod est duodecim carucatarum terre.

Hii testibus: Alexandro persona de Martona, Eustachio de Rilleston', Iohanne de Eston', Simone de Marton, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Rogero de Kighley, Willemo filio Arkil' et aliis.

John of Eshton was under age in 1214, but it maybe that Eustace of Rylstone refers to the second member of the family by that name who was not of age until 1228 at the earliest. The later date relates to the death of Roger of Keighley.

Alexander who occurs as the rector (persona) of Marton c.1230s-1240s, was the preceded by Robertý occurred in 1208, and had been succeeded by 1248. As well as being the rector of Marton, Alexander was also the rural dean of Craven (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 96).

260

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Alexander of Rawcliff to the canons of Bolton of one toft in the vill of Cracoe, lying next to the toft of Robert of Steeton on the east, with common rights, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.

[1201x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 76r. C = Dodsworth 144, fo. 32v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 78, abstract in family tree.

aSciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alexander de Rouheeliva dedi et concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem

401
Deo servientibus pro salute et animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum unum toftum in villa de Crakehow, illud scilicet quod iacet propinquum tofto Roberti de Stivetoun versus orientem; tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aysiamentis infra villam et extra ad tantam terram pertinentibus. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictum tofum cum suis pertinentibus predictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Hebbeden, Simone de Marton, Eustachio de R[i]llestoun, Thoma de Apletrewicke, Thoma de Crakhow et multis aliis.

a. Heading Crakehowe B.

Eustace of Rylstone II was not of age, at the earliest, until 1228, but the earliest date, 1201, refers to the year in which Simon, the father of William of Hebden, was still alive (EYC, vii, p. 249). The later date relates to the death of William of Hebden.

261

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Alexander son of Richard of Rawcliff to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in the vill of Cracoe, namely one bovate, which Stephen son of Alan once held, with adjacent toft and croft and one bovate, which Alan son of Orm once held, with half of that toft which Ralph once held, with appurtenances, liberties, easements and common rights, making foreign service for two bovates where twelve carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1201x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 76v.


The father of William of Hebden was still alive in 1201, and the later date relates to the death of William of Hebden.

262

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Eustace of Rylstone to the canons of
Bolton of one toft in the vill of Cracoe, namely that held by Laurence lying between the toft of Bolton Priory held by the gift of Alexander of Rawcliff and that of William Haikman on the south, with appurtenances, and all liberties, common rights and easements. Warranty clause.

[1201x9 Dec. 1234]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiiis hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Eustace[hius] de Rilleston’ salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Bolton’ et canonice is ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum cum pertinentiis suis in villa de Crakhow illud scilicet quod Laurencius tenuit et quod iacet inter toftum prioris de Bolton quod tenet ex dono Alexandri de Routheclive, et toftum Willelmii Haikman versus meridiem; tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam eemosiam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio, actione et demanda cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus et aisiamentis ad dictum toftum pertinentibus in prefata villa de Crakehou. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictum toftum cum pertinentiis suis prefate domui de Boulton contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willehno de Hebbeden, Iohanne de ‘Eston’, Simone de Marton’, Thoma de AppletrevAcke, Nicholao tune constabulario de Skipton’, Roberto cementario, Alexandro de Binge[bi] capellano, Petro de Brinneshall capellano et aliis.

a. Heading Crakehove B.  b. Ringel’ (sic) B.

Eustace of Rylstone II was not of age before 1228, but the earliest date, 1201, refers to the year in which the father of William of Hebden was still alive. The later date relates to the death of William of Hebden. Nicholas constable of Skipton is not listed by Clay in Appendix D, EYC, vii, pp. 288-93. It is likely that he occurred at a similar time to William of Hebden and Peter Giliot, possibly succeeding Geoffrey [see CB, nos. 130, 129, 304, 370].

263

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Alexander of Rawcliff to the canons of Bolton of one toft in the vill of Craco, which Alan son of Torald held; also [the gift] in free and perpetual alms by Alexander to the canons of two bovates of land in the vill of Cracoe, which Alan son of Torald held, with all appurtenances, free common and easements, making foreign service for two bovates where twelve carucates make a knight’s fee. Warranty clause.

[1201 or 1228x9 Dec. 1234]

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Alexand[er] de Routecliff salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Bolton et canonice ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum in villa de Crakehowe illud scilicet quod Alanus filius Torald’ tenuit in omni actione\textsuperscript{a} et demanda\textsuperscript{b} seculari solut[am] in liberam, puram et perpetuam eemosiam. Insuper duas bovatas terre in eadem villa illas scilicet quas idem Alanus filius Torald’
tenuit; tenenda et habenda sibi plenas et integras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in liberam et perpetuam elmosinam in plano, in pratis, in mariscis et cum libera communa in omnibus aysiamentiis infra villam et extra predicte terre pertinent ad duas bovatas terre in villa de Crakehou unde duodecim* carucate terre faciunt feudum unus militis. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictas bovatas terre cum predicto tofto prefatis canonici contra omnes homines imperpetuum.

Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Stiveton, Willelmo de Hebbeden tunc constabulario de Skipton, Willelmo de Arches, Nicholao persona de Kirkeby, Iohanne de Eston, Iohanne de Kildewiche, Roberto cementario, Iohanne de Somerwill, Radulflo clerico et aliis.

Eustace of Rylston II was not of age, at the earliest, until 1228, but the earliest date, 1201, refers to the year in which the father of William of Hebden was still alive. The later date relates to the death of William of Hebden, who is known to have been the constable of Skipton during the second and third decades of the thirteenth century (*EYC, vii, p. 288). Nicholas was rector (persona) of Kirkby Malham prior to 4 March 1276 at which brother William de Billingford, a premonstratensian canon was presented by Dereham (*Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 83). Nicholas of York, chaplain, was presented with the perpetual vicarage of ten marks by Archbishop Geoffrey (1189-1212) (*Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 81).

264

Quitclaim by Peter son and heir of Henry Proudfoot of Cavil, in the parish of Eastrington, to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to all his lands in the vill of Cracoe, with appurtenances, easements and liberties, that the canons have by the gift of Alexander chaplain of the uncle of the Henry the father of Peter, for a sum of money.

[4 July 1233 x 1285]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visurus vel auditurus Petrus et filius et heres Henrici Proudefot' de* Cayvill iuxta Houeden' salutem in Domino eternam. Noveritis me concessisse, relaxasse et omnino* quietumclamasce pro me et heredibus meis Deo et beate Marie de Bolton in Craven et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et claneum quod habui vel aliquo modo [fo. 77v] habere potui in tota illa terra cum pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento quam predicti canonici habuerunt ex dono domini Alexandri capellani avunculi predicti Henrici patris mei in villa de Crakehow; tenendum et habendum eisdem canonici et eorum successoribus libere et quiete, integre et solute cum omnibus pertinentiis, aisiamentis et libertatibus predicte terre in omnibus undique pertinentibus sicut etiam unususque* liberius et quietius tenuerunt, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos aliquis iuris vel clamii in predicta terra cum pertinentiis decetero exigere vel vendicare aliquo iure poterimus pro hac autem concessione, relaxatione et quietaclamatione dedere[un]t mihi predict[i] canonici unam summam pecunie in mea necessitate. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: dominis Iohanne le Vavasor, Roberto de Plumpton', Radulpho de Normanwill, Willelmo de Marton, Iohanne Gillot, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton', Everardo Fauvell,
Lord John le Vavasour was under age on 4 July 1233, being of age by 1 December the following year, and dying a septuagenarian, before 1285 (EYC, vii, pp. 169-70). He was the son and heir of Robert le Vavasour and Juliana, his second wife, the first marriage only appearing to have produced a daughter. John married Alice, the daughter of Robert de Cockfield and Nichola of St. Mary, who outlived her husband by a decade, dying in 1295. John and Nichola had at least five children, three sons, William, his heir, Mauger and John, and two daughters, Amanda and Margaret (EYC, vii, pp. 170-1).

It would seem likely that this quitclaim was made towards the later end of the date range as John Gilliot 'held the fee in Broughton in the period 1283-1303', and if the son of Peter Gilliot II, would not have succeeded his father until after 1260 (EYC, vii, p. 282).

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Christiana of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land in the fields of Cracoe, namely in that bovate which Hugh de Bordley held, being one rood above Baleuineflat, one rood above Willowlands, one rood above Uverstipes and above Buttes and a quarter of a rood above Christelbrun. Warranty clause.

[1201x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 77v-78r.

Eustace of Rylstone II was not of age, at the earliest, until 1228, but the earliest date suggested, 1201, refers to the year in which the father of William of Hebden was still alive. The later date relates to the death of William of Hebden.

Thomas the brother of Lord Eustace is, presumably, the brother of Eustace of Rylstone, but he is not listed as a member of the Rilston family by C.T. Clay (EYC, vii, pp. 263-9).
she has by gift from Richard her brother, with the capital messuage of her father, and one field pertaining to the toft with all liberties, common rights and easements. Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Alicia filia Thome filii Cristiane de Crakehoe salutem in Domino. Noveritis universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus confirmasse unum toftum quod habui de dono Ricardi fratris mei in villa de Crakhow et quod fuit capitale mesuagium patris mei et unum pratum quod pertinet tofto; tenendum et habendum predictis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine aliquo retinemento cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus et aysiaimentis predicte ville de Crakhou pertinentibus infra villam et extra. Et ego et heredes mei predictis canoniciis predictum toftum cum predicto prato imperpetuum warrantizabimus contra omnes homines et feminas. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Eustachio de Rilleston, Willelmo de Hertlington, Ricardo de Ridem’ rectore ecclesie de Brinsale, Walero de Crackhou, Roberto de Stiveton, Willelmo filio Walteri clerici de Crakehou et aliis.

If Eustace of Rylstone was the second member of the family to go by that name then the date for this charter can be no earlier that 1228, when he would have been under age, and no later than 16 October 1258, for Mabel occurs as his widow at this point (EYC, vii, p. 266).

This charter may supplement the information contained in Fasti Parochiales, iv (p. 30), that states that a certain Richard was rector of Burnsall, probably in the early thirteenth century, when he acted as witness regarding lands in Arncliff (Fountains Cartulary, pp. 72, 75).

267

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Alice daughter of Thomas son of Christiana of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of five acres of land in the territory of Cracoe, with all liberties and common rights. Warranty clause.

[1239x15 May 1250]

Henry of Cheshunt appears to have been constable of Skipton in the middle of the thirteenth century, probably in the 1240s (EYC, vii, pp. 289-90). Sir Martin de Campo Flore, a previous constable of Skipton acted as witness 1239-1244 (EYC, vii, p. 289), providing the earliest date. In a charter of Adam of Newsholme, dated, 15 May 1250 Thomas of Lelely witnesses as constable of Skipton (EYC, vii, p. 290; for charter see CB, no. 426).

For the quitclaim by Alice daughter of Thomas son of Christiana of Cracoe to the canons of Bolton of all the lands and tenements in Cracoe given by her brother, Richard, and her father, Thomas, see Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 18v.

268

Grant by Robert Neville to the canons of Bolton of permission to enter the lands they hold in his fees, in Cracoe, saving services and customs pertaining to the lands, as well as a quitclaim of the suit of court and relief.

[mid - late thirteenth century]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 78v. C = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 15v; sketch of privy seal: round; Legend: SIGILLUM SECRETI.


There are several members of the Neville family by the name of Robert whose livespans overlap at the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the same is true for John of Keighley. However, it seems likely that Robert Neville is the descendant of Geoffrey Neville and Emma who were connected to land at Cracoe (see CB, no. 214).

As the majority of land in Cracoe appears to have been given in the early to mid thirteenth century it seems likely that permission to enter would have been granted at a similar or slightly later time.

269

Memorandum concerning the descent of the vill of Cracoe, six carucates, whereby Alexander of Rawcliff gave two and a half carucates of land in Cracoe to William of Rylstone, his brother, and after the death of Alexander the hereditary right to the three and a half carucates held by him descended to Richard of Rawcliff, his son, who gave twelve bovates of land in Cracoe to Ralph, his brother, and after the death of Ralph the hereditary right passed to Thomas, his son, who sold six bovates of land to Alexander the chaplain and the residue to the canons of Bolton; Alexander the son of Richard of Rawcliff relinquished his hereditary right to twelve bovates of land and two carucates and sold two bovates of land and two

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Mary widow of John of Eshton to the canons of Bolton, together with her body for burial, of the homage and service of the heirs of Henry of Thorpe of one carucate of land in Thorpe, with an annual rent of 5s., and with all appurtenances, namely with custody, reliefs and escheats. Warranty clause.

[1256x1273]

This quitclaim could not have been made before 1256, as John of Eshton, the late husband of Mary, was still alive at this point, dying some time prior to 1267 (EYC, vii, p. 225). The latest date possible is 1272-3, as Roger Tempest III had succeeded his father, Richard, by this point (EYC, vii, p. 244). However his father's death may have occurred five years earlier, 'probably before 13 June 1268' (EYC, vii, p. 245, n. 10). There is one reference to the Lady of Eshton in the Compolus, as part of the accounts for 29 September 1321 to 29 September 1322, 'Domine de Eston' de dono Prioris I qr. ' (Compotus, p. 520). This is, however, most likely to have been a descendant of Mary the wife of John of Eshton, for it seems unlikely that she would have survived her husband by nearly sixty years.

271

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by John son of John of Eshton to the canons of Bolton of the homage and service of the heirs of Henry of Thorpe of one carucate of land in Thorpe, with an annual rent of 5s., with wardship, reliefs and all appurtenances and escheats, as stated by his mother's charter. Warranty clause.

[1256x1273]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 79v-80r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 34v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 83, abstract.
Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 99.


This charter has the same witnesses as CB, no. 270, with the addition of John son of Gilbert of Hawkswick, and as it is a confirmation of his mother's benefaction would have been made at a similar time. The earliest date relates to the year in which the father of John of Eshton was alive (EYC, vii, pp. 224-5) and the latest
date to the death of Richard Tempest.

272

Quitclaim by John Giliot of Broughton to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim in rents, homage, services, wardships, marriages and all escheats and appurtenances pertaining to twelve bovates of land in the vills of Thorpe and Burnsall.

[1260x2Oct. 1290 or 1292]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 80r-80v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 34v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 83, abstract.
Pd abstract from C in EYC, vii, no. 98.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Johannis Gillott de Brocton' salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse, relaxasse et omnino quietumclamasse de me et heredibus meis priori de Bolton in Craven’ et eiusdem loci conventui et eorum successoribus totum ius et clameum que habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in omnibus redditibus, homagiis et servitiis, wardis, releviis, maritagiis et omnibus aliis escaetis que mihi aliquo modo accidere poterint de omnibus terris et tenementis et de duodecim bovatis terre cum suis pertinentiis que Henricus de Cluetam et heredes5 sui quondam tenuerunt in villis6 de Thorpe et Brinsale; habenda et tenenda predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus omnia predicta cum omnibus pertinentiis sui sine aliquo retenemento, libere, quiete et integre et solute imperpetuum. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos vel nomine nostro aliquid iuris vel clamei in predictis terris5 et tenementis, redditibus, homagiis, wardis, releviis, maritagiis nec aliquibus escaetis que mihi aliquo modo a predictis terris vel tenementis accidere poterint de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: dominis Rogero Tempest, Willemo de Hartlington’, Willelmo Flandrensi, militibus, Everardo [fo. 80v]d Fauvel, Willelmo de Aula de Skipton’, Willelmo de Cestrehonte, Roberto de Brohaton’, Helia de Steveton, Phillipo de Arundell et aliis.

a. homines replacing heredes C. b. villa (sic) B. c. terris repeated twice B. d. Heading Thorpe B.

Peter Giliot II, presumably the father of John Giliot of Broughton, was alive in 1260 (EYC, vii, p. 282), but had died before 1267. John Giliot is known to have ‘held the fee in Broughton in the period 1283-1303’, and had died before 16 June 1308, probably shortly after 29 September 1307 (EYC, vii, p. 282). There are many references to Lord John Giliot in the Compolus of Bolton Priory, with the first occurring in the accounts for 11 November 1287-11 November 1288, and the last in the accounts for 29 September 1311-29 September 1312 (Compolus, pp. 37, 312). The latest date for this quitclaim relates to the death of Roger Tempest which had occurred by 1292, but may have happened two years earlier (EYC, vii, p. 246).

273

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Hugh of Calton and Beatrice his wife to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land, with toft and croft, and appurtenances, in the vill of Thorpe with Ralph son of Gamel and his family, and with all common rights, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 80v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 34v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 83, abstract.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo de Caltona et Beatrix uxor mea dedimus et concessimus et presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton' et canonisis ibi Deo servientibus unam bovatum terre cum tosto et crofto et omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa de Thorpe illam scilicet quam Radulphus filius Gamell’ tenuit cum eodem Radulpho et tota sequela sua; tenendam et habendam de nobis et heredibus nostris cum omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aysiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda pro salute animarum nostrarum et Zacharie et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum. Nos vero predictam terram predictis canonisis warrantizabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Marton, Petro de Marton’, Willelmo le Maleverer, Simone de Kirkeby, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Ricardo de Calton, Thoma de Malgh[u]m.

The death of Hugh of Calton before 17 April 1222, provides the latest date for this charter. The witnesses would certainly suggest that the earliest date for this gift is c.1200, for several of them attest a final concord made 27 May 1199 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 734).

There are several members of the Mauleverer family who are called William at the turn of the century, William son of Helto, who was probably succeeded before 1203, and his son, William son of William Mauleverer, whose date of death is unknown (EYC, vii, p. 116).

The same difficulty affects the Marton family for whom several generations alternately used the names William and Peter, omitting in this charter to clarify the relationship between the witnesses of this charter (EYC, vii, pp. 233-6). If the earliest date of c.1200 is correct then they are most likely to be William of Marton who was still living in 1212, and Peter his son (EYC, vii, p. 235).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Hugh of Calton and Beatrice his wife to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land with toft and croft, and appurtenances, in the vill of Thorpe with Ralph son of Gamel and all his family and one and a half acres of Hugh’s service, with all common rights, liberties and easements.

Warranty clause.

B = Coucher Book, fos. 80v-81r.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo de Caltona et Beatrix uxor mea, dedimus et concessimus et presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et ecclesie Marie de Bolton et canonisis ibi Deo servientibus unam bovatum terre cum tosto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa de Thorpe illam scilicet quam Radulphus filius Gamell[i] tenuit cum eodem Radulpho et tota sequela sua et in augment[atione] unam acram et dimidiam de servitio meo; tenend[as] et habend[as] de nobis et heredibus nostris cum omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aysiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda pro salute animarum et Zacharie et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum.

275

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Beatrice widow of Hugh of Calton to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land with toft and croft and all appurtenances, in the vill of Thorpe with Ralph son of Gamel and all his family, with all common rights, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.

[c.1200x1226 or 19 May 1247]

Beatrice the wife of Hugh of Calton was widowed before 17 April 1222, when she made a benefaction to Fountains. As it is uncertain exactly when Hugh’s death occurred, the date of c.1200 has been suggested as the earliest point at which this gift could have been made, although it is more likely to have been made shortly after death as similar benefactions had been made by him and Beatrice whilst he was alive with the same witnesses (CB, nos. 273-274). 1226 relates to the death of William Mauleverer (EYC, vii, p. 117). However a later date is suggested as William Mauleverer may have been a son or other relative, for William the son of William had died ‘in or before 1247’ (EYC, vii, p. 142).

276

Gift in pure and free alms by Cecily de Rumilly to the canons of Saint Mary and Saint Cuthbert, Embsay, of the vill of Kildwick with mill and soke of the mill, with hedge and all appurtenances, up to Aspsick, with common of all pasture, and all the lands held by Reginald Revel in Sutton, offered by herself and William son of Duncan, nephew of David I of Scotland, by a knife on the altar of Saint Mary and Saint Cuthbert.

[Michaelmas 1130x1154]


For date range see CB, no. 6.

Gift in alms by Wifliam son of Duncan, nephew of David I of Scotland, to the canons of Embsay of the vill of Kildwick, with the mill and soke of the mill.

[1130x1154]


For date range see CB, no. 12.

Confirmation by Henry de Tracy and Cecily his wife to the canons of Embsay of the vill of Kildwick, with all appurtenances.

[Michaelmas 1130x1155]

a. Sciant omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Henricus de Tracy et uxor mea Cecilia concedimus et volumus ecclesie sancti Cuthberti de Emmeseie et servientibus ecclesie in elemosina Childewick et omnibus pertinentibus ei in campis et in moris et

William Meschin, the first husband of Cecily de Rumilly, had died prior to Michaelmas 1130. Cecily was married for a second time to Henry de Tracy, probably 'the Devon baron, who fought with success in the west on king Stephen's behalf' during the regnal dispute (EYC, vii, p. 6). Henry may have outlived his second wife, for Cecily had died by the time of the translation of the canons from Embsay in 1155, and he is believed to have been succeeded by Oliver de Tracy before Michaelmas 1165 (EYC, vii, p. 6). For another grant made by Henry de Tracy concerning Kildwick see Appendix 3, no. 1.

279

Agreement in the form of a chirograph made between William de Forz III, count of Aumale, and Adam prior of Bolton whereby William de Forz gives, in free, pure and perpetual alms, seven acres of land in the territory of Silsden lying next to the wood of Kildwick extending to the river Aire, in exchange for five acres of land, in pure alms, held by the canons in the territory of Embsay, including a parcel of land in the park of Ley, with provision that the escaped animals of either party to be returned without quarrel.

27 May 1257

Anno ab incarnationis domini M CC L Vii ob ad Pentecosten in hunc modum convenit inter dominum Willelmum de Fortibus comitem Alb ex una parte et dominum Adarn d priorem et conventum de Boltod ex altera, videlicet quod idem comes dedit, concessit et hoc presenti scripto cyrographato confirmavit dictis priori et conventui septem acras terre in territorio de Siflesden que iacent iuxta boscum de Kildwick sicut se extendunt usque ad aquam de Ayr; tenendas et habendas sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in liberam, puram et perpetuum elemosinam et ad eas includend as fossato vel haia vel quocunque allo modo inde melius viderint comodum suum facere absque contradictione seu impedimento aliquo sui vel heredum suorum vel successorum suorum licite et pacifice eiusdem concessit pro excambio quinque acrarum terre de pura elemosina ipsorum canonicerum in territorio de Emmsesey que scilicet iacent ad capud de Ley versus orientem sicut se extendunt in Hellerbecke quas scilicet dicti prior et conventus dederunt, convenessent et presenti scripto cyrographato confirmaverunt praefat[i] comiti ad includendum infra parcum suum de Ley; tenend[a] et habend[a] sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum, ita quod si animalia ipsorum canonicerum vel hominum suorum, ipsum parcam intraverint pro defectu claustura non [fo. 82v] impercubantur excapium sed benigne et pacifice sine querela aut danno returnabantur et liberabantur, et si averia dicti comitatis vel hominum suorum parcam predictorum prioris et conventus intraverint pro defectu claustura non impercubantur nec dabant excapium sed benigne et pacifice sine

a. incarnacione C.  b. millesimo ducentesimo quingagesimo septimo C.  c. Alb' C; Albem' E.


280

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert Cuvel to the canons of Bolton of all his land, with appurtenances, lying between the land which the count of Aumale gave to the canons of Bolton in the field of Silsden in exchange for their land in Embsey abutting the wood of the said canons and the field of Silsden, with appurtenances. Warranty clause.

[27 May 1257x16 Oct. 1258]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 82v-83r.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filliis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus Covele salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et haec presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram illum cum pertinentiis quam habui facentem infra terram quas dominus comes Albemarl' dedit dominis priori et conventui de Bolton in campo de Siglesden in excambio pro terra eorum de Emnesey cuius dictte terre in campo de Sigelesden abuttat unum capud versus boscum dicitum prioris et conventus et alid caput versus campum de Siglesden; habendam et tenendum predictis dominis priori et conventui de Bolton et eorum successoribus et assignatis quibuscunque in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut predictum est absque ullo retentamento aut vendicatione iuris alicuius et clamiis extra me et heredes meos et assignatos libere, quiete, bene, pacifice et honorifice imperpetuam. Ego vero dictus Robertus et heredes mei warrantizabimus, defendemus

a. Heading Siglesden B.  b. in omnibus repeated B.

Eustace of Rylstone II had died before 16 October 1258, and as this gift was made after the gift of the count of Aumale it has to be after Pentecost 1257 when seven acres of land in Silsden was given to the canons of Bolton in exchange for lands in Embsay (CB, no. 279).

Thomas of Lelley is recorded as being constable of Skipton in 1250, 1257 and 1259, most likely being preceded by Henry of Cheshunt who last appears 1241-1249, later becoming sheriff of Holderness, and probably being followed by Robert Hildyard who occurs in 1267, being a member of Isabella de Fortibus' household in 1270 (EYC, vii, pp. 289-90).

281 Notification by Cecily de Rumilty to Thurstan, archbishop of York of her gift in free, pure and perpetual alms to the canons of Embsay of the mill at Silsden, with all multure of the said vill and the workings of the mill, with all liberties and free customs, setting down rules for the use of the mill including forfeiture of corn, sack and horses, and the prohibition of the use of other mills, including hand mills.

[Michaelmas 1130x25 Jan. 1140]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 83r.

Karissimo domino et patri T. archiepiscopo Ebor’ etc. omnibus Cristi fidelibus presentibus et futurus Cecilia de Rumelio salutem in Domino. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancto Cuthberto Emmeseia et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, molendinum de Sighlesden cum omni multura eiusdem ville et opere molendini quod mihi debebatur et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas ego habui in predicto molendino sine aliquo retenemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita scilicet quod aliiud molendinum ab aliquo hominum sine voluntate et assensu canonico in eadem villa non fiat nec etiam manu mola habeatur, si quis autem de predicta villa renuerit venire ad predictum molendinum ego et heredes mei compellesmus cum illud sequi, ita quod si repertus fuerit veniens ab alio molendino saccus et bladus erunt canonico in eadem villa et forisfactum erunt mea et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus: Rainero Dapierno, Ivone constabulario, Hugone capellano, Waltero Picott, Willelmo Vitand, Reginaldo Revell’.

Marginated: Sighelesden.

For date range and comparison with the transcripts found in Dodsworth MSS 144 and 9, as well as a note concerning the translation of saccus see CB, no. 8.

282 Gift in pure, free and perpetual alms by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Embsay
of the mill of Silsden, with the workings of the mill, with all liberties and customs, as given by her mother, including the right to forfeiture of sack and corn to the canons and of horses to Alice de Rumilly and her heirs, and the prohibition of the use of other mills, including hand mills.

[1155x1158]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 83v.

Alicia de Rumeleia omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem in Domino. Sciat is me concessisse, confirmasse et dedisse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Sighelesden cum omni multura eiusdem ville cum pertinentiis suis et operae molendinum et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudiniis quas Cecilia mater mea habuit in predicto molendino et canoniciis predictis dedit sine aliquo retenemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam elmosinam, ita scilicet quod aliud molendinum ab aliquo heredum meorum sine voluntate et assensu canoniciorum infra divisio eiusdem ville non fiat nec manu mola habeatur si quis autem de predicta villa noluerit venire ad dictum molendinum, ego et heredes mei compellemus eum illud sequi, ita quod si repertus fuerit veniens de alio molindino saccus et bladius erunt canoniciorum et equus et foris factum erunt mea et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus: Osberto archideacano, Radulpho decano, Osmundo capellano, Ricardo Tempest, Petro de Marton', Helia de Rilleston, Roberto cementario et multis.

a. Heading Sighelesden B.  b. operer (sic) B.

For the suggested date range and translation of saccus see CB, no. 10.

283
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Robert son of Stephen Cuvel of Silsden to the canons of Bolton of one perch of land in Silsden, with appurtenances, lying in Milneholme between the mill pool and Silsden Beck just as it extends up and down from the mill to the house of William Fereman, with free entry and egress and free moor. Warranty clause.

[c.1230sx1267]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 83v-84r.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus filiis Steph[an]i Cuvel de Sighelesden eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam perticatam terre cum pertinentiis in Sillesden, illam scilicet que iacet in Milneholme inter stangnum molendini et aquam de Sighelesdenbecke prout se extendit sursum et deorsum a predicto molendino usque domum Willelmi Fereman'; tenendam et habendam predictis canoniciis et eorum [fo. 84r] successoribus in puram et perpetuam elmosinam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, exactione, secta curie cuiuscunque vel demanda cum libero ingressu et egressu et libera mora ad eam' colend[um] et manu operand[um] prout eis viderint melius expendire sine aliquo retenemento. Et ego Robertus et heredes mei prenominatam terram prenominatis ecclesie et canoniciis et eorum successoribus cum

The later date of 1267 relates to the point by which Peter Giliot II had died, as it seems more likely that it is the son of Peter I who witnesses this document rather than his father, who had died before December 1234. The uncertain initial date of c.1230 relates to CB, no. 285, the earliest date for which is 1228. It would seem more likely that this charter was made c.1250s as this date range broadly matches that of the other charters made by Robert son of Stephen Cuvel (CB, nos. 284-285).

284
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert Cuvel of Silsden to the canons of Bolton of all his land in Lewinholme, Silsden, with all appurtenances, liberties, easements and utilities. Warranty clause.

[B. b. Sillesden deleted B.]

The uncertain initial date of c.1230 relates to CB, no. 285, the earliest date for which is 1228. It would seem more likely that this charter was made c.1250s as this date range broadly matches that of the other charters made by Robert son of Stephen Cuvel (CB, nos. 284-285).

285
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert Cuvel son of Stephen Cuvel to the canons of Bolton of all his land, with appurtenances, in Langecroketholme and Brigeholm between the two waters. Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

Eustace of Rylstone II was under age in 1228, providing the earliest date for this charter, and although he was alive in 1257, he had died by 16 October 1258.

Fo. 85r of the Coucher Book is blank.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of the mill of Farnhill with all fishing rights, pools and appurtenant rights, water courses and with the working of his men, as well as five roods of cultura called Milneflat for the relocation of a mill if they wish, saving the multure of his own house. Warranty clause.

[1205x17 April 1222]

"Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willemus de Farnhill salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum molendinum ville de Farnhill sine aliquo retenemento cum tota piscaria eiusdem molendini et cum stangnis et atachiemantis suis et aqueductu et cum operibus hominum meorum ad molendinum prefatum pertinentibus et quinque rodas terre culture mee que vocatur Milneflat ad transplantandum molend[ini] si voluerint ubi eis oportimus fuerit in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, salva multura domus mee proprie. Ego vero et heredes mei prescriptam donationem prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willemo Flandrensi, Willemo de Marton, Hugone de Calton, Willemo Malo Leporario, Willemo de Hebbeden, Iohanne de Alcon, Rogero de Kighley, Roberto cementario, Simone de Kirkeby clerico, Ricardo fratre eius, Roberto filio Ricardi, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Waltero Revell, Stephano Cuvell.

Reiner, the father of William Fleming, was still alive in 1205 (EYC, vii, p. 197), being succeeded by his son by 1218-19 (EYC, vii, p. 197). Hugh of Calton, the husband of Beatrice had died before 17 April 1222. This date is supported by the presence of William of Marton, presumed to be the son of Peter of Marton, as witness, as he was probably succeeded by his son in the late 1220s (EYC, vii, p. 235), with the last reference to him being in 1212 (EYC, vii, p. 235).
Confirmation by William son of William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of the mill of Farnhill just as in his father's charter and all other tenements held by the canons in his fee. Warranty clause.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 85v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 35v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 88, abstract.


For the charter of William of Farnhill, the father of William see CB, no. 286.
Rogier of Keighley is thought to have died by 1243. The earliest year in which Eustace of Rylstone II could have been of age was 1228.

Final concord made between brother John of Lund prior and the convent of Bolton and John son of Robert of Farnhill whereby the canons grant to John, and his heirs and assigns, the right to grind his corn from nine bovates and ten acres of land in the vill of Farnhill at the mills of the canons in Farnhill, Bradley and Kildwick or another of his choice, up to 26 measures, saving to John, and his heirs and assigns, all his malt and bran for his dogs.

14 Oct. 1280, York

B = Coucher Book, fo. 86r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 35v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 88, abstract.

a'Hec est finalis concordia facta inter fratrem b Iohannem de Lund priorem de Bolton' in Craven' eiusdem locique conventum ex una parte et Iohannem filium Roberti de Farnhill ex altera in curia domini regis apud Ebor' coram dominis Iohanne de Walibus, Willelmo de Saham', c Rogero Limeday, Iohanne de Meth[er]ingham et magistro Thoma de Sutchinton' iusticiariiis domini regis tunc ibidem itinerantibus et aliis fidelibus domini regis tunc presentibus videlicet die lune in festo sancti Calixti pape et martir[al] anno regni regis Edwardi octavo de quadrump secta subtracta predictum Iohannem de molendin[um] dicti prior[is] et conventus in Farnhill de novem bovatis et decem acris terre in eadem ville unde placitum motum fuit inter illos in predict[am] cur[iam] coram eiusdem iusticiariiis, unde ita convenit inter partes predict[es] scilicet predicti prior et conventus concesserunt pro se et successoribus eorum imperpetuum dicto Iohanni et hereditibus suis vel suis assignatis molere omninom[al] blad[ium] suum quod dictus Iohannes seu heredes sui vel eorum assignati volunt expendere in domibus suis tam[en] de novem bovatis et decem acris terre superius anotatis quam de ceteris terris suis in eadem villa de Farnhill ad molendinum dicti prioris et conventus videlicet de Farnhill de
Bradley et de Kildwicke vel ad unum illorum pro voluntate sua, ad vicesimum sextum vas quacunque hora tramillam et vasa molendini inventa fuerint vacua sine occasione vel fraudu aliqua integre pro utraque parte robur perpetuus optimeant. Hiis testibus: dominis Iohanni le Vavasor, [fo. 86v] Roberto de Plumpton, Thoma de Alta Ripa, Roberto de Stiveton, Rogero Tempest, Iohanne Giliot, millitibus, Willelmo filio Roberti, Everardo Fauvell, Willelmo de Cesterunt et Willelmo le Revel et aliis.

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Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard of Keighley to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to one toft in the vill of Skipton, two bovates of land in the vill of Farnhill, with appurtenances, the advowson of the church of Keighley and all other lands and tenements which the canons have by gift and feoffment of Ranulph his father, according to the charters of his father.

[1243x2 Oct. 1290 (probably c.1263)]

Omnius hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Ricardus de Kigheley salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universa vestra me pro salute anime mea et antecessorurn et successorum meorum confirmasse, remississe et omnino quietunculumasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus imperpetuum totum ius et clameum que habui vel aliquo modo habere potui vel in posterum habere potero in uno tofto cum pertinentiis in villa de Skipton et in duabus bovatis terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Farnhill et in advocacione ecclesie de Kighley et in omnibus aliis terris et tenementis que habent ex dono et feoffamento predicti Ranulphi patris mei; tenendo et habendo eosdem canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum secundum tenorem cartarum predicti Ranulphi patris mei quas penes se habent, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei imposterum aliuid ius vel clameum in predictis terris poterimus exigere vel vendicare. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Rogero Tempest, Willelmo de Marton, Iohanne Giliot, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton, Everardo Fauvel, Roberto de Fauvelthorpe clericos et aliis.

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The father of Richard of Keighley died in 1243, although at this point Richard was not of age (W.P. Baildon, 'The Keighley family', pp. 5-6). Roger Tempest III succeeded Richard Tempest, presumably his father, 'probably before 13 June 1268' (EYC, vii, p. 245), and had died before 2 October 1290. The date of c.1263 is suggested as it was around this time that Elias of Keighley appeared as a party in a final concord recognising the right of the canons of Bolton to the church of Keighley (Yorkshire Fines, 1246-1272, p. 128). For other documents relating to the church of Keighley see Appendix 2, nos. 38-40.

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Gift in the form of a chirograph by Prior John of Lund and the canons of Bolton to John son of Robert of Farnhill of a cultura of arable land in the territory of Farnhill, called Mickleholme, in exchange for two tofts and twelve acres of land and meadow in the territory of Cononley which the said John bought from Adam of Farnhill, John Brown, John Frapesans and William son and heir of Peter del Green, together with all the wood that the said John [bought] from John Brown and John Frapesans, in the territory of Cononley, between the wood of the canons and le Fal' of Cononley, as well as a way leading from Farnhill up to the bridge and ford of Cononley, without impeding passing, twenty feet everywhere with the site of a mill and thirty feet outside the mill.

[19 Oct. 1275-16 July 1286]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 86v-87r. C = Dodsworth MS 148, fo. 90r-90v, partial copy.

Notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod frater Ioannes de Lound prior de Bolton' in Craven et eiusdem loci conventus deder[un]t, concesser[un]t et hac presenti carta sua confirmaver[un]t Ioannii filio Roberti de Farnhill et heredibus vel assignatis suis quandam culturam terre arabil[e] in territorio de Farnhill que vocatur Mickleholm continentem in se novem acras terre in excambio pro duobus tofis [fo. 87r]et duodecim acris terre et prati in territorio de Conedley que dictus Ioannes emit de Adamo de Farnhill, Iohanne Brun, Iohanne Frapesans et de Wisselmo filio et hered[e] Petri del Greene una cum toto bosco quem dictus Ioannes [emit] de dictis Iohanne Brun et Iohanne Frapesans in territorio de Conedley inter boscum dicti prioris et le Fal' de Conedley comperavit et pro quadam via ducente de Farnhill usque ad pontem et vadum de Conedley sine impedimento transeundi continentem latitudine viginti pedum ubique cum situ molendini et cum spacio triginti pedum extra molendum in circuitu ad dictum molendinum inter locum ubi nunc est et dictum pontem ubi voluer[an]t et quando transplantand[o] et cum latitudine duodecim pedum ad aquam ducendum ad molendum predictum ubi eam' sibi melius viderint expendire una cum pastur[a] ad animalia blad' dicto molendino ducen' in quadam placia que vocatur Gillebancke continen' in se dimid[iam] rod[am] terre sine impedimento dicti Iohannis et heredum vel assignatorum suorum Et preter hee dictus Ioannes dedit et concessit pro se et heredibus vel assignatis suis unam semitam fiberam ducentem et extendentem se[b] a divisio de Bradley usque ad dictum molendinum de Farnhill dictis priori et conventui et successoribus suis iuxta ripam aque de Air, ubi et sicut dicta semita se extendere consuevit per terras dicti Iohannis cum equis et hominibus ad bladum dicto molendino cariand' sine impedimento aliquo dicti Iohannis et heredum vel assignatorum suorum, ita tamen quod dicti homines cum
animalibus suis dictam semitam absque ratione et necessitate et deterio ratione blad[um]
dicti Iohannis [fo. 87v] non excedant; tenend[a] et habend[a] huic inde in escambio sicut
prescriptum est libere, quie, pacifice et integre cum omnibus libertatis, aismametis
et liberis consuetudinibus ac pertinentiis dictis terris, pratis et boscis ubique spectantibus,
ita vidilicet quod dictus Iohannes et heredes vel assignati sui omnia prescripta tofa,
terram, pratum, boscum, aqua ductum, viam, semitam et placiam in escambio pro
predict[am] cultur[am] de Mickleholm prout predictum est contra regem dominum
Galfridum de Nevill et heredes suos et contra omnes mortales in puram et perpetuum
elesosianam ab omni seculari servitio, actione, consuetudine seu demanda dictis priori
et conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum acquietab[un]t, warrantizab[un]t et
defendent et dictos priorem et conventum et succesor[es] suos ab omni impedimento
omnia mortalium seu calumnia conservabunt et defendent indemnes Pretera scientium
est quod dictus Iohannes et heredes vel assignati reddent anuatim. pro predicta cultura
de Mickleholm dictis priori et conventui et successoribus suis unan rosam die nativitatis
sancti Iohannis Bap[tiste] pro omni seculari servitio, actione, consuetudine seu
demanda, ita sicilicet quod dicti prior et conventus et eorum successores predictam
culturam de Mickleholme dicto Iohanni et heredibus vel assignatis suis ab omni
impedimento seu calumnia omnium mortalium conservabunt et defendent indemnes. In
huius rei testimonium presentibus script[i] ad modum ciorgraffii confectis sigilla
pertin[ent] alternatim sunt appensa. Hiis testibus: Thoma de Alta Ripa, Roberto de
Stiveton, Iohanne Giliot, Rogero Tempest, militibus, Willelmo de Cestreune, Everardo
Fauvel, Willelmo Revel' et alii.

a. Heading Famhill B.  b. 's overwrites 'd' B.  c. Heading Famhill B.

John of Lund was elected prior of Bolton 19 October 1275 and had resigned by 16 July 1286, last occurring
as head of the house in 1281.
John Giliot is thought to have been the son of Peter Giliot II, and it is believed that he died shortly after 29
September 1307 (EYC, vii, p. 282).
The attestation of Roger Tempest, if the heir of Richard Tempest, indicates that this agreement must have
been made before 1303, for in that year 'his heir was in the king's wardship' (EYC, vii, p. 246).

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Gift by Thomas Bott to the canons of Bolton of one messuage in the vill of Skipton,
namely that once held by Adam de Mughebrent, and a small piece of land next to
Dunpel, a cultura of arable land called Prestcrofte and one acre of arable land
above Crake Moor, in the territory of Skipton, as well as the gift all his lands and
tenements in vill and territory of Grassington, and in the vill and territory of
Cononley, to be held as in his charter of feoffment.

[4 July 1233 or 1256x1285]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 87v-88r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 36r, abstract.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Bott dedi, concessi et hae presenti carta mea
confirmavi pro salute animarum antecessorum meorum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de
Bolton in Craven et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unum mesuagium in villa de
Skipton' cum omnibus desuper constint' illud videlicet quod [fo. 88r]a Adam[5]
Mughebrent aliquando de me tenuit in eadem et unam parvam peciam terre iuxta Dunpel
quam peciam terre dictus Adam[5] de me tenuit in eadem et unam culturam terre arabil[is]
que vocatur Prestcrofte extra villam de Skipton et unam acram terre arabilis super
Crakemo[ur] in territorio eiusdem ville, dedi insuper predictis canoniciis et eorum
successoribus omnes terras et tenementa que habui in villa et in territorio de Gersington
et totas terras et tenementa sine ullo retenemento que habui vel aliquo modo habere potui
in villa et in territorio de Conedley. Habenda et tenenda predictis canoniciis et eorum
successoribus omnes predicta terras et tenementa de dominis feodorum antedictorum
cum omnibus libertatibus et communi pratis, boscis et pasturis, wardis, relevis, excaetis,
libere, quiete, iure, solute et integre imperpetuum, reddendo inde pro me et heredibus
meis dominis feodorum antedictorum omnia servititia pro dictis terris et tenementis debita
et consueta, sicut testatur in cartam feofamentorum meorum quas habent de eiusmod
tenementis versus se. In cuius rei testimonium hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei
impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus: dominis Iohanne le Vavosor, Roberto de Plumton,
Radulpho de Normanwill tunc constabulario de Skipton, Rogero Tempest, militibus,
Willelmo Graindorge, Willelmo de Aula de Skipton, Everardo Fauvel, Iohanne Tempest,
Philippo de Arundel et multis aliis.

a. Heading Famhill B.  b. Adamus (sic) B.  c. Adamus (sic) B.

John le Vavasour was under age 4 July 1233, being of age by the December of the following year, and dying
some fifty years later, by 1285 (EYC, vii, p.170).

Thomas Bott was the rector of Carleton, a former chapelry that was separated from its mother parish of
Skipton in the twelfth century, ‘and the first recorded rector occurs in 1176-84’ (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 36).
In 1275-76 Thomas Bott ‘had been accused in a writ of “vi et armis”’ (Ibid., iv, p. 38). It would appear that
he was rector of Carleton as early as 1223x1243 when as ‘Thoma Boch persona de Karleton’ he witnesses
an agreement made between Thomas, prior of Bolton, and Elias of Steeton (CB, no. 405). He also acted
as a witness to a charter of Peter son of John del Grene of Cononley made between 1258 and 1267 (CB, no.
351). He had either resigned his post or had died by 3 October 1292, when John de Nessfield was presented
as vicar of Carleton.
The later initial date relates to the year in which Richard Tempest, who is thought to have been the father of
Roger Tempest III, is known to have still been alive.
Ralph de Normanwill does not feature in the list of constables of Skipton (EYC, vii, pp. 288-91).
Grassington is in the parish of Linton, and Cononley in that of Farnhill.

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Gift in free and pure alms by Thomas Bott to the canons of Bolton of all his lands
and tenements in the vill and territory of Cononley. Warranty clause.
[4 July 1233 or 1256x1285]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 88r-88v.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Botte dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta
mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum Deo et ecclesie beate
Marie de Bolton in Craven et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras et
tenementa que habui vel habere potui quouomodo in villa et territorio de Conedley sine
ullo retenemento. Habenda et tenenda omnes predictas terras et tenementa in liberam
et puram elemosinam imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis solute et integre, pacifice
et [fo. 88v] quie ab omni seculari exactione et demanda. Et ego et heredes mei omnes
terras predicta et tenementa predictis canoniciis contra omnes homines warrantabimus,
acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuam. In cuius rei testimonium hanc presentem
cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus: dominis Iohanne le Vavasor,
Quitclaim by John Croebain of Cononley and Agnes his wife, daughter of William Bott, to the canons of Bolton of all their right and claim to all those lands and tenements in the vill and territory of Cononley, with appurtenances, which the canons have by the gift of Thomas Bott, formerly rector of Carleton. Warranty clause.

[19 April 1292x1 July 1319]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes Crokebayn filius Henrici Crokebayn\textsuperscript{d} de Conedley et Agnes uxor eius filia Willelmi Bott\textsuperscript{e} etemarn in Domino salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse et omnino de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum quietumclamasse refigiosis viris priori et conventui de Boulton\textsuperscript{b} in Craven\textsuperscript{e} et eorum successoribus totum ius et clamium quod unquam habuimus vel aliquo modo habere poterimus in futurum in omnes illas terras et tenementa cum omnibus\textsuperscript{c} suis pertinenc\textsuperscript{a} sine ullo retenemento que et quas predicti religiosi habent ex dono et concessione Thome Bott\textsuperscript{e} quondam rectoris ecclesie de Carleton\textsuperscript{d} in villa et in\textsuperscript{d} teritorio de Conedley. Habend[a] et tenend[a] predictis religiosis in perpetuum. Ita videlicet quod nec nos predicti Iohannes et Agnes nec heredes nostri vel aliquid nomine nostro ius nec clamium in predictas terras et tenementa cum pertinenc\textsuperscript{a} predictis religiosis ut prescriptum est de cetero poterimus exigere nec aliquid lucrare.

Nos vero predicti Iohannes et Agnes et heredes nostri omnes predictas terras et tenementa cum suis pertinenc\textsuperscript{a} predictis religiosis et eorum successoribus warrantazabimus in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus: domino Thoma de Alta Ripa, Iohanne de Stiveton', Iohanne de Boyvill',\textsuperscript{f} Roberto de Farnill', Roberto Buc,\textsuperscript{f} Roberto Crokebayn,\textsuperscript{g} Thoma Revel, Ada\textsuperscript{b} Pedefer et alii.

Thomas Bott is last recorded as rector of Carleton 19 April 1292, and was definitely replaced by 3 October of the same year (\textit{Fasti Parochiales}, iv, p. 38). John Croebain and Alice were party to a final concord made with the canons of Bolton 1 July 1319, before which it is probable that they made this quitclaim (CB, no. 294).

Prof. G. Potter appears to have made a duplicate copy of L3, P96b, with the reference B1, PB 14. It seems unlikely that it is a transcript of the counterpart charter, as the same endorsement appears in both transcripts.
Final concord made between the prior of Bolton, plaintiff, and John Crobain and Agnes his wife, deforciants, whereby the said John and Agnes recognise a messuage, sixty acres of land and eighteen acres of meadow in Cononley to be the right of the prior. Warranty clause.

1 July 1319, Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fo. 89r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 36r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 36, abstract.

"Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm’ in octavis sancti Iohannis Baptiste anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi duodecirno coram Willelmo de Bereford, Giliberto de Roubryi, Iohanne de Benestede, Iohanne Bacun et Iohanne de Catford iusticiarís et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter priorem de Bolton’ in Craven querentem et Iohannem Crockebain et Agnetem uxorem eius deforciantes de uno mesuagio, sexaginta acris terre et decem et octo acris prati cum pertinentiis in Coningley unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicti Iohannes et Agnes recognoverunt predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue beate Marie de Bolton et illa remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de ipsis Johanne et Agne[e] et heredibus ipsius Agne[e] predicto prior[e] et successoribus suis et ecclesie predicte imperpetuum, et preterea idem Iohannes et Agnes concesserunt pro se et heredibus ipsius Agn[etis] quod ipsi warrantizabunt predict[o] priori et successoribus suis predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitio, remissione et quieta clamatione, warrantia, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predictis Iohanni et Agnet[e] viginti marcas argenti.

a. Heading Famhill B.

John Bacon may have been the clerk of John Berwick, who occurs as a justice towards the end of the thirteenth century (D. Crook, General Eyre, p. 157).

Gift in the form of a chirograph made by Henry prior and the canon of Bolton to Henry son of Ambrose of Cononley of one toft in the vill of Cononley being five perches in length and thirty six feet in width, and five acres of land and meadow in the territory of Cononley with one acre of land lying at Holewath, one acres of land at Kaldecotes, half an acre of land Bigriding[es], half an acre of land in Landesmar, half an acre of land in Morthwaite, half an acre of land in Brigholme, half an acre of meadow in Saclethwaite, and half an acre of land at Yolestwathe and Monghewe, for his homage and service, paying 5s. 4d. annually. Warranty clause.

[Oct. 1257x1 May 1267]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 89r-89v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 36v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 89, abstract.

"Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris frater Henricus dictus prior de Boltona eiusdem que loci conventus salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Henrico filio Ambrosii de Conondley pro homagio et servitio suo unum toftum in villa
de Cunedley et quinque acras terre et prati in territorio eiusdem ville illud videlicet toftum quod iacet inter toftum predicti Henrici et toftum Johannis Colling in longitudine [fo. 89v]\(^b\) quinque particarum et in latitudine triginta sex pedum et illas quinque acras terre et prati quas Robertus filius Agnetis quondam de nobis tenuit quarum una acra terre iacet apud Holewath' et una acra terre in Kaldecotes et dimidia acra terre in Bigriding[es] et dimidia acra terre in Landesmar et dimidia acra terre in Morthwaite et dimidia acra terre in Brigholme et dimidia acra prati apud Scalethwaite et dimidia acra terre apud Yolestwathe et Monghewe; tenenda et habenda eadem Henrico et heredibus suis de nobis solidos et quatuor denarios ad duos terminos anni, scilicet medietatern ad Pentecostiam et aliarn medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hience pro omni servitio, consuetudine, exactione seculari et demanda faciendo tamen forinsecurn serviciurn quantum pertinet ad tantam terram eiudem feodi in eadem villa nos vero predicti prior et conventus predict[a] toftum et terram predict[a] et pratum predict[o] Henrico et heredibus suis pro predicto servicio tandi contra omnes homines warrantabimus quam diu fecoiffatores nostri nobis dictum toftum et terram predictam et pratum warrantizare poterint. In cuius rei testimonium nos et dictus Henricus presenti scripto ad modum cirograffi confect' altematim sigilla nostra apposuirnus. Hiis testibus: domino lohanne le Vavasor, domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Willehno de Marton, Petro Gilot, lohanne de Eston', Helia de Rifleston et allis.

Henry was preceded as prior of Bolton by Adam who last occurs as prior October 1257xOctober 1258 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 340). William of Tanfield succeeded Henry being confirmed as prior by Archbishop Giffard, 1 May 1267 (Reg. Giffard, p. 153). For an analysis of the field names of Cononley and their possible locations see T. Hodgeson and D. Gulliver, The History of Cononley: An Airedale Village, (Kiln Hill (Cononley), 2000), pp. 12-18, with a useful map, p. 15. For example, Bigriding[es] is thought to Bigg Reddings on the 1842 tithe award, Morthwaite, is thought to be near Moorfoot Lane, Brigholme, is probably Brigholm of the 1842 tithe award, and Monghew, maybe Munyers.

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Indenture made between the prior of Bolton and Richard Baker of Cononley and Alice his wife whereby the Richard Baker holds one carucate of land in Cononley by knight service, paying 5s. 9d. and wapentake, and one toft and five acres of land and meadow in the territory of Cononley by knight service and paying 5s. 4d. of silver annually.

6 Feb. 1449, Bolton

B = Coucher Book, fos. 89v-90r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 36v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 90, abstract.

Hec indentura facta vj\(^{00}\) die mensis Februarii anno regni regis Henrici sexti vicesimo septimo inter priorem de Bolton et eiusdem loci conventum ex una parte et Ricardum Baker de Conondley et Aliciam' uxorem ipsius ex altera parte testatur quod predictus Ricardus coram testibus infrascript[am] in domo capitulari de Bolton predict[am] coram priore et quibusdam confratribus suis cognovit se tenere de priore et conventu predict[is] unam carucatam terre in Conondley per servitium militar[er] et reddendo inde annuatim predict[is] priori et conventui quinque solid[os] et novem denarios et festum [fo. 90r]\(^{v}\)
wap[entake]n eiusd[em] caruca[t(e) ac etiam ide[m] Ricardus cognovit se tenere de prefat[is] prieore et conventu unum tofum et quinque aeras terre et prati in territorio de Conondley per servitium predict[um] et reddendo inde annuatim sacriste de Bolton' quinque solidos et quatuor denarios argenti ad duo anni terminos per equales porciones prout carte prefat[i] prior et conventus inde testatur. Hiis testibus: fratre Thoma Skipton' vicario de Skipton, Petro Overend, Johanne de Blaykey et alis. Dat’ apud Bolton die et anno supra dictis.

a. Heading Conondley B.

Marginated: Carta 24 H. 6 de tenura terr’ quond’ Crokeben modo baker et postea Banester.

Brother Thomas Skipton followed Brother Robert Lepton as the vicar of Skipton. The date of his institution is not recorded, but his predecessor was vicar of Skipton 7 March 1431, with the administration act following his death being made 3 November 1447 (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 110). The will of Thomas is dated 14 November 1460, but no date of probate is known (Ibid, iv, p. 110). However he had been replaced by Brother Thomas Botson, formerly the prior of Bolton on 22 March 1461.

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Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William de Forz II, count of Aumale, to the canons of Bolton of a mill at both High and Low Bradley with all suit of court and repairs of the mill and pool in free, pure and perpetual alms setting down rules for the use of the mill, with right to forfeiture of sacks and corn to the canons and of horses to William and his heirs, with provision that if the said mill can not grind then meanwhile the men of the said vills should use that to which they owe multure in the parish of Kildwick, with timber from his wood at Kalder to repair the mill, also the gift to the canons of one messuage in the vill of Skipton. Warranty clause.

[1214x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 90r-90v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus de Fortibus comes Albemarl’ salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicas ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de utraque Bradleya cum tota secta sibi pertinente et cum repercacione molendini et stagni sicut conservaret cum profectibus et utilitabus, libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas ego habui in predicto molendinum sine aliquo retenemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita scilicet quod aliu molendinum ab aliquo hominu[m] sine voluntate et consensu predictorum canonicerum infra divisi[is] dictarum villarum non fiat nec etiam manu mola habeatur, si quis autem de predictis villis renuerit venire ad predictum molendinum. Ego et heredes mei compellamus eum illud sequi. Ita quod si repertus fuerit veniens de alio molendino sacceus et bladus erunt canonicerum et equus et forisfactum erunt mea et heredum meorum. Et scieendum est quod si predictum molendinum molere non possit volo ut homines de predictis villis interim sequant[ur] canonicerum illorum vicinora in parochia de Kildwicke per eandem multuram quam debent eidem et [fo. 90v] cum necess est fuerit habeant maioremium in bosco meo de Kalder ad reperandum predict[i] molend[ini] per visum forestariorum meorum, dedi etiam eisdem canoniceris unum mesuagium in villa de Skipton in liberam, puram et
perpetuam elemosinam illud scilicet quod Bartholomeus de Trivers quondam tenuit. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus prefatis canonicis predictum molendinum cum suis pertinentiis sicut prescriptum est contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Galfrido de Chanden, Petro Gwilot, Willemlo de Hebbeden, Iohanne medico tune senescaHo, Iohanne de Eston', Eustachio de Rileston, Rogero de Kighley, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Willemo filio Arkil[II], Rainero de Scothorpe et aliis.

a. vicunora (sic) B.  b. Heading Bradley B.  c. constabul' deleted B.

Marginated: Bradley.

William de Forz II had received livery of his mother’s lands in 1214, providing the earliest date for this charter. The death of William of Hebden provides the latest date.

298
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Herbert de Camera of Bradley to the canons of Bolton of one and a half roods of land in Bradley, namely in Leirlandes next to Kekelfeed, for the building of one barn for the collection of tithes. Warranty clause.

[1170x1207]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 90v.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Herbertus de Camera de Bradley dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et predecessorum meorum in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam rodam terre et dimidiam in Bradley scificet in Leirlandes iuxta Kekelfeed ad edificandum de super unam grangiam ad decimas suas colligendum predictis autem canonicis antedictam terram imperpetuum warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Marton', Ranulpho filio Walteri, Hefia de Rilleston, Adamo Brinesshall, Thoma de Adi[n]gham, Ricardo de Lange[er]gam scriptore huius carte, et multis aliis.

a. warrantizabimus (sic) 'imus' deleted B.  b. de Otterburne deleted B.

Ranulph son of Walter is probably Ranulph of Eshtond in 1207, his father being alive in 1155. William of Marton, thought to be the son of Peter of Marton, could not have succeeded his father before Michaelmas 1186 (EYC, vii, p. 234). Elias of Rylstone I was alive in 1166, and c.1170, but is thought to have died by Michaelmas 1175 (EYC, vii, p. 265).

299
Gift by Robert son of Andrew of Bradley to Richard Bott of Skipton of half an acre of land in Bradlaiholmes rendering annually 1d. to the hospital of Jerusalem. Warranty clause.

[early thirteenth century]

Richard Bott is named in a charter thought to have been made between c.1230 and 26 January 1255 (CB, no. 330). A certain William son of Richard Bott of Skipton occurs as a benefactor to Bolton Priory, issuing a charter between 1228 and 16 October 1258. Adam of Farnhill witnessed several charters made to Bolton Priory at a similar time (CB, nos. 302, 311, 312, 390) as well as making gifts to the canons (CB, nos. 307, 310), and, therefore, it seems likely that this charter was made in the early thirteenth century.

In 1174 a charter issued to Fountains Abbey was made at the house of ‘Guillelmi canonici de Bedeford’ (Fountains Chartulary, p. 436), but it seems unlikely that the gift of Robert son of Andrew of Bradley was made at such an early date.

Bradlaiholmes maybe Bradley Common.

300

Confirmation in free and pure alms by Reiner Fleming to the canons of Bolton of twelve bovates of land in Cononley which Walter Fleming his uncle gave to the canons, as stated in his charter.

[1166x29 Sept. 1184]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 91r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 37r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 92, partial copy.
Pd in EYC, vii, no. 112.

Rainerus\(^a\) Flandrensis omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti\(^b\) carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Bolton\(^c\) et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duodecim bovatas terre in Conondley\(^d\) quas Walterus Flandrensis avunculus meus\(^e\) dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit\(^f\) predicte ecclesia et canoniciis de Bolton in liberam et puram elemosinam quare volo ut predicta ecclesia et canonici de Bolton’ habeant et teneant et imperpetuum possideant prenominatam terram in Conendley bene et in pace, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine et exactione que mihi et heredibus meis pertin[ent] et sicut predictus Walterus avunculus meus liberius et quietius eam tenuit de capitaneis dominis suis et cum omni iure quod ipse habuit in eadem terra et sicut carta eiusdem Walteri eis testatur. Hiis\(^g\) testibus: Adeliza\(^h\) de Rumeli et Adeliza\(^i\) filia eius, Henrico decano de Walleia, Radulpho decano de Craven, Willelmo filio Heltone et Willelmo filio eius, Bartholomeo de Trevers, Ranulpho Pipard, Ivone Macun, Rogero Cantor[e].

a. Reynerus C.  b. hac replacing presenti C.  c. Boulton C.  d. Conendeley C.  e. per cartam suam
Henry, dean of Whalley, had died by Michaelmas 1184, providing the latest date for this charter. Ralph, dean of Craven, is thought to have been the rector of Kettlewell, ‘who described as dean of Kettlewell witnessed a charter of Sallay Abbey which was confirmed by William de Percy ante 1175, and another charter to the same, 1 Sept. 1176’ (EYC, vii, p. 150; see also Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 73). Reiner Fleming is thought to have succeeded his father, William, by 1166 (EYC, vii, p. 196).

301

Gift in free and pure alms by Walter Fleming to the canons of Bolton of twelve bovates of land in Cononley which Adam of Farnhill held for annual farm of 8s., just as the said Walter held it of John Malherbe.

[1171x1181]

John Malherbe had ‘married Maud, daughter and coheir of Adam son of Swain, after the death of her first husband, Adam de Montbegon, in 1171 or 1172’; and died about Midsummer 1181 (EYC, vii, p. 180).

302

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Elias of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in Cononley which his father gave, and six acres in the wood, namely between the way from Morthwait and Langarihuic.

[1155xc.1220]
Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Helias de Fernhill dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre in Conendley quam pater meus dedit et concessit predicte ecclesie illam videlicet quam Thomas tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, aquis et pasciis et preterea dedi et concessi predicte ecclesie sex acras in bosco scilicet inter viiam de Morthuait et Langarthischius has quidem sex acras et predictam bovatam dedi et concessi predicte ecclesie in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine et exactione pro salute anime mea patris et matris mee et parentum meorum. Hiis testibus: Roberto capellano de Kildwicke, magistro Roberto de Sexdecern Wallibus, Henrico de Mouhald, Henrico filio dea Helia de Stiveton, Reinero de Glyseburne, Ada de Fernhill, Samson fratre eius, Willelmo filio Ade, Alexandro fratre eius.

a. S (sic) B. b. Adamo (sic) B.

1155 refers to the refoundation of the priory at Bolton. The later date is suggested due to the occurrence of Adam, Samson and William of Farnhill in a grant made by Adam of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton before 1222 (CB, no. 307). Morthuait, as has been mentioned, is thought to be near Moorfoot Lane, Cononley.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Richard Revel to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in Cononley and the confirmation in pure alms of the mill pond of Kildwick in the water of the Aire. Warranty clause.

[1155x1207]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 92r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 37v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 92, abstract. Pd abstract in EYC, vii, no. 112.

a. Sciant omnes qui sunt et venturi sunt quod ego Ricardus Revel’ dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Bolton’ et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre in Conendley in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis libertatibus et aisiamentis ad prefatam terram pertinentibus salvo forinseco servitio et affirmationem stagni molendini de Kildwicke in aqua de Air super terram meam ubi eis melius viderint esse in puram elemosinam pro salute anime mea et patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum. Et ego Ricardus Revel’ et heredes volumus warrantizare dictam terram et affirmationem stagni dictis canoniciis contra omnes imperpetuam. Hiis testibus: Roberto de Kildweeke, Radulpho Rodde’, Galfrido de Skipton capellano, Rainero Flandrensi, Ranulpho filio Walteri, Willelmo de Marton’, Willelmo Maloleporario, Ivone cementario, Ricardo filio Walteri, Ada Flandrensi, Roberto cementario et aliis multis.

a. Heading Conondley B. b. Adamo (sic) B.

The earliest date for this charter is 1155. The latest date, 1207, relates to year by which Ranulf son of Walter [of Eshton] had died. Robert the mason and Ivo his son appear as witnesses to a charter of Alexander son of Gerold to Fountains Abbey made between 1174 and 1178, together with William Mauleverer (EYC, vii, no. 27). Richard son of Walter also appears as a witness together with William Mauleverer made before 1184 (CB, no. 89).
Confirmation in pure and perpetual alms by Avice de Revest to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land, in Cononley which Richard Revel gave, with appurtenances, common rights, liberties and easements.

[1175xMichaelmas 1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 92r.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Aviz' de Revest concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo et sancte Marie servientibus unam bovatam terre in Conondley cum omnibus pertinentiis illam scilicet quam Ricardus Revel' eis dedit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete in omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aisiamentis ad prefatam terram pertinentibus salvo forinsecio servitio. Hiis testibus: Galfrido tunc constabulario de Skipton', Roberto le Vavasor, Willelmo de Marton', Helia de Rilleston, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Ricardol filio Walteri et multis aliis.

Geoffrey appears as constable of Skipton to charters made before 1208 and 1213, being replaced by William of Hebden before Michaelmas 1219 (EYC, vii, p. 288). Robert le Vavasour occurred as a witness together with his father in 1175, and appears to have succeeded his father just before the start of the thirteenth century, making an agreement with Sawley Abbey in 1198 (EYC, vii, p. 168). The date of 1175 also coincides with the point by which William of Rylstone, the father of Elias of Rylstone I had died.

Confirmation by Roger de Montbegon to the canons of Bolton of all those lands and tenements which the canons hold in his fee, in the vills of Cononley and Farnhill, being twelve bovates of land by the gift of Walter Fleming, one bovate by the gift of Reiner son of Ulf, six acres by the gift of Elias son of the said Reiner and one bovate by the gift of Richard Revel in Cononley, and the mill of Farnhill by the gift of William son of Adam, one assart next to the church of St. Andrew by the gift of Aldred father of Adam, one toft and one acre of land by the gift of the Adam, two bovates of land by the gift of William de Kalne, and seven acres by the gift of Henry son of the said Adam in Farnhill, just as is stated in their charters.

[1205x17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 92r-92v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 37v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 93.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis litteras istas visuris vel audituris Rogerus de Monte Begonis salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse et' presente carta [fo. 92v]b mea confirmasse Deo et eclesie beatec Marie d de Bolton'e et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibusf omnes illas terras et tenementa que predicti canonici tenent de feodo meo in villisg de Conondleyh et de Farnhill,i scilicet duodecimj bovatas terre cum suis pertinentiis in villa de Conendleyk ex dono Walteri Flandreensis,l et unam bovatum cum suis pertinentiism in cadem villa ex dono Raineri filii Ulfii, et sex acras exn domo Helioo filii eiusdem Raineri, et unam bovatum cum suisp pertinentiis in predicta villaq ex dono Ricardi Revel', in villa vero de Farnhillr molendinum eiusdem ville cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus suisx ex domo Willelmi filii Ade et unum essartum1 iuxta
eclesiæ sancti Andree de Kildewicke ex dono Aldredi patris Ade, et unum toftum et unam acram terre in eadem villa ex dono predicte Ade, et duas bovatas terre cum suis pertinentiis in prefata villa ex dono Willelmie de Kalne, et septem acras terre in eadem villa ex dono Henrici filii sepedicti Ade hec autem omnia prenominate tenentia cum suis pertinentiis concessi et confirmavi predictis canonicis; tendenda et habenda libere, quiete et pacifice cum omnibus suis pertinentiis sicut carte predictorum donatorum suorum eis testantur. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Lungevillers, Eudone de Lungevil, Hugone de Calton, Galfrido Britone, Willelmo Maleverer, Arnaldo de Gairgrave, Simone de Kirkeby clerico, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Rogero de Kigheley.


Marginated at base of page: Assucis astrologe unios si noveris orbes si unius hoc: Septem te Trio nostra docet.

The latest date relates to point by which Hugh of Calton is thought to have died. It is unclear which Eudo and William de Longvillers witnessed this charter as there are two generations which contain brothers by these names. Eudo de Longvillers I is thought to have died c.1200, being outlived by his brother. It seems more likely, however, that the witnesses were the descendents of Eudo. Eudo de Longvillers II and William, the sons of Eudo de Longvillers I, were alive in the early thirteenth century, and whilst no date of death is known for William, Eudo is thought to have died before 1232 (C.T. Clay, 'The family of Longvillers', YAJ, 42, pp. 41-51, see pp. 43-6). This second generation is more likely to have acted as witness for they were connected to Roger de Montbegon by marriage (Ibid., p. 45). Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 37v, notes that: Iste Rog' ob' 10 H. 3, which places his death between 28 October 1225 and 27 October 1226.

It seems likely that the above charter relates to the gift of the mill of Farnhill by William of Farnhill, making 1205 the earliest date possible date this confirmation (CB, no. 286).

306

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Aldred of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in Cononley and land in the field of Farnhill lying next to the church of St. Andrew of Kildwick, with appurtenances, liberties and easements.

[1155x17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 92v-93r.  C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 93, abstract.

Pd abstract from D in EYC, vii, no. 112.

Aldredus de Farnhill omnibus fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Bolton et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatum terre in Conondley et illam terram in campo de Farnhill que est iuxta ecclesiam sancti Andre de Kildweeke cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus, aisiamentis dicte terre pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam
Aldred of Farnhill appears as a witness to one of the gifts of Cecily de Rumilly to the canons whilst still at Embsay (CB, no. 6). It seems likely that using the name Aldred son of Ulf he attested the notification made by William son of Duncan (CB, no. 277; see also EYC, vii, p. 182).

Adam Mineun occurs as witness to charters during the mid-twelfth century (EYC, vii, p. 273). The latest date suggested relates to the point before which Roger de Montbegon is thought to have issued a confirmation, but it seems probable that this gift was made during the mid to late twelfth century rather than the early thirteenth century.

Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38v contains a pedigree of the Farnhill family, headed by Aldred, occasionally following an individual’s name with a folio reference, presumably from the original cartulary of Bolton Priory, and less frequently a few names of the witnesses of a benefaction. Although it has been possible to identify the majority of those listed, others, such as Alexander and Henry have proved unidentifiable.

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of one bovate in Cononley and land in the fields of Farnhill next to the church of St. Andrew of Kildwick, namely that bovate and land which Aldred his father gave in pure alms, also the gift of one acre of land in pure and perpetual alms, made with the consent of William his son and heir, Sampson his brother and John his son, with Adam receiving one mark from the canons. Warranty clause.

[1155x17 April 1222]

Adam de Fernhill\textsuperscript{a} omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Boelt\textsuperscript{b} et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre in Cunitleyd cum oninibus pertinentis suis in bosco et plano, aquis et pasquis et omnibus communionibus et aisiamentis eidem wille pertinentibus et in campo de Fernhill\textsuperscript{d} illam terram que est iuxta ecclesiam sancti Andree de Kildwic\textsuperscript{e} ad occidentalem plagam a divisis de Kildwic\textsuperscript{f} sic per viam qua itur ab ecclesia ad Fernhil\textsuperscript{h} et sic per scham et dumos usque in Air\textsuperscript{j} terram arabilem et pratum in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam illam scilicet bovatam et illam terram quas\textsuperscript{i} Aldredus pater meus dedit precito ecclesie et canonicis in puram elemosinam. Preterea dedi et hac carta confirmavi predicte ecclesie et canonici de Boelt\textsuperscript{k} unam acram terre in Cunitley\textsuperscript{l} in augmentum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam.

Hanc vero donacionem et concessionem et confirmationem feci assensu et concessu Willelmi filii et hereditis mei et Samsonis fratris mei et Iohannis filii eiusdem et hereditis. Quare volo ut supradicta ecclesie et canonici de Boelt\textsuperscript{m} habeant et teneant et perpetuo possideant preftatas terras bene et in pace et integre, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et exactione cuilibet mortalium pertinente et sicut illas quas ego et Samson frater meus et heredes nostri ex conventione tenemur eis warantizare, defendere et adquietare adversus regem\textsuperscript{n} et omnes capitanoe domino meos de omni
Gift by William son of Adam of Goldsborough to the canons of Bolton of four bovates of land in Cononley and land in Swinewath, with appurtenances, common rights, liberties and easements, for twenty marks which they gave in reparation to Samuel the Jew of York, rendering 35d. annually to Eudo de Longvillers, and 5d. of silver annually to Peter Gilot and Richard of Kildwick for land in Swinewath, and 3ob. for the wapentake. Warranty clause.

[1226x10 Jan. 1231]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 93v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus filius Ade de Godeleshburg salutem. Sciat me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus quatuor bovatas terre in Conondley cum pertinentiis suis et cum terr[a] de Swinewath pro viginti marcis quas pro me Samueli Iudeo Ebor’ pacaverunt, illas scilicet quas ego tenui in eadem villa; tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete in bosco et plano in pratis et pascuis et omnibus alis communibus, libertatibus et aysiamentiis ad eandem terram in villa de Conendeley pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim Ewdoni de Longevelers et heredibus suis triginta quinque denarios ad advinculam sancti Petri et pro terra de Swynewat Petro Gilot et Ricardo de Kildelit et hered[um] corum quinque denarios argentii, scilicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et medietatem ad Pentecostiam’ sicut ego Willelmus reddidi pro omni servitio et demanda mihi et heredibus meis pertin[entibus] et tres obulos ad finem wapen[tagii]. Ego vero Willelmus filius Ade de Godeleshburg et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam terram predictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum si vero aliiqo casu
prefatam terram dictis canonicis warrantizare non poterimus, dabimus cisdem de terra nostra in Godelesburg ad valenciam terre pronominate de Conendley. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Hebbeden, Petro Gilot, Ricard de Tange, Rogero de Kighley, Willelmo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre eius, Helya filio Cacegay, Helya filio Osberti et alis.

a. quinque obscure at start B.  b. Osberto (sic) B.

The earliest date for this confirmation is suggested as it was in this year that Eudo de Longvillers acquired his interest in the land, and it would seem likely that the confirmation issued by Eudo was made shortly after the original benefaction. The later date relates to the death of Eudo.

309

Confirmation in free and perpetual alms by Eudo de Longvillers, with the assent of Clemence his wife and John his heir, to the canons of Bolton of four bovates of land in Cononley which they hold by the gift of William of Goldsborough rendering 35d. annually to Eudo and his heirs, and 3ob. for the wapentake.

[1226x10 Jan. 1231]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 94r.

a. Heading Conondley B.  b. ad inserted B.  c. Ricardi (sic) B.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 308.

310

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of an assart that Edwin held in the vill of Cononley, namely two and a half acres of assarted land and half an acre of wood to assart, between the said assart and the assart of Ernald, one toft in the vill of Farnhill lying between the land of Roger of Keighley and Roger de Rumore, and one acre of wood to assart at the head of the toft against the north, with free common of Cononley.

[1160x1227]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 94r-94v.
Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Adam of Farnhill dedi et concessi et
presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibi Deo
servientibus in villa de Conondley essartum illud, quod Edwinus tenuit de me scilicet
duas acras et dimidiam de terra sertata et dimidiam acram de bosco ad sartandum inter
predicturn essartum et essartum Ermaldi, et in villa de Farnhill unum toftum quod iacet
inter terram Rogeri de Kighley et terram Rogeri de Rumore et unam acram bosci ad
sartandum ad caput eiusdem tofli versus aquilonem cum libera communione eiusdem ville
sine retenemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab
omni seculari servitio et actione pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum. Hiis
testibus: Roberto Vavasor, Willelmo de [fo. 94v] Stiveton, Roberto de Mouhau, Ricardo
Petit, Roberto capellano, Ricardo clerico, Alexandro, Henrico, Iohanne, Ada
filiiis ipsius Ade.

a. Adamus (sic) B.  b. Heading Conondley B.

Robert le Vavasour, son of William le Vavasour, is thought to have been born before 1160, dying before
1227 (EYC, vii, pp. 167-9).
Robert Mohaut may have been the brother of Simon Mohaut who succeeded their father, also Simon, ‘late
in the reign of Henry II’ (EYC, vii, p. 255).
Adam of Farnhill attests a charter of Alice de Rumilly in c.1155 (EYC, vii, no. 17).

311
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Adam of Farnhill to the
canons of Bolton of one rood of land in the field of Cononley, lying in length next
to the river Aire opposite the mill of Farnhill.

[1155xc.1230]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 94v.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Ade de Farnhill dedi et concessi et
hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibi
Deo servientibus unam rodam terre in campo de Conondeley iacentem in longum iuxta
aquam de Ayr ex oposito molendino de Farnhill in liberam, puram et perpetuam
elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda. Hiis testibus:
Iohanne de Cutleya, Ada of Farnhill, Ada de Stiveton, Helya de Cutleya et multis alis.

a. Adano (sic) B.

It seems likely that this benefaction was made in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century, for other charters
were issued by William son of Adam of Farnhill during this period.

312
Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Adam of Farnhill
to the canons of Bolton of three acres of land in Cononley and one toft and one
acre in the vill of Farnhill, with free common, which Adam his father gave to the
canons, to be held as stated in his father’s charter.

[1189x1227]
Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Ade de Farnhill concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus tres acras terre in Conendley et unum toftum et unam acram in villa de Farnhill cum libera communione eiusdem ville que Adam patronus mei dedit eisdem canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut carta eiusdem Ade patris mei quam inde habent eas testatur. Hiis testibus: Roberto capellano, Roberto Vavasor, Willelmo de Stiveton, Roberto de Mohaud, Ricardo Petit, Ricardo clerico, Alexandro, Henrico, Johanne, Ada filii ipsius Ade.


Robert le Vavasour, the son of William le Vavasour, is thought to have been born before 1160, and to have died, by the latest, in 1227 (EYC, vii, pp. 167-9). His father died between 1189 and 1191.

Robert Mohaut maybe the person of that name who was party to a final concord made in the spring of 1190 (EYC, vii, no. 164), as well as witnessing a charter made to Esholt Priory (EYC, iii, no. 1874), and being mentioned in a benefaction made by Simon de Mohaut his brother to Pontefract Priory, c.1185x1200 (EYC, iii, no. 1868).

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of two acres of arable land in the field of Cononley, namely one and a half acres in the long assart and half an acre of land above the fountain next to the vill of Cononley, with common rights, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.

313

B = Coucher Book, fos. 94v-95r. C = Dodsworth 144, fo. 38r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 94, abstract in family tree.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Farnhill dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus duas acras terre arabilis in campo de Conendley scilicet unam acram terre et dimidiam in longo essarto et dimidiam acram terre supra fontes iuxta villam de Conendley; tenendas de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete in omnibus communibus et libertatibus et aysiamentis ad prefatam terram pertinentibus. Ego vero et heredes mei predictam terram prefatam canoniciis warrantizabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: [fo. 95r]a Rainero Flandrensi, Helya de Rilleston, Rogero Tempest, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Simone de Kirkeby, Iohanne de Cutleya.

a. Heading Conondley B.

It seems likely that Reiner Fleming was the son of William Fleming. Therefore this benefaction must have been made before 1219, for he had been succeeded by his son by this date (EYC, vii, p. 197).

The earlier dates relate to the translation of the canons from Embasy to Bolton and the date before which Elias of Rylstone I is thought to have succeeded his father (EYC, vii, p. 265), although it seems likely that this charter was issued towards the end of the period suggested.

The reference from the family tree found in Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38r, simply states the name of the benefactor, ‘Willelmus filius et heres’ of Adam, the first three witnesses, and what is, presumably, the folio
of the Coucher Book from which it was taken.

314

Quitclaim by William son of William the elder of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim of six acres of wood in Cononley that the canons have by the gift of William his son and heir, with a penalty of 100s. for the fabric of the castle at York.

[c.1220xc.1260]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 95r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 94, abstract as part of family tree.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Willehni sen[ior]is de Farnhill remisi et quietum clamavi a me et heredibus meis imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in sex acris bosci de Conendley quas predicti canonici habent ex dono Willelmi filii et heredis mei, ita quod ego nec heredes mei aliquid iuris vel clarror in predictis sex acris bosci inposterum potuerimus exigere vel vendicare, quod si fecerimus et super hoc convicti fuerimus damnum centum solidos nomine pene ad opus fabricae castri Ebor et quantum ad supradictam obligo me et heredes meos. In huius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hii testibus: Roberto et Ada fratribus de Famhifl, Galfrido rectore ecclesie de Preston', Willelmo Revel', Willelmo Cuvel, Willelmo filio eius, Willelmo Bicula[io] de Bradley, Henrico filio Ambrosii de Conendley et aliis.

a. fraricle (sic) B. a. Adamo (sic) B.

Geoffrey the rector of Long Preston is not listed in Fasti Parochiales, and it is very difficult to pinpoint exactly when he was rector of Long Preston for the other witnesses do not provide a firm basis. However he may have occurred between Richard and Robert, who occurred in the late twelfth century and early thirteenth century respectively. The first rector of Long Preston for whom a definite date is known is Peter of Hedon who was presented by Bolton Priory on 18 May 1233. It maybe that Geoffrey immediately preceded or followed Peter as the rector of Hedon. For a list of rectors see Fasti Parochiales, iv, pp. 105-6. It is possible that William Cuvel was the son of Robert Cuvel, the son of Stephen Cuvel, who occurs in a charter thought to have been made by William de Forz II, whereby the count of Aumale confirmed the land given to Robert by his father, Stephen, in Silsden (EYC, vii, no. 36).

Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38, only lists the name of the benefactor, ‘Willelmus filius Willelmi senioris de Farnhill’ and the folio from the cartulary, fo. 94.

315

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of three acres of land in the territory of Cononley, namely one and a half acres in the old field, and one and a half acres to the headland of the crofts, with all liberties, easments and common rights, to furnish one candle to be burnt before the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Warranty clause.

[c.1220xc.1260]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 95r-95v.
Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Farnhill salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, dedisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesia\(^a\) beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre in territorio de Conendley videlicet unam acram et dimidiun in vetrici campo propinquorem Henrico filio Ambrosii, et unam acram et dimidiun in marisco ad capita croftorum; tenendas et habendas eisdem canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamentis et commun\[ionibus\] ad eandem terram pertin\[ent\] ad inveniendum\(^b\) unum\(^c\) cereum ardentem in prefata ecclesia coram imagine beate Marie virginis imperpetuum. [fo. 95v]\(^d\) Et ego Willelmus et heredes mei prefas tres acras cum suis libertatibus predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Guidone de Boyvill, Helia de Stiveton, Roberto de Farnhill, Hlya Nigro et Ambrosio de Conendley, Galfrido de Otteley clerico et aliiis.

\(^a\) ecclesia (sic) B. \(^b\) inveneund' (sic) B. \(^c\) unam (sic) B. \(^d\) Heading Conondley B.

Guy de Boyville occurs as witness to a cyrograph made between William de Forz III and Adam prior of Bolton made 27 May 1257 (CB, no. 279), and he also acted as witness in 1247 (EYC, vii, p. 278 n. 10).

316

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of seven acres of land and one rood of wood in the wood of Cononley, with appurtenances, namely that lying next to the wood of the canons on the east, in exchange for four acres of arable land in Farnhill. Warranty clause.

[c.1230x1267]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 95v.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Fernhill dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi priori et conventui de Bolton septem acras terre et unam rodam bosci in bosco de Conendley scilicet que iacent iuxta boscum dicti prioris et conventus ex parte orientali, quarum una acra et una roda sunt de\(^a\) bovata elemosinata; habendas et tenendas dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam in excambio pro quatuor acris terre arabile in Farnhill. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei predictas septem acras et unam rodam cum pertinentiis suis predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus sicut predictum est contra omnes gentes imperpetuum warrantizabimus, acquietabimus\(^b\) et defendemus. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Willelmo de Martona, Petro Gilot, Ranulpho Baref, magistro Galfrido de Otteley, Roberto et Adam\(^c\) fratribus de Farnhill, Roberto Cuvel', Roberto Revel et aliiis.

\(^a\) de repeated twice B. \(^b\) acquietabimus, 'ac' obscure B. \(^c\) Adamo (sic) B.

Two generations of the Gilot family were called Peter. Peter Gilot I, also known as Peter of Meaux or Melsa, who was constable of Skipton, died in February 1233. Peter Gilot II was a minor at the time of his father's death, and the first reference to him occurs in 1251. He was alive in 1260, but is thought to have died before 1267 (EYC, vii, pp. 281-2).

Godfrey de Alta Ripa [Dawtrey] frequently occurs as a witness from the 1230s until the 1260s, although there is one example of him, or possibly a relative, witnessing a charter made by Mauger le Vavasour to his son, Robert, before 1219 (EYC, vii, no. 143). Several of the other witnesses also appear to have attested
documents during this period.

It is possible that Ranulph Barel' was a miscopying by the scribe of either the original cartulary or of the Coucher Book for Ranulph Darel, for the Darel family held land in the honour of Skipton (EYC, vii, pp. 274-5).

The hypothesis of a miscopying by one of the scribes is strengthened by the inclusion in the pedigree in Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38, of the list of witnesses to a charter of William son of William, which includes Ralph Darel. It seems likely that this reference is the same as the above charter, although the witnesses are listed in a different order by Dodsworth and appear to more numerous: ‘Roberto et Ada fratribus de Farnhill, Willelmo Revel, Roberto Cuvel, Willelmo filio eius, domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, ... de Marton, Petro Gilliot, Radulph[o] Darel, Galfrido de Otelay’. The reference to the cartulary of Bolton Priory is fo. 95.

317
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of six acres of wood, in the wood of Cononley, lying between the wood which the canons have by the gift of his father, William, on the north, the wood which he has by the gift of his father on the west, and by the way which leads eastwards. Warranty clause.

[c.1220xc.1260]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 95v-96r.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Willelmi de Farnhill dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus sex acras bosci in bosco de Conendley iacentes inter boscum quem predicti canonici habent ex dono Willelmi patris mei versus borealem et boscum meum que habeo [fo. 96r]a ex dono predicti patris mei versus meridiem et per semitam que ducit per medium orientem; tenendas et habendæ eisdem canoniciis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine aliquo retenemento sicut aliqua elemosina melius et liberius dari poterit. Ego autem et heredes mei predictas sex acras bosci cum libero introitu et exitu antedictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum contra omnes homines sicut superius dictum est warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In huius rei testimonium presenti carta sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Roberto et Ada b et fratibus de Farnhill, Galfrido rectore ecclesie de Preston’. Willelmo Revel’, Roberto Cuvel’, Willelmo fratre eius, Willelmo Biticular[jo] de Bradeley, Henrico filio Ambrosii de Conondley et aliis.

a. Heading Conondley B. b. Adamo (sic) B.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 314.

318
Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam son of William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of the whole cultura called with adjacent marsh called Foulsikeriding, in the territory of Cononley, lying between the way from Cononley to Skipton on the east, Nankerrigding on the west, Henrihavercroft on the south and Foulesike on the north descending to Nantherridding, for a sum of money. Warranty clause.

[1260xc.1280 or 16 June 1308]
Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum pervenerit Adam filius Willelmi de Farnhill salutem in Domino eternam. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et confirmasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis quietumclamasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosinam totam illam culturam terre cum marisco adiacente que vocatur Fulskerding in territorio de Conendley quam quidem culturam terre cum marisco, ego dictus Adam de predictis canonicis aliquo tempore tenere solemnam integre sicut iacet et proportat in longitudine et latitudine sive ullo retentamento inter istas divisas scilicet inter viam meam de Conendley apud Skipton ex parte orientali et Nankerridding ex parte occidentali et Henrhavercroft ex parte australi et Foulesike ex parte boreali ut descendit de Nantheridding; tenenda et habenda eisdem canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, libere et quiete, bene et in pace, et integre et solute [fo. 96v] imperpetuum et sicut aliqui religiosi liberius et quietius tenere poterint vel aliquo tempore consueverint. Ego vero dictus Adam et heredes mei vel mei assignati predictam culturam terre cum marisco adiacente predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosinam sicut predictum est contra omnes mortales warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. Pro hac autem donatione, confirmatione, concessione et quietacamatione dederunt mihi predicti canonicci unam summam pecunie premanentibus in mea necessitate. 

In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum pro me et heredibus mei apposui. 

Hii testibus: Roberto de Stiveton, Iohanne de Farnhill, Elia de Kighley, Willelmo de Marton, Iohanne Gilot, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton, Iohanne fratre eius de eadem et aliis.

a. Heading Conondley B.

John Gilot, if a member of the Gilot family who held a fee of the honour of Skipton, is thought to have succeeded his father, Peter II, by 1267, his father being alive in 1260. John is believed to have died shortly after 29 September 1307, definitely before 16 June 1308 (EYC, vii, pp. 281-2).

A certain Elias of Keighley occurs in the period from 1261 to 1280, and is thought to have been a member of the Keighley family of Keighley and Inskip (W. P. Baildon, 'The Keighley family', pp. 8-9).

Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38r, states that the benefactor was Adam the son of William and the brother of William of Farnhill, that the witnesses were 'Roberto de Stiveton, Iohanne de Farnhill, Elia de Kighley, Willelmo de Marton, Iohanne Gilot', and that the information came from fo. 95 of the cartulary.

In correspondence D. Gulliver has suggested that Nankerridging maybe near modern day Shady Lane, Cononley. Foulsike occurs in the 1842 tithe award. For a map showing likely field locations see D. Gulliver, T. Hodgson, The History of Cononley: An Airedale Village, (Cononley, 2000), p.15.

319

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of toft and croft with buildings, lying between the tofts and crofts of Maline, his sister, and Humfrey, and all the land he has in the east part of Godhestubbing up to Collingstubbing, with all the land, meadow and wood he had in Braithwait, all sect in le Blakeker, all the land around le Hou, half a rood at le Birkeheved, two butts at le Fulesike and half a rood, above to the assart of Robert son of John, in the vill of Cononley, with appurtenances, liberties and easements.
Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius Willelmi de Farnhill eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me resignasse, dedisse, concessisse et quietum clamasse ac presenti carta confirmasse pro me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis pro salute anime mee, antecessorum et successorum meorum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servantibus toftum et croftum cum edificiis superedificatis queiacent inter toftum et croftum Maline sororis mee et toftum et croftum quandom Umfrid et totam terram quam habui in orientali[i] parte de Godtestubbing usque ad Collingstubbing cum tota terra, prato et bosco que habui in Braithuait et totam sectam le Blakeker et totam terram in circuitu le Hou et dimidiam rodam apud le Birkeheved et duas buttas apud le Fulesike et dimidiam rodam proxima super assartum Roberti filii Iohannis; tenenda et habenda predictis canonicis et corum successoribus vel assignatis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam bene et integre et solute et in pace ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, sectis curie, actionibus et demandis [fo. 97r] cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis hisa villam de Conendeley et extra ubique in omnibus et per omnia pertinentibus, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei vel mei assignati aut aliquis ex parte nostra aliquid iuris vel clamii aliquo tempore aliquo modo in predictis terris de cetero exigere poterimus vel vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Roberto de Stiveton, Willemo Cuvel, Waltero de Estbume', Willelmo Revel', Ricardo Pedefer, Adamo filio eius, Ricardo de Bradley, Willelmo buticular[jo] et alii.  

a. dimer'd rod[am] (sic) B. b. Heading Conondley B. 

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 314. It seems likely that William the buticularious was a butler, as his surname suggests. It is probable that the witness to CB, nos. 134 and 137 whose surname is similar, 'Willelmo Bicular[io] de Bradley' and 'Willelmo Biticular[io] de Bradeley', respectively, were the same person. D. Gulliver speculates that Godhestubbing, Collingstubbing, Blakeker and Braithuait are near Woodside. Le Hou may form part of Howfield, whilst it seems likely that le Birkeheved is Birkheads, and that le Fulesike is Foulsike.

Gift by William son of William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of a certain part of the wood lying between Farnhill and Bradley, pertaining to one bovate of land, to be assarted and cleared by the will of the canons, with all common pasture. Warranty clause.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius Willelmi de Farnhill eternam salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, dedisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servantibus quandam partem illius boscii inter Farnhill et Bradelay pertinen[tis] ad unam bovatam terre sicut largius et melius acciderit
Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus filius Willelmi de Farnhill salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et imperpetuum pro me et omnibus hereditibus vel assignatis meis quietumclamasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram quam Willelmus Botta quondam de me tenuit in villa et in territorio de Conondley ad firmam scilicet unum toftum et unum croftum que tenent dimidiarn acram in dicta villa de Conendley et subtus eandem villam in giro circa le Houb dimidiam acram et desuper boreale holurn tres rodas et apud Morthwaith dimidiam rodam et apud Fulsikee aliam dimidiam rodam et totum marescum ab Hawicroft fonte deorsum descendendo quod in mensuratione se extendit usque ad sex acres; tenendam et habendam dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, exactione et demanda libere, quiete, bene et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis, aysiamentis, utilitatisbus et excactis tam infra villam de Conondeley quam extra dictis tofto et crofto aliis supradictis omnibus terris una cum marisco pertin[entibus] seu inde provenientibus sine aliquo retenemento. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei vel assignati mei heredum meorum assignati vel assignatorum assignati omnes prescriptarum terrarum
et marisci particulas prenotatas sicut predictum est dictis canoniciis et eorum
successoribus contra omnes gentes warrantabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In
cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: domino
Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Willelmo Maleverer de Bethmesley, Roberto de Stivetton,
Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton, Iohanne de Farnhill et aliis multis.

a. Willimus (sic) B.  b. d deleted B.  c. Suliske (sic) B.

The approximate date range suggested is due to the occurrence of the witnesses of this charter to others
within this period, as well as of its benefactor, William son of William of Farnhill.

Hawercroft is thought to be part of modern day Howfield.

322
Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of William of Farnhill
to the canons of Bolton of one acres of land in the territory of Farnhill, namely
three roods lying in the cultura called Landiflath and one acre lying in Gunnildebutt
super Henganderiding. Warranty clause.

[c.1240-c.1290]

A = Chatsworth Charters, B2, 31865/38. Endorsed: xxiiij; 200x45mm [10mm tag fold]; no seal or tag;
sealed on the tag method 1. Document slightly damaged. The reading in B is followed where A is
illegible.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 98r.

\aOmnibus hoc scriptum inspecturis Willelmu[s] filius Willelmi de Farnill\b salutem eternam
in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee\c dedisse, concessisse, quietumelamasse
et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bouelt[o]\d et
canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terri in territorio de Farnhil\e scilicet tres
rodas iacentes in una cultura que vocatur Lanedi[fla]\f et unam rodam iacentem in
Gunnildebutt\g super Henganderiding. Tenendam et habendam dictis canoniciis et eorum
successoribus vel assignatis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam bene, integre,
quiete, solute et in pace ab omni seculari servicio, consuetudinis, sectis curie, exactione
et demanda cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis dicte terre pertinentibus sine aliquo
retenemento. Et ego Willelmu[s] et heredes mei predictam terram cum pertinentiis dictis
canoniciis et eorum successoribus vel assignatis contra omnes homines warrantabimus,
adquietenimus et imperpetuum defendemus]. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto
sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Thoma de Alta Ripa, Willelmo filio Roberti de
Skipp\t,\h Radulfo filio [Everardi de eadem, Iohanne] de Farnill,\i Willelmo fratre eius,
Willelmo [Fau]vel, Ricardo Pedefer de Gluseburne, Iohanne de Strettu[n], Roberto le
Vavasur\j et aliis.

Pedefer de Gluseburne, Iohanne de Strettu[n], Roberto le Vavasur omitted B.

William son of Robert of Skipton occurs as a witness to a confirmation made by William de Forz III (CB,
no. 26), and together with Radulf son of Everard of Skipton witnesses a benefaction of William Mauleverer
(Appendix 2, no. 50). William, together with Radulf son of Everard of Skipton also witnessed a benefaction
of Adam of Calvirlay to the canons of Bolton (EYC, vii, note to no. 81, p. 145), and a gift of John of Eshton
(EYC, vii, note to no. 147, p. 230). All of these occurred around the middle of the thirteenth century.
Thomas de Alta Ripa [Dawtrey] occurs in the late thirteenth century, and was probably a descendant of
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William of Farnhill son and heir of William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of one *cultura* of arable land in the field of Farnhill called *Mickleholm*, paying 5s. of silver annually with free ingress and egress to that *cultura*, also an annual rent of 7s. 4d. for one and a half carucates of land in the vill of Cononley, namely 5s. 7d. from Henry de Croebain for one carucate of land, 8d. from Adam brother of the said William and 1d. for a tenement, 4d. from Matilda sister of the said William for a tenement, 4d. or a plough share from Margaret of Keighley for a tenement, 1d. from the heirs of Peter del Greene for a tenement, 2d. from William Bott for a tenement, with homage, wardship, reliefs, escheats and marriages, for a sum of money. Warranty clause.

[B = Coucher Book, fo. 98r-98v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38v, abstract.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Farnhill filius et heres Willehmi de Farnhill dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven dominis meis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unam cultura terre arabilis in campo de Farnhill que vocatur Mickleholm pro qua eisdem priori et conventui quinque solidos argentii annuatim aliquo tempore reddere solet, una cum libero ingressu et egressu ad eandem culturalum. Concessi etiam eisdem priori et conventui dominicis meis et eorum successoribus unum annuum reddatum septem solidorum et quattuor denarios in villa de Conondley precipiendum de una carucata terre et dimidia in eadem villa videlicet de Henrico Crocbain pro una carucata terre in eadem villa ad duas terminos anni quinque solidos et septem denarios scilicet ad festum beati Petri [fo. 98v]a ad vivendum et purificationem beate Marie virginis per partes equales et de Adamo fratres meo octo denarios ad eosdem terminos et ad Natale Domini unum denarium pro toto tenemento quod de me tenuit in eadem sine ullo retenemento et de Matild[a] sorore mea quattuor denarios ad eosdem terminos pro toto tenemento quod de me tenuit in eadem villa sine aliquo retinamento et de Margareta de KigWey unum vomerem vel quattuor denarios ad Natale Domini pro toto tenemento quod de me tenuit in eadem villa sine ullo retinamento et de heredibus Petri del Greene unum denarium ad eundem terminum pro toto tenemento quod de me tenuit in eadem villa sine aliquo retinamento et de Willemo Bott duo denarios pro annum scilicet ad Pascham et ad Natale Domini pro toto tenemento quod de me tenuit in eadem villa sine aliquo retinamento una cum homaggio ward[is], relevis, excaetis predictorum tenen[tium] et hered[um] eorum vel assignatorum et cum maritag[ius] heredum corundem cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis que predict[i] tenent[es] aliquo modo pertinere poterint; tenend[a] et habend[a] eisdem priori et conventui dominis meis et eorum successoribus libere, quieta et integra, bene et in pace sicut aliqui religiosi liberius vel quietius in libera, pura et perpetua elemosina tenere potuerunt vel consueverunt. Ego vero dictus Willelmus et heredes mei vel mei assignati omnia predicta sicut predictum est predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus contra omnes mortales warrantzabimus, acquietabimus in omnibus et imperpetuum defendemus. Pro hac autem donatione, concessione et carte mee confirmatione dederunt mihi predict[i] prior et

a. Heading Conondley B.  b. ad advincula (sic) B.  c. Skipton' deleted B.

The rents listed in the charter total 7s. 3d., falling 1d. short of the total given by William of Farnhill. John le Vavasour was still in the guardianship of Robert de Cokefeld in 1233, coming of age by 1 December 1234, and dying some time before 1285 (EYC, vii, p. 170).

The occurrence of several of the witnesses and others mentioned in the charter, such as Henry Crocbain, Robert Plumpton and Thomas de Alta Ripa, in the Compolus suggests that this gift was made towards the later end of the date range suggested.

324
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Robert son of Sampson of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of all his land in the vill of Cononley, with appurtenances, lying towards the head of the said vill against the east between the way and the land of the prior of Bolton. Warranty clause.

[c.1200x26 Jan. 1255]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 98v-99r.

Notum sit omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris quod ego Robertus filius Samson[is) de Conondley concessi et dedi et hac carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Boulton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute [fo. 99r]a anime mee et antecessorum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram meam in villa de Conondley cum omnibus pertinentiis illam scilicet que iacet ad caput ville predicte versus orientem inter viam et terram prioris de Bolton; tenendam et habendam libere, quiete, pacifice cum omnibus pertinentiis ab omnibus servitiis et demandis sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam de me et heredibus meis. Et ego Robertus filius Samson[is] de Conondley et heredes mei terram prenominatum cum omnibus pertinentiis domui de Bolton’ et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus contra omnes homines perpetue warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus: Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Ricardo de Tange, Helia, de Stivetona, Roberto Couvell, Willehno de Farnhill, Iohanne Minium, Herberto de Bradley et aliis.

a. Heading Conondley B.

Geoffrey de Alta Ripa [Dawtrey] frequently occurs as a witness from the early to mid thirteenth century. If Elias of Steeton is the person to whom Beatrice was married then it seems likely that this charter was made in the mid thirteenth century for Beatrice, as the widow of Elias of Steeton, is found quiteclaiming her husband’s gifts as well as two bovates of land in Gargrave (Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 8v), the grant being witnessed by John de Longvillers, who is thought to have died before 26 January 1255 (C.T. Clay, ‘The family of Longvillers’, p. 47).

325
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ambrose of Cononley, son of John son of
Sampson, to the canons of Bolton of one toft in the vill of Cononley, which Mauger held of his father, and all appurtenances, five acres of arable land in the territory of Cononley and one acre of meadow, namely, half an acre in Aldefeld [Hadfield], one rood in Westbrerland[es], one rood in Rakebutt[es], Mikelmungen', Littlemungen', Stainbrigeland[es], and one acre in Clayflatt, in the croft which Giles held half an acre, to le Morethawigate and le Heptrees next to the river, half an acre in Morethwait, to le Segisyke, and one [acre] above le Waterbank to the parvam Losterwat, and one acre next to Fulesikegate, between Flekebrige and Northolme and in Crokedland one rood, and in Hengebut[es] extending from Trepperiding and to Stykeflatt one rood, and to Dedehewed and outside Dedehee half an acre, and one acre of meadow in Grunpelthwait to Strikefald, with liberties, common rights and easements, paying 16d. annually. Warranty clause.

[1220xc.1260]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 99r-99v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 36v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 97, abstract.


a. terram (sic) B.  b. Heading Conondley B.  c. acras omitted B.

Lord Godfrey de Alta Ripa [Dawtry] frequently occurs as a witness in the early to mid thirteenth century, although there is someone by that name who attested a charter ante 1219.
As a witness Guy de Boyville appears in several charters including two that contain dates, 1247 and 1257.

326
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ambrose of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of one acre of arable land in the territory of Cononley, namely half an acre towards Rakebuttes, one rood above Croketflat, one rood next to Morthait, one and a half acres of wood at Fall, for the provision of one candle to be burnt in the said church in front of the high altar before the image of the Blessed Virgin. Warranty clause.

[c.1230x26 Jan. 1255]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ambrosius de Conondley salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hae presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre arabilis in territorio de Conondley videlicet unam dimidiam acram ad Rakebuttes et unam rodam super Croketflat et unam rodam iuxta Morthait et unam acram et dimidiam bosci in loco qui dicitur Fall iuxta boscum Helie Nigri, sine aliquo retenemento; tenendas et habendas eisdem canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad inveniendum unum cereum ardement in dicta ecclesia coram magno altari ante imaginem beate virginis cum omnibus libertatibus, asyiamentis et communis eisdem terre pertinentibus. Et ego Ambrosius et heredes mei predictis canoniciis predictam terram et boscum cum suis pertinentiis imperpetuum warrantizabimus. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Helya domino de Stiveton', Guidone de Boivill, Willelmo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre suo, Galfrido de Ottoley et alius.

Guy de Boyville witnessed two charters which have definite dates, the earlier being 1247 and the later in 1257. Elias of Steeton is thought to have died before 1255. The witness list contains some of those who attested the following charter, possibly indicating the initial date as being as late as c.1230.

327
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ambrose, son of John of Cononley, to the canons of Bolton of all his wood in Cononley, containing 14 acres with 12 virgates, lying between Carleton wood on the north, a syke called Lyngethwayskte on the south, a way leading through Cononley wood on the west and a hedge called Feldegart, which divides the said wood and a field, to the east. Warranty clause.

[1230x16 Oct. 1258]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ambrosius filius Iohannis de Cunedeley salutem in [Domino]. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse
et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et [ecc]lesie beate Marie de Bouthelton" et
canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum boscum meum in Cune[deley]4 sine aliquo
retenemento iacentem inter boscum de Karleton5 versus boream et sitkem6 [qui vocatur
Lingethwaysike] versus meridiem et semitam que ducit per medium bosci de Cunedeley8
versus occidentem et sepm que vocatur Feldegart8 que dividit boscum de Cunedelay4
et campum [versus] orientem continentum9 quatuordecim1 acras cum duodecim virgatis
et amplius. Tenendum et habendum [predictis] canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam
elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina melius vel liberius [aliquibus viris] religiosis
viventibus dari poterit. Ego vero et heredes mei totum predictum boscum cum omnibus
[pertinentibus suis sine aliquo retenemento] prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines
in perpetuum11 warantizabimus et defendemus. In huius rei testimonium huic presenti
scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Wydone de Boyvill', Johanne de
Eston', Eustachio de Ryllstone', Symone12 de Monte Alto, Willelmo de Famhill, Roberto
de Fernil13, magistro Galfrido de Otteley, Helia Nigro de Cunedelay14, Thomae clerico de
Malgu[m]15 et aliis.

328
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ambrose, son of John of Cononley, to the
canons of Bolton of twelve acres of his wood in Cononley and one rood lying near
to the rood of wood the canons hold by the gift of Elias Black of Cononley which
lies near to Bareshaw Beck towards the vill of Cononley, between the road which
leads through the Cononley wood and a hedge called Feldegard, which divides the
said wood and the field, to the south. Warranty clause.

[1230x16 Oct. 1258]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ambrosius filius Iohannis
de Cunedeley16 salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse
et hac presenti carta mea confirmasseb priori et conventui de Boultheltond duodecim
acras bosci mei de Cunedelay4 et unam rodam in longitudine et in latitudine iacentes
propinquior[es]17 illa roda bosci quam habent de dono Helie Nigri de Cunedelay4 iacentes
propinquior[es] Barskilbec6 extendentes se versus villam de Cunedelay18 inter [fo. 100v]
viam que ducit per medium bosci de Cunedelay19 et sepm que vocatur Feldegard, que
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ambrose of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of two acres of land in the territory of Cononley lying between the land of the said canons newly cleared in le Ker and two acres of his wood next to Linthuait to the south. Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

A = Chatsworth Charters, B2, 2865/20. Endorsed xxx; 220x65mm [13mm tag fold]; seal: black wax, round. Obverse: bird with claw raised facing left, wing extended. Legend: + AMBROS [DE CUN] ... EL; slight damage left side; 32mm; sealed on the tag method 1. Document damaged on left. The reading in B is followed where A is illegible.

B = Coucher Book, fos. I OOf-101 r.

Guy de Boyville occurs as witness to a cyrograph made between William de Forz [III] and Adam prior of Bolton made 27 May 1257 (CB, no. 279), and he also acted as witness in 1247 (EYC, vii, p. 278 n. 10). Eustace of Rylstone II is believed to have been under age in 1228, but was of age in 1231. He died before 16 October 1258. Eustace of Rylstone III, his grandson, succeeded, Elias, in or after 1273, but himself died shortly after his father, before 17 October 1277 (EYC, vii, pp. 266-7).

As has been mentioned, Linthwait is probably High and Low Linfitt Carr, whilst le Ker is thought to be Carr Redding.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ambrose son of John of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of two acres of wood, to be assarted, in the fields of Cononley, next to the wood which Richard Bott bought from William of Farnhill. Warranty clause.

[c.1230x26 Jan. 1255]


Elias of Steeton is believed to have died before 26 January 1254x1255 (CB, no. 66), which provides the latest date for this charter. Several of the witnesses, Elias Black, Robert Cuvel and William Farnhill, appear in both charters, possibly indicating a similar date range.

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry Crocbin of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of 1d. annual rent from land formerly of Margeret of Keighley mother of John of Keighley and 4d. annual rent formerly of Thomas Bott rector of Carleton, in the vill of Cononley, with appurentenances and escheats.

[1275x26 Jun. 1308]
Henry Croebain occurs frequently in the Bolton Priory Compolus between 1291 and 1304, relating to various debts and arrears (Compolus, pp. 43, 170).

Thomas Bott had ceased to be the rector of Carleton by 3 October 1292, when John de Nessefeld was instituted as vicar, but is known to have held the post as late as 1275-76 when 'had been accused in a writ "vi et armis..." (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 38).

William Cheshunt is probably the younger, who is recorded as holding lands in Skipton, Bradley, Stirton and Thorlby in 1283, 1302-03 and 1314 (EYC, p. 276). He was also the constable of Skipton during the second half of the thirteenth century (Ibid., p. 291).

Everard Fauvel is also recorded as holding lands in 1283, 1287 and 1302-03, dying shortly before 26 June 1308 (Ibid., p. 280).

John Farnhill and Everard Fauvel both witness a charter of Agnes the widow of Lord Richard de Percy to Fountains Abbey (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 451-2).

A certain William son of Robert of Skipton was one of the group who took measurement of the pasture of Malham in 1259 (Ibid., p. 484).

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry, son of Ambrose of Cononley, to the canons of Bolton of one toft, four acres of arable land and one acre of meadow in the vill of Cononley, being the land the canons hold for 16d. annual rent. Also the said Henry quitclaims in free, pure and perpetual alms all his lands and tenements in the vill of Cononley and elsewhere had by the foemanit by Ambrose, his father, and other ancestors. Warranty clause. Transaction of a
Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus filius Ambrosii de Conedlay\(^a\) salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, confirmasse et ommino pro me et heredibus meis\(^b\) quietum clamasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton\(^c\) et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unum tofturn\(^d\) in villa de Conedlay\(^e\) cum pertinentiis et quatuor acras terre arabilis et unam acram prati in eadem villa illud\(^f\) scilicet tofturn et terram cum pertinentiis pro quibus predicti canonici mich\(^g\) reddere solabant annuatim aliquo tempore sexdecim denarios, ita quod quieta sint ab eisdem inperpetuum\(^h\). Concessi etiam et confirmavi et ommino quietum clamav pro me et heredibus meis eisdem canoniciis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis que tenent in villa de Conedlay\(^i\) et aliis ex feofofacione\(^j\) predicti Ambrosii patris mei et aliorum antecessorum meorum; tenenda et habenda eisdem canoniciis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, intege et solute, secundum tenores cartarum quas habent de predicto Ambrosio patre meo et aliis antecessoris meus et sic\(^k\) aliique religiosi liberius et quietius tenere poterunt vel aliquo tempore consueverunt. Ego vero predictus Henricus et heredes mei vel mei assignati omnia predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis suis sicut predictum est predictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam contra omnes mortales warantizabimus\(^l\) et inperpetuum defendemus, pro hoc autem donacione, concessione, confirmacione et quieta [fo. 102r]\(^\text{m}\) clamacione dederunt mich\(^n\) predicti canonici unam summam pecunie premanibus in mea necessitate. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum pro me et heredibus meis apposui. Hiis testibus: Roberto de Stiveton\(^o\), Iohanne de Farnhill\(^p\), Elya de Kyckelay\(^q\), Willemlo de Martun\(^r\), Iohanne Giliot\(^s\), Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton\(^t\), Iohanne fratre eius de cadem et multis aliis.

Ambrose, father of Henry, is, presumably, the grantor of a number of charters to Bolton Priory (CB, nos. 325-330), and that therefore, this quitclaim is likely to have been made following his death.

Peter Giliot, the father of John, was still alive in 1260, but had died before 1267, when John attests a charter made to Fountains Abbey. John Giliot died before 16 June 1308.

William son of Robert of Skipton is found attesting charters issued in the mid thirteenth century (EYC, vii, no. 42; Appendix 2, no. 50).

**Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias son of Kasegay of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land in the vill of Cononley, namely half an acre in the cultura called Brigheholme and half an acre in the west part of the cultura**
called *Aldefeld*, with all free common, liberties and appurtenances. Warranty clause.

[1200x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 102r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Helyas filius Kascegay de Conondley salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre in villa de Conondley scilicet dimidiam acram in cultura que vocatur Brigheholme et aliam dimidiam acram in occidentali parte culture que vocatur Aldefeld cum libera communia et omnibus aliis libertatibus et pertinentiis ad tantam terram in eadem villa pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum. Et ego Helyas filius Kascegay et heredes mei warrantizabimus prefatam terram predictis canoniciis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo, Flandrensi, Petro Gwyllott, Willelmo de Dreffeld tune senescallo, Willelmo de Stivetton’, Willelmo de Hebden, Roberto Coco de Cunugston’, Johanne de Kildewicke et alii.

a. sic, perhaps in error for Cuningston.

The father of William of Hebden was alive in 1200 (EYC, vii, p. 249). The final date is related to the point at which William of Hebden is thought to have died. William Driffield was the steward the count of Aumale, being ‘the first steward to be definitely localized ... steward of Cockermouth c.1230’ (B. English, Lords of Holderness, p. 66). This may indicate that this benefaction was made towards the end of the date range suggested. D. Gulliver in correspondence suggests that *Aldefeld* is modern day Hadfield, whilst *Brigheholme* is likely to be Brigholm in the 1842 tithe award.

334

*Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias son of Kascegay to the canons of Bolton of one toft and croft in the vill of Cononley, lying between the tofts of Elias Black and Edwin with liberties, easements and common rights. Warranty clause.*

[1228x1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 102r-102v.


a. Heading Conondley B.
The death of Eustace of Rylstone had occurred before 16 October 1258, and it is believed that he cannot have been of age before 1228 (EYC, vii, pp. 265-266). It is impossible to ascertain for certain whether it is Peter Gillot I or II who is acting as witness to this particular charter, as both men are thought to have been alive within the time span suggested, with the first having died by December 1234, and the second dying before 1267, with it being unclear how long his minority lasted following his father's death (EYC, vii, pp. 281-2). Roger of Keighley is believed to have been dead in 1243.

335
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Elias [son of] Kascegay to the canons of Bolton of two acres and a half of wood, lying between the woods of Lord Godfrey de Alta Ripa and Elias Black of Cononley, extending to the royal highway up to the moor of Cononley, and half and acre in le Fall, with all appurtenances. Warranty clause.

[1228xc.1260s]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius Heliæ Kascegay salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras bosci et dimidiamiacentes inter boscum domini Godefridi de Alta Ripa et boscum Elie Negri de Conondeley sicut se extendunt a regia via usque ad moram de Conondeley, tam in longitudine quam in latitudine sive aliquo retentamento et dimidiam acram in le Fall; tenendas et habendas predictis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei totum predictum boscum cum dimidiam acram in le Fall predictis canoniciis cum suis pertinentiis sine aliquo retentamento contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: dominus Wydone de Boyville, Adamo, de Wraton', magistro, Galfrido de Otteley, Roberto de Farnhill, Willelmo fratre suo, Ambrosio de Conondley, Helia Negro de eadem et aliis.

a. filii omitted B.

This benefaction, presumably, was made after the death of Elias son of Kascegay, who is thought to have been alive in 1228, although he may have survived for many years after this point. Guy de Boyville occurs as witness to a cyrograph made between William de Forz [III] and Adam prior of Bolton made 27 May 1257, also attested by Geoffrey de Alta Ripa [Dawtrey] (CB, no. 279), and he also acted as witness in 1247 (EYC, vii, p. 278, n. 10). Geoffrey de Alta Ripa occurs as a witness to many charters issued during the 1230s, 1240s into the early 1250s.

336
Quitclaim by Marra, formerly the wife of John Frapesans, in her widowhood to Prior John of Lund and the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to those buildings, lands and tenements in Cononley which the canons have from her late husband.

[19 Oct. 1275x16 July 1286]
Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Marra que fuit uxor Iohannis Frapesanse de Conondley salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me in pura viduitate mea remisisse, resignasse et omnino quietumclamasse religiosis viris Iohanni de Land priori de Bolton’ in Craven et eiusdem loci conventui totum ius et clameum quod unquam habui, habeo vel aliquo modo habere potero nomine dotis in illis edificiis, terris et tenementis cum suis pertinentiis in Conondley que vel quas predicti prior et conventus habent et tenent de terris et tenementis que quondam fuerunt predicti Iohannis Frapesanse quondam mariti mei in predicta villa de Conendley; habendum et tenendum predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetum, ita quod nec ego predicta Marra nec aliquis pro me nec in nomine meo ius vel clamiurn in predictis edificiis, terris et tenementis cum suis pertinentiis poterimus exigere nec vendicare de cetero quoquomodo. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui.

John of Lund was head of Bolton Priory from election 19 October 1275 until some time between 1281 and 16 July 1286, by which date he had resigned.

John Giliot III is thought to have died shortly after 29 September 1307 (EYC, vii, p. 282).

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by William Todd son of William Frapesans of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to all the lands as well as the site and water passage of the mill of the canons, with appurtenances, in Cononley that the canons have by the gifts of his ancestors. Warranty clause.

[27 May 1257x12 Jun. 1305]
canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam ut
prescriptum est contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus imperpetuum et defendemus. In
cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Thoma de
Alta Ripa, Roberto de Stiveton, Willelmo de Boyvill, militibus, Iohanne de Farnhill,
Willelmo Revell, Henrico Crokebain, Willelmo Couvell, Adamo Pedefer et aliiis.

It seems likely that this quitclaim was made at a similar time to that of Sarah, the widow of John Frapesans
(CB, no. 336).

William de Boyville held three carucates of Skipton Castle in 1287, and at Martinmas 1288 made an
agreement with St. Bees Priory. He died shortly before 12 June 1305 (Ibid, vii, p. 278). It seems likely that
he was a descendant of Guy de Boyville, who, together with Geoffrey de Alta Ripa [Dawtrey], attested a
cyrograph made between William de Forz [III] and Adam prior of Bolton, made 27 May 1257 (CB, no. 279).

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Elias Black of Cononley to the canons of Bolton
of one perch of wood in the wood of Cononley under the way which extends
through the middle of the wood from Cononley towards Carleton, near to the
boundary between the woods of Cononley and Carleton and the boundary called
Meretlohe. Warranty clause.

[1241x16 Oct. 1258]

a. Heading Conondley B. b. terre deleted B. c. perc/tata overwritten B. d. Merethohe deleted B.

Thomas of Lelley occurs as the constable of Skipton during the 1250s, acting as a witness to charters dated
15 May 1250, 27 May 1257, and 24 June 1259 (EIC, vii, p. 290), with his predecessor occurring 1241-
1249, and his successor on 24 June 1267.

Eustace of RyIston II was of age in 1231 and died before 16 October 1258, providing the latest date for this
benefaction.

Mereltohe is thought to be near the border with Carleton.
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias Brown of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of three roods of land in Hadfield, with all appurtenances, to the maintenance of a window to the blessed Mary. Warranty clause.

[c.1230x.c.1260]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Elyas Brun de Conondeley salutern in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui de Bolton tres rodas terre in Aldfeld, propinquiores terre Willelmi de Farnhill in Aldfeld cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retemento ad luminare, sustentandum beate Marie; tenendas et habendas predictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis sicut predictum est. Ego vero Helias et heredes mei terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut predictum est predictis priori et conventui warrantizabimus, acquietabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hìis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Wydone de Boyvill, Willelmo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre eius, Galfrido de Otteley, Everardo forestar[io], Ambrosio de Conendeley et aliis.

a. luminare (sic) B.

It would seem likely that Elias Brown of Cononley is the same person as Elias Black of Cononley, the benefactor of the previous charter. The majority of the witness of this charter also attest a benefaction of William son of Elias son of Kacegay, thought to have been made between 1228 and the 1260s (CB, no. 335). Guy de Boyville is known to have witnessed charters in 1247 and 1257. As has been noted Aldfield maybe modern day Hadfield.

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by John Brown of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of all the land he had to the head of Grimpelthuait, the head of Wydhealdes and between Flekebriggelandes and Sandilandes in the field of Cononley, just as the ditch of the canons extends through half of a certain piece of land of John's between the said boundaries, and all his land in the said ditch, with all liberties and easements. Warranty clause.

[27 May 1257x12 June 1305]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes Brun de Conendeley salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, remisisse et omnino quietamclamasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus de me et heredibus mei et assignatis imperpetuum totam terram quam habui ad caput de Grimpelthuait et ad caput de Wydhealdes et inter Flekebriggelandes et Sandilandes in campo de Conendelay, sicut fossatum predictorum canoniciorum se extendit per medium quarundum particularum terre mee infra predictas divisas, una cum tota terra mea infra predictum fossatum in medietate contenta; habendam et tenendam totas predictas terras predictis canoniciis et eorum

a. Heading Conondley B. b. Bilton (sic) B.

William de Boyville occurs in 1287 and Martinmas 1288, and 'died shortly before 12 June 1305' (EYC vii, p. 278). Guy de Boyville, is thought to have been a predecessor of William's, and his last occurrence as a witness in relation to Bolton Priory is on 27 May 1257.

The occurrence of several of the witnesses in the Compolus, including Thomas de Alta Ripa and Robert of Steeton, suggest that this quitclaim was made during the later half of the date range. Sandyland and Flekebriggeland[es] are thought to be near Northolme, whilst Wydhedales maybe Windle Lane, referred to in the 1842 tithe award. In his correspondence D. Gulliver suggests a possible link between Wydhedales and Henry of Windhill.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias son of Osbern of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of his toft in the vill of Cononley next to the granary of the canons, with a way leading to their granary being 18 feet in width and 10 perches in length. Warranty clause.

[Michaelmas 1186x17 April 1222]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 104r-104v.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Helias filius Osberni de Conendley dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus in tofto meo in villa de Conendley iuxta orreum eorundem canonicorum quandam viam ad caretas eorundem ducendum ad orreum suum, habentem in latitudine xvitij pedes et in longitudine decern particas; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et solutam ab omni servitio et demanda. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus prefatis canonicis predictam viam [fo. 104v] contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus: Hugone de Calton', Willelmo de Marton, Rogerio Kighleya, Willelmo de Farnhill et Ada' fratre eius, Iohanne filio Sampsonis.

a. d/t overwritten B. b. Heading Conondley B. c. Adamo (sic) B.

Hugh of Calton is thought to have died before 17 April 1222. William of Marton was still alive in 1212, having succeeded his father after Michaelmas 1186. Adam and William of Farnhill, whose relationship is not specified, and Roger of Keighley acted as witnesses to a charter of Robert le Vavasour made c.1195-1212 (EYC, vii, no. 104).
Gift by Ambrose son of John of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of all the land he had in Hadfield in the vill of Cononley as is stated in his charters, with Ambrose holding the said land throughout his life, paying 1 ob. annually.

[1214x26 Jan. 1255]

A = Chatsworth Charters, L3, P97. Endorsed: xliij; 160x90mm [15mm tag fold]; no seal, tag; sealed on the tag method 1.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 104v.
C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 38v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 101, abstract.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ambrosius filius Iohannis de Cunedelay salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse priori et conventui de Bouthelton totam terram quam habui in Aldefeld in villa de Cunedelay sine aliquo retenemento; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis sicut carta quam inde habent de me in omnibus testatur, ita tamen ego totam predictam terram de prefatis priore et conventu tantummodo in vita mea tenebo, reddendo inde annuatim prenominatis canonicis pro predicta terra unum obulum die Natalis Domini pro onui-i servitio, et predicta terra soluta et quieta predictis priori et conventui sine aliqua contradictione vel impedimento mei vel heredum meorum post deceasit meum remanebit renunciando regie, prohibicioni et omni iuris remedio civilis et canonicis. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. 


Elias Black or Brown of Cononley made gifts to the canons of Bolton in the mid-thirteenth century (CB, nos. 338-340).

John of Eshton, the son of Ranulf was under age in 1214, and had died by 1267 being succeeded by his son, also called John.

Elias of Steeton is thought to have died before 26 January 1255.

William and Robert of Farnhill appear in many of the charters relating to Cononley, see CB, nos. 308, 314, 316.

As has been noted D. Gulliver suggests that Aldefeld is modern day Hadfield.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ambrose son of John, son of Sampson of Cononley, to the canons of Bolton of all the land lying between le Helerschacke and the land Winfrid held of his ancestors in Hadfield, together with his body for burial. Warranty clause.

[1214x26 Jan. 1255]

A = Chatsworth Charters, L2, P30. Endorsed: xliiiij; 155x87mm [20mm tag fold]; seal: yellow wax, round; obverse bird [pigeon] walking left; damaged right side; 30mm; sealed on the tag method 1.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 104v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ambrosius filius Iohannis
Sampsonis de Cunedelay salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bouthelton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus una cum corpore meo totam terram que iacet inter le Helerschacke et terram quam Winfridus tenuit de antecessoribus meis in Aldefeld; tenendam et habendam predictis canonicis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus communis et libertatibus predicte ville de Cunedelay pertinentiis. Et ego et heredes mei totam prenominatam terram cum suis pertinentiis predictis canonicis warantizabimus in perpetuum. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Helia de Stiveton, Iohanne de Estona, Willelmo de F[ar]nill, Roberto fratre suo, Helia Nigro, Roberto Cuvel et multis aliis.


Elias of Steeton is thought to have died before 26 January 1255. John of Eshton, if he is the same as John son of Ranulf, was under age in 1214 but appears to have left his minority shortly afterwards.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ambrose son of John of Cononley of all the land in Hadfield in the vill of Cononley, all the land which pertains to the bovate of land which Robert of Cowling held in le Wulnetwaite and half an acre of land in le Fall, with appurtenances. Warranty clause.

[c.1220x.c.1260]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ambrosius filius Iohannis de Conendley salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse priori et conventui de Bolton totam terram cum suis pertinentiis in Aldefeld in villa de Conendley et totam illam terram que pertinet ad illam bovatam terre quam Robertus de Colling tenuit in le Wulnetwaite et dimidiam acram terre in le Fall cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento; tenendas et habendas predictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua terra melius vel liberius dari poterit. Ego vero Ambrosius et heredes mei omnes predictas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut predictum est predictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Wydone de Boyvill, Willelmo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre eius, Elia Nigro, magistro Galfrido de Otteley in Farnhill, Roberto Covell et aliis.

a. Heading Cononley B.

The occurrence of many of the witnesses in charters which are thought to have been made between c.1220 and c.1260 is the reason for the date range suggested.
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Elias [son of] Kascegay to the canons of Bolton of all his land in Hadfield, and half an acre of land lying towards the head of Glerschache on the west. Warranty clause.

[c.1220xc.1260]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 105 r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willemus filius Helie Kacegay salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui de Bolton totam terram meam in Aldedfeld cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento iacentem inter terram Elie Brun et terram prioris de Bolton ex parte occidentali et dimidiam acram terre iacentem ad caput de Glerschache ex parte occidentali; tenendas et habendas in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam predictis priori et conventui cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut predictum est predictis priori et conventui warrantabimus imperpetuum contra omnes homines. In huius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Wydone de Boyvill, Willelmo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre suo, Galfrido de Otteley, Elia Brun, Ambrosio de Conondley et aliis.

The date range suggested relates to the prevalence of the witnesses in other charters of this period.
In his correspondence D. Gulliver suggests that Glerschache is part of the Oldfield.

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter del Greene of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of one acre and ten perches of land in the territory of Cononley, one rood lying above le Houflatt, half an acre and two perches lying above the royal highway and one rood and eight perches of land lying in length by the way leading from Quikildelothem to Langflat. Warranty clause.

[c.1250x12 June 1305]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 105 v.

Omnibus hoc scriptum inspecturis Petrus del Greene in Conondley salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse, quietum clamassee et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram et decem particatas terre in territorio de Conendley unde una roda iacet super le Houflatt et dimidia acra et due particate iacent super regiam viam et iacent inter terras dictorum canonicorum ex utraque parte et unam rodam et octo particatas terre que iacent in longitudine a via que exit de Quikildelhothem usque ad Langflat; tenendas et habendas dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus vel assignatis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, bene et integre, quiete, solute et in pace ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, sectis curie, exactione et demanda cum omnibus libertatibus et aissiamentis dicte terre pertinentibus sine aliquo retenemento. Et ego Petrus et heredes mei predictam terram cum pertinentiis dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus et assignatis contra omnes homines warrantabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum
apposui. Hiis testibus: Thoma de Alta Ria, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton',
Radulpho filio Everardi de eadem, Willelmo Farnhill, Iohanne de eadem, Willelmo
Revel', Ricardo Pedefer de Glisburn, Iohanne de Stretton', Roberto le Vavasor et aliis.

a. Heading Conondley B.

Several of the witnesses of one of the benefactions made by Peter de Green to the canons of Bolton (CB, no. 351) also attest this charter. It seems likely that the above charter was slightly later for it is witnessed by Thomas de Alta Ria, whereas CB, no. 351 is witnessed by Godfrey de Alta Ria. The quitclaim issued by Marjory, the widow of the said Peter, was witnessed by Lord William de Boyville, who is thought to have died before 12 June 1305, (CB, no. 352). It seems likely, however, that this charter was made during the thirteenth century.

C.T. Clay suggests that Ralph son of Everard was constable of Skipton, 'probably late in the thirteenth century' (EYC, vii, p. 291 n.2). Ralph son of Everard of Skipton witnessed a quitclaim by William Mauleverer of Calton to Bolton Priory (Appendix 2, no. 50), made between 1261 and 1267, together with William son of Robert.

Quikildelothem is thought to have been south of Cononley, towards Kildwick, and Langflat is south of Aire Bridge.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Peter del Green of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of three roods of land in the vill and territory of Cononley, lying in the cultura called Houflat next to the land of the canons. Warranty clause.

[c.1250x12 June 1305]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 105v-106r.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Petrus de Viride de Conendley salutem in
Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea
confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Bolton’ et priori et conventui eiusdem domus tres
rodas terre cum pertinentiis in villa et in territorio de Conendley in puram et perpetuam
elemosinam imperpetuum, scilicet illas tres rodas que iacent in illa cultura que vocatur
Houflat iuxta terram dicti conventus; tenendas et habendas priori et dicto conventui et
successoribus eorum in feodo et in hereditate, libere, quiete, pacifice cum omnibus
libertatibus et communibus, aisiamentis dicte terre pertinentibus infra eta extra sine
retenemento. Et ego vero Petrus et heredes mei predictas tres rodas terre cum
pertinentiis dicto priori et conventui et successoribus eorum contra omnes homines
warrantizabimus imperpetuum, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium
presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Martino [fo. 106r]b de Florid[a]
capitalli ballivo castri, Thoma de Alta Ria, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton’, Radulpho
filio Everardi, Everardo Fauvell de Stretton, Iohanne de Farnhill, Willelmo de eadem,
Willelmo Pincerna de Bradley, Adarno Bullock de eadem, Thoma clerico et aliis.

a. ete (sic) B.  b. Heading Conondley B.

Martin de [Campo] Florida was the constable of Skipton at some point between 1239 and 1244, but it seems more likely that the witness by this name in this charter is the person who was the auditor and bailiff of the Countess of Aumale in 1275-76 (EYC, vii, p. 289).

A certain Everard Fauvell had died before 26 June 1308, having succeeded to his fee before 1283 (EYC, vii, p. 280).

For the suggested dating range see CB, no. 346.
348

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter del Green of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land in the territory of Cononley, half an acre which extends itself above Langeflathe, and the way extending from Quikildehome, and half an acre extending itself above the royal highway. Warranty clause.

[c.1250x12 June 1305]

A= Chatsworth Charter, B1, PB 22. Endorsed: xlix; 180x50mm [10mm tag fold]; no tag or seal.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 106r.

Omnibus hoc scriptum inspecturis Petrus del Grene in Cunedlay salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime meee dedisse, concessisse, quietum clamasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bouelt'n et canonicalis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre in territorio de Cunedlay sicilicet dimidiam acram que extendit se super Langeflath in longitudine et in latitudine inter terram canonicalorum de Bouelt'n et viam que extendit de Quikildehome et unam dimidiam acram que extendit se super regiam viam et iacet inter terras canonicalorum dictorum ex utraque parte; tenendum et habendam dictis canonicalis et eorum successoribus vel assignatis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, bene, integre, quiete, solute et in pace, ab omni seculari servicio, consuetudine, sectis curie, exactione et demanda cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis dicte terre pertinentibus sine aliquo retenemento. Et ego Petrus et heredes mei predictam terram cum pertinenticiis dictis canonicalis et eorum successoribus vel assignatis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Thoma de Aita Ripa, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipto, Radulfo filio Everardi de eadem, Willelmo Revel, Ricardo Pedesfer de Gliseburne, Johanne de Stretton, Roberto le Vavasur et aliis.

William son of Robert of Skipton occurs as a witness to a charter of William de Forz III (CB, no. 26), as well as others made around the middle of the thirteenth century.
Ralph son of Everard of Skipton also witnessed as the constable of Skipton (EYC, vi, no. 455).
Both William son of Robert and Ralph son of Everard of Skipton witnessed a charter of William Mauleverer of Calton, thought to have been made in the 1260s (Appendix 2, no. 50).
For further detail about the suggested date see CB, no. 346.
Langeflathe is thought to have been south of Aire Bridge and Quikildehome, south of Cononley, towards Kildwick.

349

Gift by Peter son of John del Green of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land, half a rood and one place, namely the land which Adam son of Ysode held of Peter del Green lying above Langeflatt in Swinewatt, and a piece of land called le Rane, between the said land and the way leading from Glusburn to Cononley, in free and perpetual alms. Warranty clause.
Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus filius Johannis del Greene de Conondley dedi, concessi et hae presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre et dimidiam rodam et unam placeam videlicet illam terram quam Adamus filius Ysode tenuit de Petro del Greene et iacet simul super Longeflatt in Swinewath et unam placeam terre que vocatur le Rane inter predictam terram et aliam viam [fo. 106v] que extendit se versus Gluseburne et versus Conendley; habendas et tenendas predictis priori et canoniciis et eorum successoribus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, bene, libere, quiete et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis absque omni seculari demanda. Ego vero Petrus et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus contra omnes gentes warrantabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Farnhill, Roberto et Ada fratribus de eadem, Henrico filio Ambrosii de Conendley, Willehno Revel', Roberto Cuvell, Willelmo filio cius et multis aliis.

a. *Heading* Conendley B. b. homines deleted B.

William, Robert and Adam of Farnhill, brothers, appear to have witnessed other charters of Peter del Green of Cononley (CB, nos. 346-348). For the suggested date range see CB, no. 346. D. Gulliver believes that le Rane, is identifiable as Fox Raine. Swinewath is an area south of Aire Bridge.

**350**

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Peter son of John del Green of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of two acres, half a rood and a piece of land, one acre lying above Longeflath in Swinewath, one piece called le Rane between the road towards Glusburn and Cononley, and one acre in the green assart west of Swinewath. Warranty clause.

[c.1250x12 June 1305]

A = Chatsworth Charters, K 1. Endorsed: L.; 175x50mm [5-7mm tag fold]; tag, no seal.
B = Coucher Book, fo. 106v.
Pd translation in *Yorkshire Deeds*, ix, p. 48, no. 108.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus filius Iohannis del Grene de Cunedlay dedi, concessi et hae presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Bouelt[o]n et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre et dimidiam rodam et unam placeam videlicet unam acram terre quam Adamus filius Ysode tenuit de Petro del Grene et iacet simul super Longeflath in Suinwath et unam placeam terre que vocatur le Rane inter predictam terram et aliam viam que se extendit versus Gluseburne et versus Cunedlay et aliam acram terre en viride assartum in occidentali latere de Suinwath. Tenendas et habendas predictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam bene, libere, quiete et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis absque omni seculari demanda. Ego vero Petrus et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus imperpetuam contra omnes


See CB, no. 346 for further detail about the date range suggested.

351

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of John del Green of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of all the land he had lying in width to half of the cultura called Langflath to Swinewathlidiate, and in length to the royal highway up to Quikildbothum. Warranty clause.

[24 June 1258x11 Nov. 1267]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 106v-107r.

Sciunt omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus flius Johannis del Grene de Conendley concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta confirmavi pro salute anime mee, antecessorum et successorum meorum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in fiberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram illam quam habui iacentem in latitudine a medietate cuiusdam cultura que vocatur Langflath usque ad Swinewathlidiate et in longitudine a via regia usque ad Quikildbothum cum omnibus [fo. 107r] b pertinentiis suis; tenendam et habendam eisdem canonici et eorum successoribus totam predictam terram cum omnibus suis in bosco et plano in pratis, pascuis et pasturis et omnibus alisaisiamentis infra villam et extra predictam terre pertinentibus libere, quiete, integre et pacifice in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero dictus Petrus et heredes mei sive assignati totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonici et eorum successoribus sicut predictum est contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Godefrido filio suo, Thoma Bott rectore ecclesie de Karleton, Roberto Hiliard tune constabulario de Skipton, Willemo filio Roberti de eadem, Willemo filio Willelmi de Farnhill, Ioanne filio Roberti de eadem, Willemo Revel, Roberto Cuvel, Willemo filio suo et aliis.

a. longitude deleted B. b. Heading Conendley B.

Robert Hildyard occurs as the constable of Skipton 6 June 1267, and was also the ‘bailiff of countess Isabel [wife of William de Forz III] in Holderness, where he became sheriff in 1270’ (EYC, vii, p. 290). Thomas of Lelley, his predecessor in the post of constable of Skipton occurs 24 June 1258, whilst the first occurrence of his successor, John de Toternhow, is 11 November 1267 (Ibid.).

352

Quitclaim by Marjory in her widowhood, once wife of Peter del Green of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of the whole of the third part of land which the canons hold in the vill and territory of Cononley by the gift of Peter, her late husband in pure
and perpetual alms.

\[24\text{ June 1258}\text{x12 June 1305}\]

\[B = \text{Coucher Book, fo. 107r.}\]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Marioria uxor quondam Petri de Viride de Conendley in mea ligia potestate et pura viduitate concessi et dimisi et a me et heredibus meis imperperuum quietumclamavi Deo et beate Marie de Bolton’ et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus et successoribus eorum totam tertiam partem terre in puram et perpetuam elemosinanam quam dicti canonici habent in villa et in territorio de Conendley ex dono Petri viri mei, ita quod nec ego Marioria nec heredes mei nec aliquis in nomine meo in predicta terra in posterum poterimus exigere vel vendicare. Et ut hec mea concessio rata sit sine dolo vel fraude presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Thoma de Alta Ripa, domino Willehno de Boyvill, Roberto de Stiveton, Willelmo de Farnhill, Henrico filio Ambrosii, Willelmo Revel’, Adarno de Wratton et aliis.

Peter son of John del Green who, presumably, was the same person as Peter del Green of Cononley the late husband of Marjory, was alive in 24 June 1258 (CB, no. 351).

Sir William Boyville ‘held 3 carucates of Skipton castle in 1287’, and had died before 12 June 1305 (EYC, vii, p. 278).

\[353\]

Quitclaim by Margaret in her widowhood, once wife of Peter del Green, to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to all the land in Cononley which Peter del Greene, her husband, had sold to the canons.

\[24\text{ June 1258xc.1305}\]

\[B = \text{Coucher Book, fo. 107r-107v.}\]


a. Heading Conendley B.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 353.

In a previous charter (CB, no. 352) the wife of Peter del Green is called Marjory, however it seems likely that Marjory and Margaret were the same person and that the difference in name was due to the scribe.
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Sarah of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of six roods of arable land in Fulesikiker in the field of Cononley, for a sum of money. Warranty clause.

[mid to late thirteenth century]

Robert of Steeton, knight, John of Farnhill, William Revel and Henry Crocbain all attest a quitclaim of Margaret, the widow of Peter del Green, which is thought to have been made between 12 June 1258 and 24 June 1305 (CB, no. 353).

Many of those attesting this charter appear in the Compotus, with, for example, William Revel and Henry Crocbain occurring in the accounts for the year 11 November 1296 to 11 November 1297 (Compotus, p. 76), possibly indicating that this gift was made towards the later end of the date range suggested. It is likely that Fulesikker is the same place as that called Fousike in the tithe award of 1842.

Quitclaim by John son of Robert of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of the annual rent of 4d. for a cultura called Nontekyredding in the fields of Cononley.

[1260x1303]

It seems likely that Lord Roger Tempest is Roger Tempest III who had succeeded his father before 1273 (his
father still being alive in 1256), and died before 1303 (EYC, vii, pp. 245-6). Lord John Giliot appears to have succeeded Peter Giliot, presumably his father, by 1267 although Peter was alive in 1260. John had died before 16 June 1308 (EYC, vii, p. 282). Lord R. of Steeton may have been Robert of Steeton, see CB, nos. 352, 354.

356
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam son of John of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of one assart in the territory of Cononley, lying between the land of William of Farnhill and Robert clerk of Bradleywatt, with liberties, easements and common rights. Warranty clause.

[c.1200x1261]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 108r.

There are several generations of the Giliot family who were named Peter, however, it seems likely that the witness of this charter was Peter Giliot I who occurs from February 1218/1219, and had died in or before February 1234 (EYC, vii, p. 281). William of Steeton occurs as a witness in the early thirteenth century (CB, nos. 136, 359, 370). Giles Mauleverer, if the person by that name who was part of the Mauleverer family of Beamsley, had died by 1261.

357
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Robert the clerk of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of one assart called Dedheridding in the vill of Cononley, with all appurtenances. Warranty clause.

[1214 or 1228xFeb. 1233]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 108r.

The benefactor of this charter Robert clerk of Cononley maybe the same person as Robert clerk of Bradleywarr, who held land next to that being granted to the canons of Bolton by Adam son of John of Cononley.

The earliest date relates to the year in which John of Eshton, the son of Ranulf, was under age in 1214. However, if Eustace of Rylstone is the second member of that family then the earliest date for this charter is 1228, as he would not have been of age prior to this point (EYC, vii, pp. 265-6).

The death of Peter Giliot before February 1233 provides the latest date.

The suggested date range is supported by the presence of William of Hebden who is believed to have died before 9 December 1234 and whose father was still alive 1201. Dedheridding is thought to be Dead Eye.

358
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Richard Bott of Skipton to the canons of Bolton of two acres of land in the territory of Cononley lying between the new assart in le Ker, with two acres of wood of Lynthuitsike towards the south, with liberties, common rights and easements, paying 3d. annually.

Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 108v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willemus fflus Ricardi Bott de Skipton' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre cum pertinentiis in territorio de Conendley que iacent inter terram dicti prioris de novo assartatum in le Ker, et duas acras bosci propinquiores de Lynthuitsike versus austrum; tenendas et babendas de me et heredibus meis in liberam, purem et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quiete, bene et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus et aisiamentis eandem villam de Conendley pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis tres denarios ad duos terminos scilicet mediatem ad festum sancti Martini in hieme et allam mediatem ad Pentecostiam pro omni servitio, exactione et demanda. Ego vero et heredes mei predictas duas acras terre cum duabus acris bosci predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne de Eston', Godifrido de Alta Ripa, Simone de Marton, Eustachio de Rileston', Ricardo Tempest, Wilhelmo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre suo, Roberto Cuvell, Ambrosio de Conendley, Helia Nigro et aliis.

Eustace of Rylstone II is thought to have been under age in 1228, and had died before 16 October 1258.
Lynthuailsike has been identified by D. Gulliver as High and Low Linfitt Carrs in the 1842 Tithe Award, near modern day Woodside Lane. Le Ker is believed to be Carr Ridding.

359

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Robert son of Humphrey of Cononley to the canons of Bolton of all the land which Stephan of Lothersdale and Claricia his wife hold by the gifts of his father and hiself in the territory of Cononley, with appurtenances, liberties and easements, paying 16d. annually. Warranty clause.

[1200xFeb. 1233]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 108v-109r.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Humfridi de Conendley dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram illam quam Stephanus de Lothersden et Claricia uxor eius tenuerunt cum pertinentiis suis tam de dono patris mei quam de dono meo; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam in territorio de Conendley, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis predicte ville pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis sexdecim denarios, octo scilicet ad purificationem beate Marie et octo ad festum appostolororum Petri et Pauli pro omnibus servitiis et secularibus demandis. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam terram cum suis pertinentiis prenominate domui contra omnes homines imperpetaum. Hiis testibus: Willehno de Stiveton, Willelmo, de Hebbeden, [fo. 109r] Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Petro Gillott, Willelmo de Farnhill, Ricardo de Gairgrave, Iohanne Brun de eadem villa et alis.

a. extra minim in domui B. b. Heading Conondley B.

William of Hebden is believed to have died before 9 December 1234. His father was still alive in 1200. The death of Peter Giliot before February 1233 provides the latest date.

360

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Claricia daughter of Winfrid of Cononley, once wife to Stephen of Lothersdale, in her widowhood to the canons of Bolton of all the land her husband gave to her late husband in free marriage in the vil of Cononley, with liberties, common rights and easements, for the provision of one candle to be burnt before the high altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Warranty clause.

[1214x26 Jan. 1255]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 109r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Claricia filia Winfridi de Conendley salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta quietum clamasse in pura viduitate mea et libera potestate Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram quam pater meus dedit Stephano de Lothersden viro meo et mihi in libero maritaggi in villa de Conendley sine aliquo retenemento; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis
predictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad inveniendum unam candelam ardentem in eadem ecclesia coram magno altari beate virginis Marie cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus et aisiamentis predicte ville de Conendley pertinentibus. Et ego Claricia et heredes mei predictis canonicis totam predictam terram cum suis pertinentiis imperpetuum warrantabimus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto presenti sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Helia de Stiveton, Johanne de Eston, Simone de Marton, Willelmo de Farnhill, Roberto de cadem, Ambrosio de Conondley, Helia Nigro de cadem, Roberto Cuvell et multis aliis.

John of Eshton, son of Ranulf, was under age in 1214, and died not later than 1267. Elias of Steeton is believed to have died before Elias of Steeton dead before 26 January 1255.

361
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam son of William of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land in the territory of Cononley, namely three roods, excepting seven virgates next to Segysike, and one rood next to Kerridding and seven virgates under Bradeng below the road.

[c.1220xc.1270]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 109r.

Adam son of William of Farnhill also quitclaimed a cultura in Cononley (CB, no. 318), but it is possible that these grants were made by different people sharing the same name, for the witnesses are different, as is the scale of the benefaction. William Bicular of Bradley witnessed two quitclaims of William son of William the elder of Farnhill made c.1220xc.1260 (CB, nos. 314, 319), and another grant made at a similar time (CB, no. 318). Geoffrey of Otley, sometimes referred to as master or cleric, frequently occurs as a witness to benefactions made to the canons of Bolton during the early to mid thirteenth century (for example CB, nos. 315, 407, 66), with the latest date for which he may have witnessed a charter being 1272 (CB, no. 48).

362
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Matilda daughter of William of Farnhill in her widowhood to the canons of Bolton of one and a half roods in the vill and territory of Cononley, one rood lying to the head of Dead Eye Pond next to Norththolm and half a rood lying next to Wolterwatht in the field of Cononley, with all liberties, common rights and easements. Warranty clause.

[c.1250x26 June 1308]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 109v.

a. terre interlined B.

Martin de Campo Florida held a number of administrative roles, including constable of Skipton, and an auditor of Isabella, countess of Aumale, ‘and in 1275-76 Martin de Campo-floudo is mentioned as a bailiff of the countess who had taken money from merchants in the field of Holme’ (EYC, vii, p. 289). It is unclear which castle Martin de Campo Florida was the bailiff of but it seems likely to have been Skipton Castle. It is possible that William the butler of Bradley, who witnessed a grant and two quitclaims of William son of William the elder of Farnhill made c.1220-1260 (CB, nos. 314, 318, 319), is the same person as William Pincema de Bradley.

Adam Bucke witnessed a quitclaim of John son of Robert of Farnhill to the canons of Bolton made between 1260 and 1303, and another of John son of Roger of Keighley, also made in the late thirteenth century (CB, nos. 355, 365).

Everard Fauvel, if he is the person by that name who held a fee of the honour of Skipton in 1283 and 1303, died before 26 June 1308.

The benefaction by Matilda daughter of William features in the pedigree created by Dodsworth from those charters contained in the lost cartulary, but does not give any further detail.

D. Gulliver has suggested that the land referred to as lying ‘ad caput mortue aque iuxta Norththolm’ is now known as Dead Eye Pond.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by John of Keighley son and heir of Roger of Keighley to the canons of Bolton of all the land he has by the gift of Henry de Windhill and Margeret his wife, mother of the said John, in the vill and territory of Cononley with toft and croft, and with appurtenances, liberties and easements for a certain sum of money. Warranty clause.

[1260x16 July 1286]


This charter must have been made before the quitclaim of Richard son of Ranulf of Keighley to the canons of all right in land in Cononley which the priory had held of John son of Roger of Skipton (EYC, vii, p. 182; see Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 39). Richard son of Ranulf of Keighley was under age in 1243, and is believed to have still been alive at the time of Kirkby’s Inquest, 1284-5 (W.P. Baildon, ‘The Keighley family’, pp. 6-8). His heir, Henry of Keighley, first occurs in a fine made in the Michaelmas term of 1285 (Ibid., pp. 11-12), possibly indicating that his father had died by this point, therefore also being the last point at which the above charter could have been confirmed.

John Giliot, ‘presumably the son of Peter II’, who was alive in 1260, had succeeded his father by 1267 and is thought to have been succeeded by Richard Tempest III before 2 October 1290 (EYC, vii, pp. 245-6). Richard Tempest, thought to be the father of Roger Tempest III, witnessed a benefaction of Mary the widow of John of Eshton, made between 1256 and 1273 (CB, no. 270). Roger Tempest is thought to have succeeded his father before 13 June 1268, and ‘died before 1302-03 when his heir was in the king’s wardship’ (EYC, vii, pp. 245-6).

The quitclaim made by Margaret the daughter of Roger of Keighley during the priorate of John of Lund mentions that her son John of Keighley had confirmed land in Cononley, which if the same would indicate that this charter must have been made before the resignation of Prior John of Lund. Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 39, contains a family tree of the family of Roger of Keighley, as well as some other information.

QUITCLAIM BY MARGERET DAUGHTER OF ROGER OF KEIGHLEY IN HER WIDOWHOOD PRIOR JOHN OF LUND AND THE CANONS OF BOLTON OF ALL RIGHT AND CLAIM TO ALL THOSE LANDS AND TENEMENTS, TOFTS AND CROFTS IN THE VILL OF CONONLEY WHICH JOHN OF KEIGHLEY, HER SON AND HEIR, SOLD AND CONFIRMED TO THE SAID CANONS, FOR A CERTAIN SUM OF MONEY.

[19 Oct. 1275x16 July 1286]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 110r.

John de Toternhow occurs as the constable of Skipton 11 November 1267, being preceded by Robert de Hildyard who is recorded as the constable of Skipton 6 June 1267 and succeeded by John Sampson who appears in that post in 1268 (EYC, vii, p. 290). However it would seem that he either resumed the post at a later date, or that one of his descendants of the same name also held the post, for the priorate of John of Lund fell between his election 19 October 1275 and 16 July 1286, by which point he had resigned.

Dodworth MS 144, fo. 39 contains reference, within a brief family tree of the Keighley family, of a benefaction by Margaret the daughter of Roger of Keighley, which was in fo. 105 of the cartulary. Unfortunately, no other information is given, making it impossible to say with absolute certainty that it relates to the above benefaction.

365
Quitclaim by John son of Roger of Keighley to the canons of Bolton of all lands and tenements in the vill of Cononley which once were his mother’s to which the canons were enfeoffed and seised by his charter.

[6 June 1267x1298]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 110r-110v.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes filius Rogeri de Kighley salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, quietum clamamas et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmass Deo et beate Marie de Bolton' in Craven [fo. 110v] et priori et conventui eiusdem loci et eorum successoribus omnes terras et omnia tenementa sine ullo retenemento que quondam fuerunt Margerie matris mee in villa de Conendley de quibus etiam terris et tenementis dictus prior et conventus feoffati sunt et seisiti per cartam mean de feoffamento; habenda et tenenda dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus in feodo et hereditate in omnibus secundum tenorem carte mee de feoffamento. In cius rei testimonium hoc scripto sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Tottenhow tunc constabulario de Skipton', Iohanne de Farnhill, Everardo Fauvell, Willelmo de Cestront, Ranulpho filio Everardi, Roberto de Scothorpe, Henrico Crobain, Adamo Bucke, Ricardo filio Walteri de Bradley, et Roberto filio Galfridi de eadem et aliis.
John de Toterhow, as constable of Skipton, occurs as a witness to an agreement made between the prior of Bolton and Adam son of Simon of Litton and Anabilla his wife on 11 November 1267 (CB, no. 84). Robert Hildyard, constable of Skipton before John de Toterhow, appears as a witness to a charter made 6 June 1267 (EYC, vii, p. 290).

Robert of Scosthrop had died by 1298 (Compotus, p. 76).

a. Heading Conendley B.

Quotclaim by Richard son of Ranulph of Keighley to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the land in the vill of Cononley which they bought from John son of Roger of Skipton.

366

[1243x1285]

Omnibus Cristi fidefibus ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum pervenerit Ricardus filius Ranulphi de Kighley salutem in Domino sempitemam. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et eorum successoribus totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliqua ratione habere potui in tota illa terra quam quondam emerunt de Johanne filio Rogeri de Skipton' in villa de Conendley una cum tota terra sita fuerit quam habent in villa predicta mihi vel heredibus meis contingente; tenendum et habendum dictis priori et conventui ita libere et quiete quod nec ego dictus Ricardus vel heredes mei aliquid ius vel clameum in terris predictis de cetero vendicare vel exigere poterimus quoquomodo. Et ut fec mea concessio et quietclamatio pro me et heredibus meis rata sit et stabile imperpetuum sigillum meum presentibus in testimonio. est appensum.

Richard son of Ranulf of Keighley was under age in 1243, and is believed to have died shortly after 1285.

367

Quintclaim by Matilda daughter of Matilda daughter of William of Farnhill of all right and claim to one toft and croft and six acres of land in the vill of Cononley, which descended to her by hereditary right.

[1260x16 June 1308]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Matilda filia Matilde filie Willehni de Farnhill senioris salutem. Noveritis me concessisse, relaxasse et omnino quietumclamasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clameum quod habeo, habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in uno tofto et crofto et sex acris terre cum pertinentiis in villa de Conendley que quidem toftum et croftum et sex acras terre Matilda mater mea habuit de dono Willehni de Farnhill patris sui senioris, et que mihi descendere deberet iure hereditar[io], ita scilicet quod nec ego Matilda nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine meo vel heredum meorum aliquod ius vel clameum in predictis tofto et crofto et sex acris terre cum pertinentiis decetero exigere vel vendicare.
Confirmation, in the form of a chirograph, in free, pure and perpetual alms by Lady Margaret de Longvillers in her widowhood to the canons of Bolton of all those lands and tenements in Conondley and Farnhill that the canons are enfeoffed of, with liberties, common rights, easements and appurtenances; also the confirmation in free and perpetual alms of all those lands and tenements which the canons hold in the vill of Gargrave and elsewhere in her fee, paying annually 10s. sterling. Warranty clause.

31 May 1287, Farnley

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit domina Margareta de Longvillers salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in pura viduitate mea et ligia potestate concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ in Craven et canoniciis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute animae meae et pro anima domini mei Galfridi de Nevill et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum omnes terras et tenementa in Conondley et Farnhill de quibus fuerunt feoffati die compositionis huius confirmationis a quocunque cum omnibus libertatibus, communitatibus et aisiamentis et omnibus aliis pertinentibus in pratis, pasquis, moris, mariscis, viis, semitis, aquis et omnibus aliis locis eisdem terris et tenementis seu ville pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, sectis curie, consuetudine et demanda, adeo pure et libere sicut aliqua elemosina liberiori dari poterit vel concedi. Preterea concessi et presenti scripto confirmavi pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis imperpetuum omnes terras et tenementa que tenent in villa de Gairgrave et ubiunque in feodo meo cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus et aisiamentis eisdem terris et tenementis qualitercunque pertinentibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omnimo servitio seculari quod peti poterit vel exigi ab aliquo mortali vivente mihi heredibus meis assignatis meis vel alieci mortali aliqualiter pertin[ente] reddendo tantum annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel assignatis pro terris et tenementis in Geirgrave decem solidos sterlingorum ad festum beati Petri avincula pro omni servitio seculari exactione, sectis curie, consuetudine seu demanda mihi heredibus meis assignatis vel alieci mortali pertinentibus; tenenda et habenda omnes predicta [fo. 111v]a terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis ubique pertinentibus dictis

Margaret de Longvillers, wife of Geoffrey Neville, was widowed in 1285, surviving her husband for nearly twenty five years, dying shortly before 20 February 1319 (Inquisitions Post Mortem, vi, no. 175). See The Making of the Neville Family, C.R. Young for details of the Nevilles, and how the lands brought by Margaret de Longvillers with her marriage to Geoffrey Neville ‘provided the core for what became another branch of the Neville family’ (p. 57). Lady Margaret Neville was probably buried at Bolton Priory for ‘North of the high altar is the rich canopy of a tomb ... and part of a filleting of brass, with the Longobardic letters NCV1’, which is supported by the mention of her mortuaries in the Compotus (T.D. Whitaker, The History and Antiquites of the deane of Craven in the county of York, London, 1905, pp. 359, 338). The prior of Bolton was one of the executors of the will of Lady Margaret Neville, and was taken into the king’s protection, together with two of the other executors, on 1 March 1319 (CPR, p. 313). For information regarding her funeral expenses see I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, p. 139, and Compotus, pp. 470, 474.

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Lady Margaret Neville in her widowhood to the canons of Bolton of all the lands and tenements which the canons hold in vills of Cononley, Farnhill and Gargrave and elsewhere in her fee.

Warranty clause.

[1285x20 Feb. 1319]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 111v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit domina Margareta de Nevill salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in pura viduitate mea et ligia potestate mea concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton ’ et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et pro anima domini mei Galfridi de Nevill et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum omnes terras et tenementa quas tenent et habuerunt die consecionis presentium in villis de Conendley, Farnhill et Gairgrave et ubicunque in feodo meo cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; habenda et tenenda de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuum clemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, exactione seu demanda, ita libere sicut aliqua terra liberius et pureius concedi poterimus vel vendicare quoquomodo. Et ego domina Margareta et heredes mei omnes dictas terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines acuquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum est appensum. Hiis testibus: dominis
Thoma de Alta Ripa, Roberto de Plumton, Iohanne de Stiveton, militibus, Iohanne de Bolton, Willelmo de Malghum, Ricardo Fauvell, Roberto de Bentel et alii.

a. extra minim in Plumton B.

Margaret Neville alias Margaret de Longvillers died before 20 February 1319, having been widowed in 1285, and it seems likely that this was issued at a similar time to her other confirmation regarding property in Cononley, Farnhill and Gargrave (CB, no. 368).

370
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by R[ichard] of Tong son of Essolf to the canons of Bolton of half an acre of land in Cowling.

[1200x1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 112r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 107, abstract as part of family tree.


a. Heading Trepwoode B. a. latitudinem (sic) B.

It seems likely that the constable of Skipton who attested this charter was Geoffrey, who occurred in the early thirteenth century, see EYC, vii, p. 288.

Cowling is in the parish of Kildwick.

371
Gift in free alms by Matilda widow of Richard of Tong, together with her body for burial, to the canons of Bolton of her mill at Ravenswath, with suit of the mill and other appurtenances, together with the homage and service of William Smith, Adam of Bailden, William Revel, Nicholas de Aldefield, Amabilla Revel and Eve of Newbiggin, for lands and tenements they hold of her in Trepwood, with the condition that the canons support and serve her two boys.

[c.1200x1268]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 112r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 107, abstract as part of family tree.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Matilda quondam uxor Ricardi de Tange dedi, concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus una cum corpore meo pro salute anime mee et
The later date ascribed to this gift relates to the point at which Richard, son of Stephen the Irishman, quitclaimed all his right to property in Trepwood and Ravenswath given to Bolton Priory by his mother, Matilda (CB, no. 376).

Richard of Tong, son of Essolf, may have been the husband of Matilda, and, therefore, it is possible that she was widowed in the early thirteenth century, probably after 1226, for a certain Richard of Tong occurs as a witness at or after this date (CB, no. 308). For the charter of Richard see CB, no. 370. It seems likely that Eve de Neub’ing, was of Newbiggin, alias Stott Hill, in the township of Cowling, p. Kildwick, and that Adam de Balldon was of Bailden, in the same township and parish as Newbiggin, especially as someone of that name is the recipient of a grant by Richard of Tong (CB, no. 371). Both William Revel and Adam of Bailden appear to have made grants to the canons of Bolton (CB, nos. 374, 375). It is possible that Ravensiwath is Ravensworth, p. Kirkby Ravensworth, but this seems unlikely as this is not close to any of the other property held by the canons.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Matilda, daughter of Richard of Tong in her widowhood to the canons of Bolton of her mill at Ravenswath and all her land in Trepwood from her father’s gift, with the condition that the canons support and serve her two boys.

[c.1220x22 Dec. 1268]
Gift by Richard of Tong to Adam of Bailden of ten acres of arable land in his wood called *Trepwood*, with all liberties and easements, paying annually 5s. of silver. Moreover, a grant by Richard to Adam of permission to have fuel and material for building, constructing and other necessities from the said wood. *Warranty clause.*

[c.1220-x.1260]

Gift by Adam of Bailden to the canons of Bolton of all the land lying in *Trepwood*, in the parish of Kildwick, which he bought from Richard of Tong, with all liberties and easements pertaining to *Trepwood* and *Eerdelwood*; also he makes the gift of sufficient support from the woods of *Trepwood* for building and construction and also for enclosing and burning. *Warranty clause.*

[c.1220-x.1260]
quam emi a Ricardo de Tange in parochia de Kildewicke a que iacet in Trepwood ex parte occidentali a terra Walteri Revel'; habendam et tenendam predictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus libere, quiete, integre in feodo et hereditate cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad Trepwood et Eerdelwood pertinentibus. Preterea concessi, dedi et presenti scripto confirmavi predictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus sufficientem sustentationem in predictis boscis de Trepwood ad edificia [fo. 113r7] et utensilia construenda et etiam ad claudendum et comburendum quam quidem sustentationem emi a dicto Ricardo. Ego vero dictus Adam et heredes mei totam terram predictam cum pertinentiis suis et omnia predicta sicut plenius predictum est predictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus contra omnes gentes imperpetuum warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium prescripto scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Ricardo de Kigheley, Helia de eadern, Ricardo ad Pontem, Willelmo Revel', Willelmo de Farnhill, Henrico filio Ambrosii.

a. Adamus {sic} B.  b. Heading Trepwoode B.  c. Ricardus deleted B.  d. Adamus {sic} B.

Richard and Elias of Keighley occur in the mid to late thirteenth century, and may have been related, possibly as brothers, step-brothers or cousins (W.P. Baildon, 'The Keighley family', p. 80). See CB, no. 373 for the suggested date range. This charter may refer to the acquisition of property in Threewood by Adam of Bailden by the grant of Richard of Tong (CB, no. 373), and therefore the gift by Adam of Bailden to the canons would have occurred after his purchase of the land.

375

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William Revel of Glusburn to the canons of Bolton of all his arable lands, which his father held of Richard of Tong, in the territory of Trepwood against the east, with all liberties, easements and common rights. Warranty clause.

[c.1230-c.1260]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 113r.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus Revel' de Gloseburne dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram arabilem in territorio de Trepwood versus orientem quam Walterus Revel pater meus tenuit de Ricardo de Tonge et hereditibus suis et assignatis et eorum hereditibus et assignatis; tenendam et habendam eisdem canoniciis et eorum successoribus de me et hereditibus meis imperpetuum in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberis dari poterit cum omnibus libertatibus, aisiamentis et communibus sine aliquo retenemento ville de Herdele pertinentibus. Ego autem et heredes mei vel assignati totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis memorat' canoniciis et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In huius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino WyDONE de Boyvill, Willelmo et Roberto fratribus de Farnhill, Galfrido de Otteley, Adamo de Wraton', Elia de Conendley, Ambrosio de eadem et aliis.

a. mark B.  b. a. hisi deleted B.
Guy de Boyville occurs as witness to a chirograph between William de Forz [III] and Adam prior of Bolton made 27 May 1257 (CB, no. 279), and he also acted as witness in 1247 (EYC, vii, p. 278 n. 10). Other witnesses of this charter attested charters made in the mid thirteenth century.

376
Quitclaim by Richard son of Stephen the Irishman to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to all the land which Matilda of Tong, his mother, held in Trepwood and in the mill of Ravenswath. Warranty clause.

22 Dec. 1268, Skipton

B = Coucher Book, fo. 113r-113v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 107, abstract in family tree.


a. Heading Trepwode B. b. hec deleted B.

John Samson held a number of administrative posts including constable of Skipton and ‘bailiff of countess Isabel at Skipton’ (EYC, vii, p. 290).

377
Quitclaim by Richard [son of] Matilda daughter of Richard of Tong to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the mill of Ravenswath and land in Trepwood.

[1214x1267]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 113v. C = Dodsworth 144, fo. 40r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 107, part of family tree.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Ricardus filius Matilde filie quondam Ricardi de Tonge, dedi, concessi et quietumclamavi pro me et pro omnibus alius nomine seu ex parte mea imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum successorum meorum totum ius et clameum quod ego vel aliquis nomine seu ex parte mea unquam in
molendino de Ravenswath et in terram de Trepwood habuimus vel habere potuimus, ita quod nec ego nec aliquid aliquo tempore nomine meo in dictum molendinum et terram predictam aliquid ius vel clameum de cetero vendicare seu exigere possimus. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum meo feci roborari sigillo. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Eston, Roberto de Stiveton', Willemlo le Mauleverer de Bethmesley, Ricardo de Kighley, Elia de eadem, Willemlo filio Roberti de Skipton, Radulpho filio Everardi, Nicholao de Bethmesley' et alis.

a. filius omitted B. b. M obscured B.

John of Eshton, the son of Ranulf, was under age in 1214 and is thought to have died before 1267. His successor was John of Eshton and he is thought to have died before 20 June 1301. It is likely that the William Mauleaverer who attested this charter had died by before 12 January 1284. Six of the witnesses of this benefaction attested a charter of Adam of Nevsholme to Bolton Priory, made 15 May 1250 (Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 70v). This supports the idea that it was John son of Ranulf rather than John of Eshton his son who witnessed this charter.

Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40 does not state the contents of the charter, but does list the first five witnesses.

378

Quitclaim by Richard son of Lord Richard of Tong to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the mill of Ravenswath with suit of court and in all lands and tenements both demesne and service that the canons have by the gift of Matilda daughter of Richard of Tong.

[1260x1303]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 113v-114r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 107, abstract as part of family tree.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Ricardus filius Ricardi domini de Tonge salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me remisisse, relaxasse et ordino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuam quietum clamasse, Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' in Craven et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clameum quod unquam habui, habeo[1] vel aliquo modo habere potero in molendino de Raveneswat cum sequelis et aliis pertinentiis suis et in omnibus terris et tenementis tam in dominicis quam in servitiis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et quas predictis canonicis habuerunt de dono Matild[e] filie Ricardi de Tonge, ita videlicet quod nec ego predictus Ricardus nec heredes mei nec aliiquis in nomine nostro ius nec clameum in predicto molendino cum sequelis et pertinentiis suis, nec in predictis terris et tenementis neque in dominicis nec in [fo. 114r] servitiis nec in aliis suis pertinentiis de cetero poterimus exigere nec vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scriptum sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Roberto de Stiveton', Iohanne Gilott, militibus, Iohanne de Farnhill, Ricardo Tempest, Willelmo de Cesteront, Willelmo de Marton', Iohanne de Feiserh', Helia de Sustron, Nigello de Stainford et alis.

a. habeo interlined B. b. Heading Trepwode B.

John Giliot, is thought to have succeeded his father, who was still alive in 1260, before 1267. John was alive on 29 September 1307, but is thought to have died shortly afterwards, definitely before 16 June 1308 (EYC, vii, p. 282).

The fourth witness, Richard Tempest, is likely to have been the son of Roger Tempest III. He is thought to
have succeeded his father before 2 October 1290, dying before 1303 (EYC, vii, p. 246), and, therefore, it seems likely that this quitclaim was made towards the later end of the date range suggested. The family tree by Dodsworth does not record the contents of the charter, merely listing the first two witnesses.

379

Gift in the form of a chirograph by brother John of Lund prior and the canons of Bolton to Lord Geoffrey Neville of their mill in the vill of Newbiggin and Ravenswath, together with the site and suit of court, which they have by the gift of Matilda daughter of Richard of Tong, paying to them 10s. of silver annually. Warranty clause.

[19 Oct. 1275x16 July 1285]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 114r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 107, abstract. D = Dodsworth 83, fo. 24r.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris frater Ioannes de Lund dictus prior de Bolton a in Craven et eiusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos ex unanimo consensu et assensu capituli nostri dedisse, concessisse et confirmasse domino Galfrido de Nevill et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis molendinum nostrum in villa de Neubigging et Raveneswath una cum sede eiusdem et secta et cum omnibus pertinentiis que quidem habuimus de Matilda filia Ricardi de Tange; tenendum et habendum eidem domino Galfrido et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis de nobis et successoribus nostris libere, quiete, bene et in pace, integre et hereditarie cum omnibus libertatibus, aisiamentis sine ullo retenemento predicto molendino ubique pertin[entibus] reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostri imperpetuum decem solidos argentii per annum, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecost et allam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hieme pro omnibus servitiis et demandis, ita quod liceat nobis predictis priori et conventui et nostri successoribus pro voluntate nostra distringere pro predicta firma vel pro parte predicte firme si ad aliquem predictorum terminorum non fuerit plenarie soluta per omnia bona in predicto molendino inventa. Nos vero predicti prior et conventus et successores nostri predictum molendinum cum sede cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto domino Galfrido et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis contra omnes homines sicut predictum est pro predicto servitio imperpetuum warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic carte cirographate utraque pars mutuo sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne le Vavasor, domino Roberto de Plumton, domino Thoma de Alta Ripa, Iohanne de Farnhill, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton, Everardo Fauvell, Iohanne Giblot et aliis.

John of Lund was prior of Bolton between 1275 and 1286, when he resigned, later becoming prior of Marton. Lord John le Vavasour is believed to have died before 1285, with Geoffrey Neville dying in the same year. Neubigging is likely to have been Newbiggin, in the parish of Kildwick.

380

Confirmation in free alms by Reiner son of Suain Barne of Glusburn to the canons of Bolton of the mill at Glusburn, with suit and appurtenances, and, in free and
perpetual alms, all that land which Gervase of Kildwick holds in the territory of Glusburn next to the mill of Kildwick.

[1155x1203]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 114v.

a Reinerus filius Sueini Barne de Glusburne omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta imperpetuum confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton et canoniciis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Glusburne cum omnibus sibi pertinentibus in libram elemosinam, et preterea totam terram illam quam Gervasius de Kildewicke tenet in territorio de Glusburne iuxta molendinum de Kildewicke similiter in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volo quod prefata ecclesia sancte Marie de Bolton et canonici habeant et teneant et imperpetuum possideant predictum molendinum de Glusburne cum omni secta sua et pertinentiis et terram supradictam bene et in pace, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine pro salute anime meae et animabus patris et matris mee et omnium predecessorum meorum. Huius donationis et concessions testes sunt: Willelmus filius Helton[is], Hamo et Gerrardus de Glusburne, Herebertus Ruffus, Willelmus Harpin, Willehmus de Harwood, Robertus de Cuvell, Reginaldus miles, Willelmus filius Rogeri, Radulphus cocus, Petrus Faber, Henricus Truverers.

a. Heading Glusbume B.

William son of Helto could be William son of Helto Mauleverer, which would, therefore, restrict the date of this benefaction to no later than 1203.

William of Harewood maybe the same person as William of Harewood, the nepos of Simon Mohaut, who witnessed a charter of Simon to Pontefract Priory (EYC, vii, p. 254).

It seems likely that this benefaction was made towards the later end of the date range suggested. Glusburn is in the parish of Kildwick.

381

Gift by Reiner of Glusburn to Gervase of Kildwick of five acres of land in the territory of Glusburn next to the bridge over the Aire, paying 8d. annually.

[1186x24 Jan. 1206]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 114v.


a. Adamo (sic) B.

The first Prior Henry of Bolton appears to have been preceded by Walter who acted as a witness to a ‘gift to the Hospitallers of land in Artington, dated 1186’ (EYC, vii, p. 293), and was succeeded by John, who
occurs as prior 'perhaps earlier than 1202-03', but had definitely assumed that position by 24 January 1206 (ibid., vii, p. 294).
The next Prior Henry of Bolton occurs 29 April 1263, being preceded by Adam, reference to who last occurs October 1257-October 1258, and was followed by William of Tanfield who was confirmed as prior 1 May 1267 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 340). It would seem more likely that the Henry prior of Bolton, who witnessed the above charter with Robert the canon was the first, rather than the second.

382
Quitclaim by Matilda daughter of William son of Gervase of Kildwick in her widowhood to the canons of Bolton of five acres of land in Glusburn lying in Gerveiseridding and abutting on one side above the bridge of Kildwick, and that which her father gave to her in free marriage, with appurtenances, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.

[1234x1267]
B = Coucher Book, fos. 114v-115r.


a. Heading Gluseburne B.

Peter Giliot I had died before February 1233. His son, also Peter Giliot, was under age in 1234, was of age by 1251, and died before 1267.
Henry of Cheshunt is probably the person of that name who was constable of Skipton and sheriff of Holderness in the mid thirteenth century.

383
Gift in free, quit, pure and perpetual alms by Reiner son of Suain of Glusburn to the canons of Bolton of certain land in the territory of Glusburn next to the river Aire in which the canon’s mill is situated by the land of Gervase, up to the river which flows in the ford in the water of the Aire, up to the assart of Ulf son of Viche.

[1155xc.1210]
Reinerus filius Swani de Glusburne omnibus sante ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Boeltonie a quondam terram in territorio Glusburne iuxta flumen Eyr in quo molendinum predictorum canonicorum situm est a terra videlicet Gervasii usque ad rivulum qui cadit in vadum magni fluminis Eyr et preterea quandam terram que pretendentur iuxta flumen prefate Eyr usque ad assartum Ulfil filii Viche. Quare volo quod predicta ecclesia et canonicci Boeltonie habeant et imperpetuum possideant prenominatas terras in liberam et quietam et puram et perpetuum elmosinam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine pro animabus patris et matris mee et pro salute anime mee. Hiis testibus: Hugone canonic[onico] Hunterd', Roberto capellano Cudewicke, Gerardo clerico, Lesingo, Gervas[io], Hugone, Roberto, Ailrie, hominibus de Kildewicke, Hugone preposito Glusbur', Ulfo, Ricardo de Otterbur', Ricardo Brun.

a. Boeltonie second o obscured B.

Robert the chaplain of Kildwick maybe the same person as Robert the sacerdos of Kildwick who witnessed a grant made by Reiner of Glusburn to Gervase of Kildwick, made between 1186 and 24 January 1206 (CB, no. 381). It therefore, seems likely that this charter was made in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. The witness list from CB, no. 381 also suggests that Gerard the clerk was of Glusburn. A certain Gerard of Glusburn also occurs as a witness to another charter of Reiner son of Suain Barne of Glusburne, thought to have been made in the late twelfth century (CB, no. 380).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Walter Revel of Glusburn, together with his body for burial, to the canons of Bolton of one acre of arable land lying at the head of the bridge of Kildwick towards Glusburn, between the way which leads to Glusburn and the water of the Aire, and Siketon' which ends in the river Aire. Warranty clause.

[B = Coucher Book, fo. 115v.]

*Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Walterus Revell de Glusburne dedi, concessi et hae presenti carta mea confirmavi cum corpore meo Deo et beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuum elmosinam sicut aliqua terra liberius dari potest, unam acram terre arabil[is] que facet ad caput pontis de Kildewicke versus Glusburne inter viam que ducit apud Glusburne et aquam de Air et Siketon' que cadit in Air; tenendum et habendam eisdem canonicis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum libere, quiete et pacifice cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad eandem terram spectant[ibus]. Ego autem Walterus et heredes mei predictam terram cum pertinentiis omnibus predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus contra omnes imperpetuum warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Elia domino de Stivetton', Guydone de Boyvill, militibus, Willemo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre suo, Elia de Brun, Ambrosio de Conendley, Waltero filio Herberti, Adamo fratre suo, Willelmo Buticular', Hamund[o] de Hamundtharpe, Galfrido de Otteley et aliis.
Elias of Steeton is thought to have died before 1255, although it is possible that there was another by this name. It seems likely that this grant was made during the early thirteenth century as many of the witnesses attest other charters made during this period (CB, nos. 285, 325, 335).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam of Glusburn son of the late Henry de Wratton’, with his body for burial, to the canons of Bolton of one toft in the vill of Glusburn called Edouscoste, just as the boundary of the toft extends, and half and acre of land chiefly of Brindecroft and all of his portion between Brindecroft and Lewelsike. Warranty clause.

[Mid thirteenth century]

Geoffrey of Otley frequently occurs as a witness to benefactions made to Bolton Priory around the middle of the thirteenth century (CB, nos. 48, 67, 361) including one charter also witnessed by Adam de Wratton and Robert of Farnhill (CB, no. 66). Richard Pedefer also occurs as a witness during this period (CB, nos. 319, 322, 346, 348).

Agreement by William son of Alexander of Glusburn, carpenter, that the canons of Bolton should hold the pool attached to the mill of Kildwick to the head of the west of the pool towards Glusburn.

[Late thirteenth to early fourteenth century]
conventus de Bolton' retroactis temporibus seisiti fuerunt antiquitus de attacMamento
stangni molendini de Kildwicke ad caput occidentalem eiusdem stangni versus
Glusburne. Noveritis me concessisse pro me et heredibus meis quod predicti religiosi
habeant et libere teneant predicti stangni attachiamentum in terram predictam ad eiusdem
stangni attachiamentum reficiendum quandocunque et quotiescunque necesse fuerit
sine impedimento seu contradictione mei vel heredum meorum. In cuius rei testimonium
presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: domino Roberto de Stivetton',
Iohanne de Stivetton', Roberto de Farnhill, Henrico Crokebain, Roberto Bucke, Thoma
Revell, Ricardo de Bradley, Roberto filio Galfridi, Adamo Pedefer et aliis.

Lord Robert of Steeton witnesses many benefactions made to Bolton Priory towards the end of the thirteenth
Robert Farnhill, Thomas Revel, Adam Pedefer and Robert Buck all witnessed a quitclaim of John Crocobain
and Agnes his wife to the canons of Bolton made between 19 April 1292 and 1 July 1319 (CB, no. 293).
A quitclaim of John son of Roger of Keighley made to the canons of Bolton between 24 June 1259 and 26
June 1308 was witnessed by Robert son of Geoffrey, Henry Crocobain, and Richard of Bradley (CB, no. 365).

Quitclaim by Amabilla widow of Adam de Wratton to the canons of Bolton in her
widowhood of all her part of one toft of her dower in the vill of Glusburn that Edus
the widow once held in a place called Stouplu' and all of her part of one acre of
land in the territory of Glusburn.

[c.1250xc.1310]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 116r.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod Amabilia uxor quondam Adami de Wratton in mea ligia
potestate et pura viduitate dedi, concessi et a me et heredibus meis imperpetuum
quietumclamavi Deo et beate Marie et conventui de Bolton totarn partem meam unius
tofti dotis mee in villa de Glusburne quod Edus vidua quondam tenuit in loco quod
vocatur Stouplum et totum partem meam unius acre terre in territorio de eadem villa, ita
quod nec ego nec heredes mei in predicto tofto nec in predicta acra nec aliquis per me
imposterum poterimus exigere vel vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto
sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: Willehno de Farnhill, Iohanne de eadem, Wiffelmo
de Bradley, Thoma. clerico de eadem et aliis.

A certain Adam de Wratton, together with William of Farnhill, witnessed a charter of Margery, the widow
of Peter del Green thought to have issued between 24 June 1258 and 12 June 1305 (CB, no. 352), and both
Adam de Wratton and William of Farnhill attest a quitclaim by Beatrice the widow of Elias of Steeton made
between 1228 and 26 January 1255 (CB, no. 66).
The suggestion of a date range for this charter being issued in the late thirteenth century, or possibly the very
early fourteenth century, is supported by the occurrence of John and William of Farnhill, William the butler
of Bradley and Thomas the cleric as witnesses to a gift made to the canons of Bolton by Peter del Green
between c.1250 and 12 June 1305 (CB, no. 347). Another charter which supports the date range suggested
is a gift of Matilda the daughter of William of Farnhill, which was witnessed by John of Farnhill, William
Revel, William the butler of Bradley and Thomas the cleric made between c.1250 and 26 June 1308 (CB,
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Alexander son of Ulf to the canons of Bolton of six acres of land in Eastburn, namely three acres in a tenement next to the river Aire and the boundary of Steeton, and three acres under Riecroft with the house Uctred held, and one acre of meadow and all common to the vill [of Eastburn], for which the canons have give 12s. of silver to Robert the chaplain and 12d. to Simon son and heir of Alexander. Warranty clause.

[1155xc.1210]

It seems probable that Robert Grassus is the same person as Robert Crassus who witnesses the gift of Alexander son of Ulf (CB, no. 389), for the other witnesses appear to be the same, with the exception of Jordan Scott. Robert Crassus also attested a gift of Elias of Steeton (CB, no. 400), made in the late twelfth century and grants made by Aldred and Adam of Farnhill in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century (CB, nos. 306, 307).

Thurstan of Bayeux maybe the son of Osbert the archdeacon. Thurstan of Bayeux witnessed a charter of Walter Fleming to the canons of Bolton made before 1184 (CB, no. 89).

It is possible that Henry Mauleverer was the son of Helto Mauleverer who was one of the first benefactors of the priory (CB, no. 409). This would make him the brother of William Mauleverer, who died before 1203 (EYC, vii, p. 116).

Eastburn is in the parish of Kildwick.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Alexander son of Ulf with the assent of Simon and Reiner his sons to the canons of Bolton of eight acres of land in Eastburn, namely three in a tenement next to the Air and the boundary of Steeton with part of his wood in the same place, three acres under Riecroft with the house Uctred held, and one acre of meadow next to the said lands, next to the boundary of
Steeton and all common of the vill of Eastburn, with himself and his heirs being received into the fraternity and common benefice. Warranty clause.

B = Coucher Book, fos. 116v-117r.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alexander filius Ulfi assensu et voluntate et devocione Simonis et Reineri filiorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Boelton’ et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus octo acras terre in Estburne, tres scilicet acras in uno tenemento iuxta Air et iuxta divisam de Stiveton’ cum tota parte nemoris que ad me pertinet in eodem loco et tres acras subitus Riecroft cum domo quam Utredus tenuit, et unam acram subitus domum meam iuxta Fuleschawe ad hospitantum si voluer[in]t et unam acram prati que est iuxta predictas tres acras que sunt iuxta divisam de Stiveton’ et omnem communionem eidem ville pertinen[tibus] in bosco, plano, pratis, aquis et pasquis et omnibus communitionibus et aisiamentis eidem ville pertinentibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione. Et hanc donationem terre ego et heredes mei predicte ecclesie warrantabimus pro salute animarum nostrarum et ipsi canonici susceperunt me et heredes meos in fraternitatem et commune beneficium predicte ecclesie in perpetuum. [fo. 117r]


The family tree in Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40v, states that Reiner son of Ulf occurred on fo. I 10 of the lost cartulary, but does not indicate whether this was drawn from the above charter or whether it relates to a charter issued by Reiner to the canons of Bolton.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 388.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Alexander son of Ulf, with the assent of Simon his son and heir, to the canons of Bolton of three and a half acres of land in Eastburn, namely those lands which Simon his brother his brother gave and confirmed to the same canons, in return for which the canons have given to Alexander 7s. 6d., through Robert their chaplain.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 117r.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Alexander filius Ulfi assensu et voluntate Simonis filii mei et heredis mei concessi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Bolton’ et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre et dimidiam in Estburne in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et exactione illas videlicet tres acras terre et dimidiam quas frater meus Simon predicte ecclesie dedit et sua carta confirmavit. Pro concessu vero iste prenominati canonici per Robertum capellanum eorum dederunt mihi vij solidos et vj denarios. Hiis testibus: Willemo de Stiveton’, Radulpho eius fratre, Ada de Farnhill,
Willehno filio eius, Ricardo Revel', Samsone de Coneleia, Iohanne eius filio, Henrico filio Ade, Alexandro eius fratre.

For the suggested date range see CB, no. 388.
Adam of Farnhill maybe the same person who witnessed the charter by which the canons were moved from Embsay to Bolton (CB, no. 16). A gift of Robert le Vavasour to Henry the hunter made between c.1195 and 1212 was witnessed by Adam of Farnhill (EYC, vii, no. 104).
Richard Revel also attested a charter of Alice de Rumilly (EYC, vii, no. 26), as well as a gift of William son of Peter of Marton made before 1219 (CB, no. 439).

391
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Simon son of Ulf with the assent of his heirs to the canons of Bolton of three acres of land in Eastburn, namely one of arable land and half of wood to assart next to Morthuwait to the boundary between himself and his brother up to Milheholme and half an acre in Whett'lost and an assart that was held of Bernard for one rood, and three roods in Scaleholm. Warranty clause.

[late twelfth or early thirteenth century]

B = Coucher Book, fo. II 7r.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Simon son of Ulf with the assent of his heirs to the canons of Bolton of three acres of land in Eastburn, namely one of arable land and half of wood to assart next to Morthuwait to the boundary between himself and his brother up to Milheholme and half an acre in Whett'lost and an assart that was held of Bernard for one rood, and three roods in Scaleholm. Warranty clause.


Many of the witnesses of this charter also attested the charter of Alexander son of Ulf (CB, no. 390), and it seems probable that Simon son of Ulf was the brother of Alexander.

392
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Simon son of Alexander to the canons of Bolton of three acres of land in Eastburn, including one next to the house of Robert White at the east, one and a half acres next to the boundary of Sutton between the assart of Richard and the same boundaries, and half an acre next to Morthwait, with common pasture and easements, in exchange for the three acres under Riecroft which his father had given. Warranty clause.

[late twelfth century]

B = Coucher Book, fo. II 7v.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Simon filius Alexandri dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Boelton' et
canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre in Eastburne unam scilicet acram ad hospitandum iuxta domum que fuit Ricardi Albi apud orientem et unam acram et dimidiam iuxta divisas de Suttona inter essartum quod Ricardus fecit et casdem divisas et dimidiam acram iuxta Morthuait cum communia pasture in bosco et in plano in pratis et in pascis et omnibus aliis aisiamentis eidem ville pertinentibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni securi servitio, consuetudine et exactione pro salute anime meae et omnium antecessorum meorum in excambium scilicet pro illis tribus acris quas pater meus dedit predicte ecclesiæ de subtus Riccrofte. Ego vero et heredes mei predictas acras et cetera omnia sicut carta mea testatur, predicte ecclesiæ et canonicis warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus: Wilhelmo de Stiveton', Ada de Farnhill, Wilhelmo filio eius, Henrico eius filio, Alexandro eius filio, Ricardo Revel', Samsone de Conendley, Johanne eius filio et multis aliis.

a. Heading Estburne B.  b. Adamo (sic) B.

For the charter of Alexander son of Ulf, most likely to be the father of Simon, see CB, no. 390. It is possible that either this charter or the one following is referred to in the family tree constructed by Dodsworth (Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 110).

393

Confirmation by Simon son of Alexander of Eastburn to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land in Eastburn which his father gave in free, pure and perpetual alms, and is stated in his charter. Also the gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by the said Simon to the said canons of one rood of land lying next to the aforesaid acre next to the villa to build houses for the canons' men.

[1155x1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 117v.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Simon filius Alexandri de Eastburne concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesiæ beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre in Eastburne cum omnibus pertinentiis sui, quam pater meus dedit eis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut carta patris mei eis testatur. Insuper vero dedi et presenti carta confirmavi iam dictis canonicis unam rodam terre iuxta prenominatam acram apud villam ad meridiem ad faciendum mansiones hominum suorum quos ibi ponent in augment[atione] prefate acre terre et totam communionem ville de Estburne in bosco et plano, aquis et pascis, et omnibus communionibus et aisiamentis predicte ville pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni securi servitio, consuetudine et exactione. Hiis testibus: Wilhelmo de Scalebi tunc constabulario de Skipton', Reinero Flandrensi, Wilhelmo Malo Lep[orario], Henrico Malo Lep[orario], Waltero Malo Lep[orario], Ada de Farnhill, Ricardo Revel, Ivone cementario, Rodberto filio eius, Wilhelmo de Farnhill, Hamundo de Bradley et multis aliis.

a. Adano (sic) B.

Reiner Flandrensi had died before 1219.

William de Scalleby occurs as the constable of Skipton in a witness list together with Reiner Flandrensi and Ivo the mason, (Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 4865/28). He maybe William the constable who witnessed a
charter of Ranulf of Otterburn to Fountains Abbey around 1200 (EYC, vii, p. 288).

It seems likely that William, Henry and Walter Mauleverer were related, possibly as brothers, sons of Helto Mauleverer and Bilioth, but C.T. Clay makes no reference to any Walter in his study of the Mauleverers of Beamsley (EYC, vii, p. 116-17). It is impossible to be certain whether William Mauleverer is the son or grandson of Helto. The witness list to a confirmation issued by William son of William Mauleverer (CB, no. 414) adds some further information, for William, Henry and Walter Mauleverer occur as the first, second and third witnesses, with it being stated that William was of the Allerton line of the family.

394

Confirmation in pure and perpetual alms by William son of Elias of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of all the land which Robert the chaplain holds in Eastburn, with easements.

[early thirteenth century]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 118r.


b Deo repeated twice B.

c Adamo (sic) B.

Many of the witnesses occur in charters thought to have been issued in the late twelfth or early thirteenth centuries. Adam of Farnhill, for example, together with his sons William, Henry and Alexander, Sampson of Cononley and his son John, and Richard Revel witnessed a charter of Alexander son of Ulf, thought to have been made between 1155 and c.1220 (CB, no. 390).

395

Confirmation in free and pure alms by Elias of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of all the land which Robert the chaplain holds in Eastburn. Also the gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by the said Robert to the said canons of half an acre of land near to the boundary of Eastburn and next to the said land.

[c.1200x26 Jan. 1255]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 118r.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Helias de Stiveton concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et canonicis de Bolton totam illam terram quam Robertus capellanus de canonicis prefatis tenuit in Eastburne in liberam et puram elemosinam. Insuper autem dedi prenominatis canonicis dimidiam acram terre proximam divise de Eastburne iuxta predictam terram in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus: Rodberto capellano de Kildwicke, Ricardo

It is thought that Elias of Steeton had died before 26 January 1255.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias of Steeton, together with his body for burial, to the canons of Bolton of all the land at Braytheskelt in the territory of Eastburn extending from the land of William Francisci towards the east [le Este], to the way between Eastburn and Steeton, under the house of the said William towards le Siket from le Ruchecroft, to the land the canons have of his gift, and all the land called le Acre and wood just as le Acre extends towards the cross, all the land of le Swinewatt, and the addition of 2s. annual rent which the abbey of Furness owes for land in Clapeham, with liberties, common rights and easements. Warranty clause.

[1228x26 Jan. 1255]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Helias de Stiveton’ salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum et una cum corpore meo totam terram de Braytheskelt in territorio de Eastburne sicut extendit se de terra Willelmi Francisci versus le Este et sicut semita extendit se inter Estburn et Stiveton’ subsit domum predicti Willelmi usque le Siket de Ruchecroft et sicut le Sikett extendit se versus terram quam predicti canonic habent de dono meo et totam terram que vocatur [fo. 118v] le Acre et boscum sicut le Acre extendit se versus crucem et totam terram de Swinewatt quam pater meus emit de Hudredo de Kirke, et insuper ad incrementum duos solidos redditus annuos quos Abbas de Furnesio mihi solebat reddere pro terra de Clapeham; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis predictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus et aisiamentis tante terre in villa de Eastburne pertinentibus. Ego vero et heredes mei predictis canonicis totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis et cum bosco et cum annuo redditu prenominato contra omnes homines warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne de Eston’, domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Iohanne de Lungevil’, Simone de Marton’, Eustachio de Rileston’, Willelmo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre suo, Ricardo de Farnhill, Waltero Revel’, Roberto Cuvell et multis aliis.

John de Longvillers II had died before 26 January 1255, and Eustace of Rylstone II is believed to have still been a minor in 1228. The abstract provided by Dodsworth gives very little information, merely listing the benefactor, the land
granted 'totam terram de Braytheskelt', and several of the witnesses.

397

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by John son of William of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in the vill of Eastburn, with toft, that Reiner son of Alexander held, with liberties, common rights and easements. Warranty clause.

[c.1200x1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 118v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 111, abstract in family tree.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Ioannes filius Willelmi de Stiveton salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, dedisse ct hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum unam bovatam terre cum suis pertinentiis in villa de Estburne et cum tofto eaid bovate adiacenti, ilam scilicet quam Reinerus filius Alexandri tenuit; tenendam et habendam de me et hereditibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, plenam et integre, quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione cum omnibus liberatibus, communibus et aismamentis predicte ville pertinentibus. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam terram cum suis pertinentiis dictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Godeffido de Alta Ripa, Rogero de Kighley, Ranulpho filio eius, Roberto de Monte Alto, Ioanne de Kighley, Willemo de Farnhill, Roberto fratre eius, Walcro Revel', Roberto Cuvel', Herberto de Bradley, Helia de Cuniclay, Roberto de Waccr' et aliis.

Roger of Keighley is thought to have died by 1243. Ranulph his son is thought to have been born c.1200, and died in the same year as his father.

The abstract by Dodsworth is on the edge of the folio, with some information, therefore, being lost.

398

Confirmation by Elias son of William of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of all lands and tenements which the canons hold in the vill of Eastburn, just as is stated in the charters they hold.

[1239x1249]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 118v-119r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 40v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 111, abstract as part of family tree.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Helias filius Willelmi de Stivetona concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras et tenementa cum suis pertinentiis quas idem canonicii habent in villa de Estbur'; tenenda et habenda libere, quiete et solute in omnibus sicut carte donatorum quas inde habent [fo. 119r] testantur. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus: Ioanne de Eston tunc constabulario de Skipton, Godeffrido de Alta Ripa, Ricardo de Tange, Eustachio de Rileston, Simone de Martona, Egidio Mauleverer, Roberto de Monte Alto, Willemo et Ricardo de Farnhill
et aliis.

a. Heading Estburne: B.

John of Eshston appears to have been preceded by Martin de Campo Florida as constable of Skipton, with Martin attesting the gift of the manor of Elslack to William of York, provost of Beverley, made between 1239 and 1244 (EYC, vii, p. 289). Henry of Cheshunt is thought to have become constable of Skipton by 1249 (EYC, vii, pp. 289-90).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias son of William of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of eight and a half acres of land in the vill of Eastburn, with appurtenances, liberties, common rights and easements, which lies next to the ditch lying next to the land of Robert of Steeton below the house of Adam Marsh to the east and from the hedge of the same vill, following the same ditch up to the assart of Elias and Robert of Steeton, then up to the meadow of the men of Eastburn, up to the land of Robert of Steeton, and the old hedge, and following le Este to the boundary of Steeton and Eastburn, and then up to the new hedge and the ditch first mentioned. Warranty clause.

[1228x26 Jan. 1255]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 119r.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Helias filius Willehni de Stiveton' dedi, concessi et haec presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus octo acras terre et dimidiam in villa de Eastburne cum omnibus pertinentiis suis que incipiert iuxta sicam que iacet propinquior terre Roberti de Stivetona subitus domum Ade de Marisco versus occidentem et a sepe de eadem villa sequendo eandem sicam usque ad sarcum predicti Helie et Roberti de Stiveton' et sic de assarto predicto usque ad prata hominum predicte ville de Estburne, usque ad terram Roberti de Stiveton' et sic de illa acra in longitudine usque ad antiquam sepop et sic ab antiqua sepe sequendo versus le Este usque ad divisas inter Stiveton' et Estburne et sic ascendendo usque ad novam sepop versus le veste usque ad primam sicam pronominatam; tenendas et habendas predictis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina melius et liberius poterit dari alicui viventi cum omnibus libertatibus, communibus et aisiamentis infra villam de Eastburne et extra ad tantam terram pertinentibus. Ego vero Helias et heredes; mei predictis canoniciis totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus et defendemus. In huibus rei testimonium huio scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Esteona tunc constabulario de Skipton’, Ricardo de Tange, Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Eustachio de Rilleston’, Ricardo Tempest, Simone de Martona, Roberto de Monte Alto, Willelmo de Farnhill, Ricardo fratre suo, Waltero Revel’ et aliis.

The death of Elias of Steeton, which is thought to have occurred before 26 January 1255 provides the latest date for this charter, and the minority of Eustace of Rylstone II the earliest.
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of certain land in the vill of Steeton called the graveyard to the chapel, in which the canons have a barn for the collection of tithes.

[1155x1203]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 119v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 41r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 113, partial copy.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Helias de Stiveton' concessu uxoris mee Matilde et heredum meorum concessi et dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus quandam terram in villa de Stiveton que cemiterium capelle nominatur in liberam et puram et perpetuam elmosinam in qua prefati canonici habeant horrea sua ad colligendum decimas suas et cetera necessaria sua. Quare volo ut prefata ecclesia et canonici Bolton' habeant et teneant et imperpetuum possideant prefatam terram bene et in pace, libere et quiete et absolute ab omni seculari servitio et exactione et consuetudine salvo edificio orari et ingressu eiusdem quantum ad nos pertinet. Hiis testibus: Willelmo filio Helton[is], et Willelmo filio eius, Petro de Pinchen[i], et Constanc[ia] uxore sua, Torsin' de Baius, Roberto Crass', Petro de Calverley, Gervias' de Childewicke, Radulpho Dene', Roberto de Evenlai."

William son of Helto [Mauleverer] died before 1203, and was the tenant recorded in the return of knights' fees in 1166 (EYC, vii, p. 116). William son of Helto is found witnessing with his son, William, a charter to Bolton, between 1158 and 1184, together with Thurstan of Bayeux (CB, no. 89). Robert de Evenlai appears as a witness together with both William Mauleverers of an agreement made between Walter, the prior of Bolton, and Elias of Rylstone [I] which occurred c.1175 to 1195 (EYC, vii, no. 171).

Peter de Pinkeny and Constance, his wife, are important figures in the claims made by the four parties contesting for the lands of Aveline de Forz. The couple are likely to have been man and wife around the end of the twelfth century, when they jointly make a benefaction to Bolton Priory relating to the advowson of Keighley church (EYC, vii, no. 148).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in Steeton, and toft.

[1155xDec. 1212]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 119v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 41r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 113, abstract.

Helias de Stivetom' omnibus Dei fidelibus has litteras videntibus et audientibus salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie de Boulton' et canoniciis eiusdem loci Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre in Stivetona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, aquis et pascuis et omnibus communionibus et asiamentis eadem ville pertinentiis scilicet illam bovatam quam Ricardus Albus tenuit et toftum quod pertinet ad illam bovatam in liberam, puram et

This gift must have been made before December 1212 for this is the point before which William of Steeton, the son of the above benefactor, had confirmed his father’s gift.

Richard Revel appears as a witness to a charter of Alice de Rumilly to Edulf de Kilney, which was probably made between 1166 and 1175 (EYC, vii, no. 26), a benefaction of William son of Peter [Mauleverer] which was made before 1219 (CB, no. 431).

It is possible that Rodbert the chaplain of Kildwick is the same person as Robert the sacerdos of Kildwick who witnessed a charter of Reiner of Glusburn (CB, no. 281), which would suggest a date in the later decades of the twelfth century.

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402

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Elias of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in Steeton, with appurtenances which his father gave and confirmed by his charter.

[1155xDec. 1212]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 119v-120r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 41r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 113, abstract.

Willelmus filius Helie de Stiveton’ omnibus fidelibus has litteras videntibus vel audientibus salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton’ et canonicis eiusdem loci unam bovatam terre in Stiveton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam pater meus eisdem canonicis securn. dedit et sua carta confirmavit scilicet illam quam Ricardus Albus tenuit in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solum et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et exactione, pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et fratrum et sororum meorum. Hiis testibus: Nigello de Plumpton’, Reinero de Glusb’, Ricardo Revel’, Ada de Farnhill, Samsone de Conentley, Roberto capellano de Kildwicke, Roberto capellano de Skipton’, Ada de Carleton’, Ivone Macon’, Ricardo filio Walteri.

a. Heading Stiveton B. b. Adamo (sic) B. c. Adamo (sic) B.

Nigel of Plumpton acts as witness for the benefaction of William Mauleverer at the start of the thirteenth century (EYC, vii, no. 65, dated c.1200-1203), and is the beneficiary of a charter of William Mauleverer at the end of the previous century (EYC, vii, no. 68, dated 1198-1199). He is believed to have died before December 1212 (EYC, vii, p. 134).

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403

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by William of Steeton, together with his body for burial, to the canons of Bolton of one cultura in the territory of Steeton called Cocholm. Warranty clause.

[1155x1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 120r.
Notum sit omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris me Willelmum de Stiveton dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie de Bolton et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam culturam in territorio de Stiveton que vocatur Cocholm cum corpore meo. Et scindent quod Willelmus et heredes mei predictam culturam contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantabimus. Et ut hec donatio stabilis permaneat cartam presentem sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus: Helia de Stiveton, Rogero de Kighley, Iohanne filio Rogeri, Roberto Cuvell, Waltero Revell, Ricardo Parvo et multis aliis.

a. William' (sic) B.

The earliest date of this gift is uncertain, although it occurred after the move of the canons from Embsay to Bolton. However, it is more likely that this benefaction was made towards the end of the twelfth century. Roger of Keighley is thought to have died in 1243.

404

Confirmation by Elias son of William of Steeton to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land which the canons hold by the gift of Elias his grandfather in the vill of Steeton and land of Kakeholm which they have by the gift of William his father, with his body for burial. Also the gift of a certain site for one granary in the vill of Steeton between the house of the canons and the river which runs through the vill. Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 120r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 41r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 113, abstract.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Helias filius Willelmi de Stiveton concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesia beate Marie de Bolton et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus illam bovatam terre cum suis pertinentiis quam iidem canonici habent de dono Helie avi mei in villa de Stiveton et terram de Kakeholm cum suis pertinentiis quam Willelmus pater meus dedit eisdem canoniciis una cum corpore suo; tenendam et habendam in omnibus sicut carta predictorum quam inde habent testantur. Insuper dedit eisdem canoniciis et presenti scripto confirmavi in puram elemosinam quendam situm ad unum horreum faciendum in villa de Stiveton super viride in quo possuit decimas eiusdem ville congregare videlicet inter domum predictorum canonicoeum et rivulum currentem per medium villam. Ego vero Helias et heredes mei warrantabimus predictum situm horrei predictis canoniciis contras omnes homines imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Estona, Ricardo de Tang, Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Eustachio de Rilleston, Simone de Marton, Roberto de Monte Alto, Willelmo de Fermhill, Roberto fratre suo, Waltero Revell, Roberto Cuvell, Ambrosio de Cunedley et aliis.

The earliest date at which Eustace of Rylstone [II] could have been of age was 1228. The latest date offered relates to the death of the said Eustace, which had occurred before 16 October 1258. However it seems more likely that this benefaction was made during the middle of this period. For the gifts of his father and grandfather see CB, nos. 401, 402.
Agreement made between Thomas, prior, and the canons of Bolton, and Elias of Steeton, whereby the canons grant to Elias and his heirs divine celebration in perpetuity in his chapel at Steeton.

[1 Dec. 1229 x 15 Aug. 1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 120v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 41r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 113, abstract.

"Notum sit omnibus Cristi fidelibus quod ita convenit inter Thomam tune priorem et conventum de Bolton' ex una parte et Heliam de Stiveton' ex altera videlicet quod idem prior et conventus concesserunt dicto Helie et heredibus suis imperpetuum celebrationem divinorum in capella sua de Stiveton' que est in parochia sue matris ecclesie de Kildwick per capellanum quem dictus Helias et heredes sui in stipendiis et necessariis exhibebunt, ita quod omnes oblationes et obventiones de dicta capella provenientes dicte matri ecclesie sine aliqua diminutione et subtractione cum integritate in omnibus restituentur, capell[anu]m vero quemcunque dictus Helias et heredes sui pro tempore habebunt priori et conventui successive presentabit et in matri ecclesie de Kildwicke inspectis sacrosanctis iurabit se in omnibus libertates indepensatas eiusdem ecclesie de Kildwicke sine aliqua lesionce fideliter observaturum. Et si dictus capellanus alicquid matri ecclesie de Kildewicke subtraxerit vel in aliquo iura et libertates ipsius lesirit licebit decano capelleb de Crava ad instantiam prioris et conventus omnia appellacione et contradictione cessantur ipsum capellanum a celebratione divinorum suspendere donec illi et sue matri ecclesie plene et integre fuerit satisfactum. Et sciemund quod dictus capellanus nec ad opus suum nec ad opus predicte capelle aliquid a sano vel infirmo de parochianis de Kildwick accipiet unde eidem ecclesie vel capellec eiusdem in aliquo possit derogari nec alicuem de ipsis parochia[nis] diebus dominicis ad celebrationem divinorum in predicta capella admitnet nec diebus illis in quibus matri ecclesie reverenda et statuta debetur oblatio nisi rationabiliis causa ad matrem ecclesiam veniendi impediert accessum autem ista compositio inter partes fideliter perpetue conservetur dictus Helias tactis sacrosanctis prior vero eiusdem inspectis iuramentum pretestaret, et sigilliis suis huic inde appo[lii]is scripta ista roboraverunt renunciantes in hac parte omnia appellatione et privilegio for' et omnibus aliis remediis que contra hanc obligationem possunt apponi. Hiis testibus: Alexandro tune decano de Craven, magistro W. persona de Braicewell, Waltero persona de Linton, Thoma Boch persona de Karleton.

a. Heading Stiveton B.  b. cap'i (sic) B.  c. capello (sic) B.  d. Perra (sic) B.

Thomas occurs as prior of Bolton during the 1230s, with Robert, his predecessor last occurring 2 February 1223, and his successor, Richard, having taken the mantle before 15 August 1243.

Thomas Bott, presumably the same person as Thomas Boch, rector of Carleton in the late thirteenth century (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 38).

W., parson of Bracewell is not listed in Fasti Parochiales, but it seems likely that he followed Michael de Torenton as rector of Bracewell, for Michael occurs on 1 December 1229. For the rectors of Bracewell see Fasti Parochiales, iv, pp. 20-2.

Alexander, dean of Craven, is thought to have been the same person as the rector of Marton who witnessed a grant made to the canons of Bolton by William son of William Maulerwerer, an agreement made between Prior Richard of Bolton and William son of William Maulerwerer, and a confirmation issued by the same regarding an exchange of lands between the priory and Giles Maulerwerer (CB, nos. 442, 422, 420).

Walter, the persona of Linton is most likely to have been Walter of Hedon, who was presented to a moiety of the parish by John le Aleman on 26 December 1227 (Reg. Gray, p. 19).
Quitclaim by Adam son of Jordan of Newsholme to the canons of Bolton of the
homage and service of Richard son of Walter of Keighley for the whole tenement
which he holds in the vill of Newsholme.

[1243x June 1267]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Adamus filius Iordani de
Newsom salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et imperpetuum quietum
clamassee pro me et heredibus meis Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis
ibidem Deo servientibus homagium et servitium Ricardi filii Walteri de Kighley, de toto
tenememento quam de me tenuit in villa de Newsom', ita quod nec ego nec aliquis alius
aliquo viro me contingente aliquid ius vel clameum in predicto tenemento de cetero
poterimus exigere vel vendicare. In huius rei testimonium huic, scripto sigillo meum
apposui. Hiis testibus: Iohanne Flandrensi[, Simone de Marton', Willelmo filio eius,
Thoma de Lellie tunc constabulario de Skipton', Ricardo filio Ranulphi de Kighley, Helia
de eadem et aliis.

a. Heading Stiveton: B.

Notification by Richard son of Walter of Keighley, made together with his body for
burial, that his homage and service for a tenement in the vill of Newsholme has
been assigned by Adam son of Jordan of Newsholme to the canons of Bolton and
that he is obliged to render 6d., with reversion to the canons.

[1241x1267]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Ricardus filius Walteri de
Kighley salutem in Domino. Universitati vestre cupio innotescere\textsuperscript{a} quod cum Adam' filius Iordani de Newsom' assignassset priori et conventui de Boulton' homagium meum
et servitium de tenemento quod de eadem alicuando tenui in villa de Newsom' me illum
assignationem statum habere et firmam et me et heredes meos presenti scripto obligasse
solvere eisdem canonicis de dicto tenemento sex denarios summam ad festum sancti
Martini imperpetuum et quiete et solute una cum corpore meo ad prefatos canonicos
revertetur. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillo meo communivi. Hiis
testibus: Iohanne Flandrensi, Iohanne de Eston', Helia de Otteleya tunc decano de Crava,
Thoma de Lelle tunc constabulario de Skipton', Simone de Monte Alto, magistro Galfrido de Otteley, Helie de KigWey et aliis.

a. imotescere (sic) B.

For the date range suggested see CB, no. 406. The later date of 1267 is supported further by the death of John of Eshton in this year. The 1250s have been suggested as this was the time in which Thomas of Lelley appears to have been most active as constable of Skipton.

408

Confirmation by John Fleming in free and perpetual alms to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in the vill of Newsholme, that they held of Jordan of Newsholme and then his son Adam, the bovate contains six parts all of free common and easement, pertaining to the said vill, and to increase the bovate six acres of land in the fields of the vill of Newsholme, similarly held from Jordan and Adam, as stated by the charter of Adam of Newsholme.

[1241x1267]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 121r-121v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 41v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 114, abstract.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes Flandrensis salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesi beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre [fo. 121v] cum suis pertinentiis in villa de Newsom scilicet fuit quondam Iordani de Newsom' et deinde Ade filii eius, que quidem bovata continet sextam partem omnium libertatum communium et aisiamentorum ad predictam villam spectantium et ad incrementum tam illius bovate sex acras terre in campo eiusdem ville que similiter fuerunt dicti Iordani et Ade filii eius; tenenda et habenda in libaram et perpetuam elemosinam prout carta Ade de Newsom' eis testatur quam inde habent. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Estona, Simone de Marton', Willelmo filio cius, Thoma de Lellay tune constabulario de Skipton', Willelmo Mauleverer, Iohanne fratre cius, Roberto Cuvel, Helia de Kighley et multis aliis.

a. Heading Storethes B.

For the date range suggested see CB, nos. 406 and 407. There is a gap of approximately 35mm between the end of this charter and the start of the following section, which relates to Storthes, possibly left to later place a heading in.

409

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Helto Mauleverer, with the assent of Bilioth his wife, to the canons of Embsay of twelve bovates of land in Malham, with common rights and appurtenances, namely from Malham Water and through Lutuneagate up to Ydene and east, and all land between Posforth Gill, Spectesbeck and Washburne.

[19 Oct. 1120x25 Jan. 1140]
B = Coucher Book, fo. 121v.  C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 60v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 115.

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam presentes quod ego Helto\(^a\) Maluleporarius consentu et assensi uxoris mee Biliolt\(^b\) dedi et concessi et hac carta confirmavi Deo et beate Marie et sancto Cuthberto Embeseie et canonici is Deo servientibus duodecim bovatas terre in Malghum pertinentes ad feudum de Skipton\(^c\) cum omnibus communiones et pertinentii suis in bosco et plano, aquis et pastus scilicet per Malghwaterkeld et per Littunegeate usque Yvdena ita versus orientem et totam terram inter Poseford\(^d\) et Spectesbecke\(^e\) et Wharffe et Walkesburne in bosco et plano, aquis et pasturis sine aliquo retemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosinam quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione quod pertineat ad aliquem mortalem pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et filiorum et dominorum meorum. Hiis\(^f\) testibus: Reginaldo capellano, Reinero Dapifer, Ivone Constabulario, Willelmo Whithand, Rogero de Fafinto,\(^g\) Reginaldo Revel\(^h\).


Marginated: Sted; \(\&\)

For the date range suggested see CB, no. 106.

I. Kershaw suggests that this gift formed the basis for the priory’s grange at Stead (I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, p. 6). For the later confirmation by the grandson of Helto Mauleverer which indicates that the piece of land inter Poseford et Spectesbecke et Wharffe et Walkesburne, was Stead see CB, no. 414.

410

Notification in pure and perpetual alms to Thurstan, archbishop of York, by Cecily de Rumilly of the gift by Helto Mauleverer to St. Cuthbert’s church, Embsay of one and a half carucates of land in Malham.

[Michaelmas 1130x25 Jan. 1140]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 122r.  C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 61r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 115.

\(^a\) T. Dei gracia Ebor’ archiepiscopo et omnibus sancte matris\(^b\) ecclesie filiiis necnon et omnibus hominibus suis atque amicis Cecilia de Rumel\(^c\) salutem. Sciatis quod ego concedo et confirmo eleemosinam quam Helto Maleverer\(^d\) dedit ecclesie sancti Cuthberti de Embesei\(^e\) scilicet quadragatam terre et dimidiam apud Malghum quam volo et concedo eadem ecclesie et servientibus eadem\(^f\) ecclesie tenere bene et in pace, libere\(^g\) quiete in\(^h\) pura et perpetua eleemosina pro salute anime mee et pro animabus antecessorum meorum. Valete. Hiis sunt testes: Reginaldus capellanus scriptor huius carte, Reinerus dapifer, Ivo constabulario, Willelmus Whithond,\(^i\) Walterus Picot.\(^k\)


For the date range suggested see CB, no. 107, which is edited from Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 13.

411

Confirmation by Cecily de Rumilly of the gift by Helto [Mauleverer], his wife, and...
William his heir to the canons of Embsay of all the land between Posforth Gill and Spectesbeck.

[Michaelmas 1130x25 Jan. 1140]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 120r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 42r. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fos. 61r-61v. Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 5.

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam presentes quod ego Cecilia de Rumel' concedo et hac carta presenti confirmo donationem quam Helto, uxore sua et herede suo Guillelmo concedebitus dedit ecclesie sancti Cuthberti et canonieis ibidem Deo servientibus scilicet de Emeseya in perpetuum eemosinam scilicet totam terram inter Poseford et Spectesbecke in bosco et plano et in pasturis, quam volo et concedo ut supradicti canonici in pace, libere et quiete, solutam et quietam ab omnii seculari exactione teneant. Huius confirmationis advocati sunt testes: Hugo capellanus huius carte scriptor, Ivo filius Aschetill, Reginaldus Revel, Robertus cementarius.

The latest date refers to the death of Thurstan, archbishop of York. The confirmation, however, was perhaps made in the 1130s, for before this date William Meschin was still alive, and therefore, it may more likely that she acted in a sole capacity after his death.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William Mauleverer of Beamsley to the canons of Bolton of all the land in Storiths, Beamsley, that Hugh Curciler holds of him, all the land held by Roger the carpenter, all the land held by Orm, namely from BaIdewinebec to Reinaldehou, and from Ker to Stedekate, all the land held by Gamill of Stede, from Pecklingwra to Alisaundrefall and from Keldesike to Gunildeland next to the ditch, and the land held by Walter le Pour, from the land held by Gamil to Fulebrigge and one acre of land at Gunnildeland towards the house of William de Berry, with croft and meadow, namely from the land of Gamil to Sitheridland, with its boundaries and with free common, common rights and easements pertaining to the vill of Beamsley. Moreover the canons to place there five men who will possess the aforesaid common liberties, to their use and that of their beasts.

[Michaelmas 1189xMichaelmas 1219]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 122r-122v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fos. 61v-62r. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 42r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 115, abstract.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Malus Leporarius de Bethmesleya dedi, concessi et hae presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Bolton et ibidem canonieis Deo servientibus totam terram in Storthes de Bethmesleia quam Hugo Curciler tenuit de me scilicet a domo que fuit Rogeri Carpentarii usque ad terram que fuit Alani Overgode et a domo que fuit Gamelli de Steda usque ad terram que fuit
predicti Alani, et etiam totam terram quam Rogerus Carpentarius tenuit de me, scilicet a tera que fuit Alani Overgode usque in Spectesbeck\textsuperscript{f} et a Smallkedes \textsuperscript{[fo. 122v]} usque in Brabanch versus aquam de Werff\textsuperscript{h} quicquid ibi arari\textsuperscript{i} potest et insuper totam terram quam Orm tenuit de\textsuperscript{j} me scilicet a Baldewinebec\textsuperscript{k} usque Reinaldehou et a Ker usque ad Stedekate et adhuc totam terram quam Gamillus de Stede\textsuperscript{l} tenuit de me, scilicet a Pekelingwa\’ usque ad Alisaundrefall\textsuperscript{m} et a Keldesike usque Gunildeland\textsuperscript{n} iuxta sicam\textsuperscript{o} adhuc et terram quam Walterus le Pour\textsuperscript{p} tenuit de me scilicet a terra que fuit Gamelli usque ad Fulebrigge\textsuperscript{q} et unam acram terre a Gunnildeland\textsuperscript{r} versus domum Willelmi de Berry\textsuperscript{s} et croftum et pratum scilicet a terra que fuit predicti Gamelli usque ad Sitherland has omnes terras cum suis divisis et cum libera communione in bosco et plano, aquis et pasquis, viis et semitis et omnibus communionibus et aisiamentis\textsuperscript{t} predicte ville de Bethmeslay pertinencibus et concesso prefati canonicis de Bolton\textsuperscript{u} perpetuo tenenda in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni securali servitio, consuetudine et exactione. Preterea sciendum est quod prefati canonici de Bolton\textsuperscript{v} ponent\textsuperscript{w} in prefatis terris quinque homines ad eorum libitum qui eas inhabitent et possident cum predictis liberis communionibus ad usus suos proprios et propriorum aeviorum suorum et bon\textsuperscript{orun} conductorum ad eorum terras arandas et vaccarum lactenarian\textsuperscript{x} ad se et sus pascendos. Hiis\textsuperscript{y} testibus: Roberto Vavasore, Maugero Vavasour,\textsuperscript{x} Roberto Valensi, Willelmo Gramatico, Reinero Flandrensi,\textsuperscript{y} Simone de Hæbedene,\textsuperscript{z} Willelmo Græindowge,\textsuperscript{aa} Thoma de Otteleya, Willelmo de Martin, Willelmo de Arches.

Mauger le Vavasour had died by Michaelmas 1219 (\textit{EYC}, vii, p. 172), and Reiner Fleming died in the same year (\textit{EYC}, vii, p. 197). William le Vavasour, the father of Robert and Mauger le Vavasour, is thought to have died before 29 June 1191, but was definitely alive at Michaelmas 1189 (\textit{EYC}, vii, p. 167). C.T. Clay believes that this charter was made before the thirteenth century (\textit{EYC}, vii, pp. 129-30).

\section*{413}

\textbf{Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Helto [Mauleverer] to the canons of Bolton of twelve bovates of land in Malham and all that land between Posforth Gill, Spectesbeck, the Wharfe and Washburn. Warranty clause.}

\[\text{1155x1203}\]

\begin{flushleft}
\end{flushleft}

Willelmus filius Helton\textsuperscript{[is]} omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Boelton\’ et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus xii bovatas terre in Malghum et totam illam terram inter\textsuperscript{w} Poseford\textsuperscript{y} et Spectesbeck\textsuperscript{z} et Wherffe\textsuperscript{y} et Walkesburne in bosco et plano, aquis, moris\textsuperscript{f} et pasturis quas Heltus\textsuperscript{g} pater meus dedit prefate ecclesie et canoniciis de Bolton\textsuperscript{h}
in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et actione. [fo. 123]\(^1\) Quare volo ut predicta ecclesia et canonici de Bolton\(^9\) habeant et teneant et imperpetuum possideant prenominatas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis bene et in pace, libere et quiete, ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et actione cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis et sicut illas terras quas ego et heredes mei debemus warrantizare, adquiectare et defendere contra omnes prefate ecclesie et canonici de Bolton\(^8\) sicut meam et patris mei elemosinam. Hii testibus: Iordano clerico, Alveredo clerico, Baldewino de Brameoyt\(^7\), Willelmo Maleverer\(^1\) de Alverton, Willelmo filio Willelmi Maleverer\(^2\) de Bethmesleya.\(^n\)

a. Heton' C.  
b. ter interlined B.  
c. Poleford C.  
d. Spectesbec C.  
e. Wherf C.  
f. moris interlined C.  
g. Helto (sic) B.  
h. Boulton C.  
i. Heading Storethes B.  
j. Boulton C.  
k. Boulton C.  
l. Mauliverer C.  
m. Mauleverer C.  
n. Bethmesley C.

Marginated: +-

A broad date range has been suggested because of the difficulty in ascertaining dates. 1155 was the year in which the canons translated from Embsay to Bolton, and 1203 relates to the point by which William son of Helto Mauleverer had died (EYC, vii, p. 116). C.T. Clay suggests a narrower date range of c.1170x1190 because William son of Helto and William son of William Mauleverer appear together in charters to Fountains Abbey during the 1170s (EYC, vii, p. 126, and nos. 27 and 83), and the probability that William son of Helto had died c. 1190.

414

Confirmation by William son of William son of Helto [Mauleverer] to the canons of Bolton of twelve bovates of land in Malham with all appurtenances and all the land called Stead, namely between the waters of the Wharfe and Washburn, and between Posforth Gill and Spectesbeck in wood, field, water and meadow, which were given by Helto Mauleverer his grandfather to the canons in pure, free and perpetual alms. William also gives confirmation [of the gift] of their pool in his land which the canons want between Wandewat and Grinestanebec, in free, pure and perpetual alms

[1170x1219]

\(B = \) Coucher Book, fo. 123r.  
\(C = \) Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 63r.  
\(D = \) Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 42v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 116v, abstract.  
Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 59.

Sciante omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Willelmus filius Willelmi filii Heltoni\(^a\) concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton\(^b\) et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus duodecim\(^c\) bovatas terre in Malgham cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et totam terram que dicitur Stede videlicet inter aquam de Weher\(^d\) et aquam de Walkesburne et inter Poseford\(^e\) et Spectesbecke\(^f\) in bosco et plano, in aquis et pascuis quas videlicet terras avus meus Helte Malus Leporarius dedit prefatis canoniciis in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine\(^g\) et actione cuilibet hominum\(^h\) pertinente. Insuper autem dedi prenominatis canoniciis affirmationem stagni sui in terra mea ubicunque voluerint\(^i\) inter Wandewat et Grinestanebecc\(^j\) in libaram, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita quod si continget illud in aqua\(^k\) vel aliqou casey frangeli vel locus positionis eius non\(^l\) fuerit\(^m\) eis conveniens liceat eis libere et absque aliqua contradictione met vel heredum meorum infra

510
prenominatas divisas loco quo voluerint et quando voluerint stagnum suum affirmare.

Istas vero terras et istam affin-nationem stangni prefatis canonicis presenti carta confirmo

pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus:


Marginated: ♣

The broad date range relates to Adam, dean of Arnciffe, who occurs c.1170, and is known to have been replaced by 1219. However, it is possible that a narrower range maybe applicable, for William son of William Mauleverer may have succeeded his father, c.1190, and William Mauleverer of Alverton had been succeeded by his son before 1203. It seems certain that William, Henry and Walter Mauleverer were related to one another.

415

Confirmation by Alice de Rumilly, with the assent of William son of Duncan, nephew of David I of Scotland, of the gift of Helto Mauleverer in pure, free and perpetual alms, made with the assent of Billioth his wife, to the canons of Embsay of all his lands between Posforth Gill, Spectesbeck, the Wharfe and Washburn, and of twelve bovates of land in Malham, with appurtenances, as stated in his charter.

[1137x1154]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 123v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 63v.

"Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiiis Adeliza de Rumelio salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et haec carta presenti confirmasse consilio et assensu domini mei Willelmi filii Dunecani donationem quam Helto Malus Leporarianus assensu uxoris sue Biliot dedit Deo et ecclesie sancti Cuthberti Embseie et canoribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam scilicet totam terram inter Posford et Spectesbec et inter Wherffet et Walkesburne in bosco et plano et in pasturis et duodecim bovatas terre in Malghum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano et in pasturis sicut carta predicti Heltonis in omnibus testatur. Quare volo et precipio ut libere, bene et in pace ab omni seculare servitio, consuetudine et exactione prefatas terras, quietas teneant. Hiis testibus: Osberto archidiacono, Ada filio Suan, Willelmo Flandrensi, Ranulpho de Lindsey."

a. Heading Storthes B. b. in Cristo inserted C. c. donacione (sic) B. d. Wherf C. e. xij C. f. Adamo (sic) B. g. Flandrensy C. h. Lindesey C.

For dating suggested and another copy of the confirmation of Alice de Rumilly see CB, no. 108.

416

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William Mauleverer to the canons of
Bolton, together with his body for burial, of one bovate of land in the vill of Beamsley, with appurtenances and free common in the said vill, which Lewin holds, with garden and croft lying between Kirkegate and the land of Gilbert; the gift of one assart called Thistelwatholme, and part of the meadow called Thistelwatholme; the gift of all of his land in Storiths in Beamsley, stating the boundaries; the gift of all of his land, with all his meadow and wood which lies between Edolvesdike and Kerebeck, and between Aloukesike and Loriburne excepting two acres which the hospital holds in Storiths and one and a half acres held by Gilbert de Levington in Hakewra.

[ c.1190 x 1227 ]

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus Malus Leporarius salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et a presenti carta mea conframmse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus una cum corpore meo unam bovatarn terre in villa de Behmesley cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et liberam commune eiusdem ville illam silicet quam Leuwinus tenuit et que est a sole remotior de decem bovatis in eadem villa, cum gardino et crosto que iacet inter Kirkegate et terram Gilleterti. Et insuper dedi eisdem canonicis unum essartum quod vocatur Thistelwatholme et illum medietatem totius prati eisdem Thistelwatholme que tendit versus Northwest. Preterea dedi predictis canonicis totam terram quam habui in Storthes de Bethmesley sine retenemento per has divisas silicet a Spectesbeck sicut aqua de Werff descendit usque ad Grinstainbeck et cadit in aqua de Werff et sic ascendendo sicut Grinsteinbeck tenet in Hakewra quod est versus orientem et ita iuxta Peelingwra versus austrum usque Brunhou et sic sequendo Brunhousike usque Storthes et a Storth ascendendo versus orientem usque Helrescach et de Helrescach inter Storth et Paternosterland usque in Ruccrofsike et ita sequendo Ruccrofsiske [fo. 124r] usque Kerebeck et sic sequendo Kerebeck ascendendo versus aqua de locum ubi rivulus qui vocatur Prestpole cadit in Kerebeck et ita sequendo rivulum de Prestpole, usque ad caput ipsius rivuli quod est in Acre Wali et sic de Acrewall recte intransversum versus aquilonem usque in Spectesbeck. Insuper vero dedi prenominatis canonicis una cum corpore meo totam terram cum toto prato meo et nemore que iacet inter Edolvesdike et Kerebeck et inter Aloukesike et Loriburne. Has vero omnes prenominatas terras cum suis pertinentiis dedi predictis canonicis de Bolton et tenendum et habendam de me et hereditibus meos in liberam, puram et perpetuum elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda cum libera commune ville de Bethmesley et omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus predicte ville pertinentibus infra villam et extra in pratis et pascis, viis et semitis, aquis et mariscis, boscis et moris et in omnibus aliis locis prenominate ville de Bethmesley pertinens pro salute anime meae, antecessorum et successorum meorum salva semper predictis canonicis elemosinam quam prius habebant in eisdem Storthes et exceptis duabus acris quis hospitalari tenent in predictis Storthes et excepta una aca et dimidia quas Gililebertus de Levington tenet in Hakewra. Ego vero et heredes mei omnes prefatas terras cum suis pertinentiis prenominatis canonicis imperpetuum contra omnes warrantizabimus. Hiis testibus:
Simone de Monte Alto, Willelmo filio eius, Roberto Vavasore, Willemo Flandrensi, Waltero filio eius, Petro de Marton, Gilberto de Hawkeswicke, Thoma de Litton, Thoma de Buckden, Henrico Scotto, Henrico Maloleporario, Johanne de Conunle, Ada de Malghum, Hugone de Malghum et aliis.

Agreement made between Robert prior of Bolton and the canons and Giles Mauleverer that the said Giles makes a gift to the canons of all his land that he has between Ruccroftsike and Stochkebrigg in the fields of Beamsley, excepting two acres of land and one rood next to the river of Stokebrigg, as well as the gift of two acres and three roods of meadow in his park at Summerscales in exchange for one bovate of land in Beamsley with toft and croft and garden and the whole assart called Thyselwathholm and half a toft of meadow of the same Thuyselwathholm which land William his father gave to the canons in free, pure and perpetual alms as is stated by the charter they hold. Warranty clause.

[1219x1231]

Notum sit omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visurus vel audituris quod ita convenit inter dominum Robertum priorem et conventum de Bolton ex una parte et Gilonem Mauleverer ex altera scilicet quod idem Gilo dedit et concessit et hac presenti carta sua confirmavit Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus
totam terram cum suis pertinentiis quam tenuit inter [fo. 124v] Ruccroftsich et Stochkebriggr in campo de Bethmesley exceptis duabus acris terre et una roda iuxta terram Gilleberit de Lavint' propinquiribus rivulo de Stokebrigge et insuper dedit eisdem canonicis duas acras et tres rodas prati in parco suo de Somerchales in excambio unius bovate terre in Bethmesleyk illius scilicet quam Lewinus tenuit cum crofto et gardino et cum uno assarto quod vocatur Thuyselwatholm' et cum medietate totius prati eiusdem Thuyselwatholm quis terras Willelmus pater suus pater suus dedit eisdem canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinan sicuti cartas eiusmodi terre in Bethmesleyk illius scilicet quam Lewinus tenuit cum crofto et gardino et cum uno assarto quod vocatur Thuyselwatholm' et cum medietate totius prati eiusdem Thuyselwatholm' quam via testatur; tenendas et habendas imperpetuum cum omnibus communitionibus et libertatibus et aisiamentis ad predictam villam de Bethmesley pertinientibus. Ipse vero Gilol et heredes sui warrantizabunt predictas terras cum pertinentiis prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuam: ipsi quoque canonic warrantizabunt predictam bovatem terre cum prenominatione prefato Giloni et heredibus suis contra omnes homines imperpetuam. Hiis testibus: Wilhelmo de Stiveton', Wilhelmo Flandrensi, Wilhelmo de Hebbeden, p Simone de Marton, Simone de Kirkeby, o Ranulpbo de Otterburne et alii.

The predecessor of Robert as prior of Bolton last occurred in 1219, with his successor appearing in 1231. Robert occurred as the prior of Bolton 1222x1226.

418

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Giles Mauleverer to the canons of Bolton of all the lands and tenements they hold in Beamsley and Storiths and elsewhere in his fee, with liberties, appurtenances and easements. Warranty clause.

[1203x9 Dec. 1234]

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Gyle de Mauleverer a salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis eiusdem ecclesie in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinan omnes terras et tenementa quas tenent in villa de Bemeslay et in Storthes et ubique in feodo meo cum omnibus libertatibus, pertinentiis et aisiamentis ad predictas terras et tenementa in villa et extra qualitercunque pertinentibus. Tenenda et habenda omnes dictas terras et tenementa adeo libere et pure sicut aliqua elemosina liberius teneri potest vel haberi. Ego vero et heredes mei dictam elemosinan cum omnibus suis pertinentiis warrantizabimus, acquietambimus et defendemus in omnibus et contra omnes imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Wilhelmo de Stiveton', Wilhelmo de Arches, Wilhelmo de Hebbeden, Simone de Marton', Simone de Kirkeby, Rogero de Kicyley et multis alii.

a. Gylo le Mauleverer; Gylo de Mauliverer. b. eternam omitted. c. Boulton D. d. que D. e. Bethmeslay. f. in omitted D. g. omnia omnia dicta replacing omnes dictas. h. acquietambimus et defendemus in omnibus et contra omnes imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Wilhelmo de Stiveton', Wilhelmo de Hebbeden, Simone de Marton', Simone de Kirkeby, Rogero de Kicyley et multis alii.

514
The first date is given relates to the point at which William son of William Mauleverer had succeeded his father, with the later initial date suggested due to the similarity to CB, no. 147. William of Hebden had died by 9 December 1234.

419

Agreement made between Richard prior of Bolton, and Giles Mauleverer whereby Giles makes a gift of the rights of the mill pool under his garden at Thyselwatholm in pure and perpetual alms, in return for which the canons grant to Giles and his heirs, if another mill is built, the right to grind corn without multure just as the men of William, the brother of Giles, had in Storiths.

[1235x1243]

Notum sit omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ita convenit inter fratrem Ricardum priorern et conventurn de Bolton* a ex una parte et Egidium Mauleverer b de Bethmesley c ex altera videlicet quod predictus Egidius dedit [fo. 125r] d et concessit et presenti scripto confirmavit Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton e et canonici is ibidem Deo servientibus atchieamentum f stagni molendini sui subtus gardinum suum in terra dicti Egidii in Thistelwatholm g tenendum et habendum imperpetuum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam absque omni impedimente vel impedimento sui vel heredum suorum et quod nullum aliud molendinum ibidem erigatur ad nocumentum eiusdem molendini. Predicti vero prior et conventus concesserunt et presenti scripto confirmaverunt prefato h Egidio et heredibus suis ut molent bladum suum de domo sua propria ad ipsum molendinum sine multura quandocunque necesse habuerint vace evacuato nisi interveniat i bladum eorumdem canoniciarum homines quoque sui quandocunque necesse habuerint sicut homines Willelmi fratris sui de Storthes. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla sua utrique apposuerunt. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Estona j, Eustachio de Rilleston, Simone de Marton k tunc constabulario de Skipton l, Roger de Kighley m, Ranulpho filio eius, Gilberto de Hawkeswicke n, Iohanne de Kildwicke o, Thoma de Buchden p, Willelmo filio Archil q, Rainero p de Storthes.


Richard occurs as prior of Bolton in 1243 and 1247, with his predecessor last appearing in 1233, and his successor in 1255 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, pp. 339-40). Simon of Marton was preceded by William English as constable of Skipton, who occurs within the period 1231 to 1235. The person who followed Simon as constable of Skipton would appear to have been Martin de Campo Florida, who at the latest occurs in 1244 (EYC, vii, p. 289).

Roger of Keighley died in 1243, or if another by the same name a year later.

420

Confirmation by William, son of William Mauleverer of Beamsley of the exchange of lands made between the canons of Bolton and Giles Mauleverer, his brother, of
one bovate of land, with appurtenances, which Lewin held in Beamsley and the land and meadow in Thistelwattholm as is stated in their compositions.

[1235x1243]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius Willelmi Mauleverer de Bethmesley salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me ratum et gratum habere exclamium quod prior et conventus de Bolton fecerunt cum Egidio Mauleverer fratre meo de illa bovata terre cum suis pertinentiis quam Lewinus tenuit in Bethmesley et de terra et prato in Thistelwattholm sicut continetur in compositionibus inter eos confectis in omnibus. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Testibus: Alexandro persona de Marton tunc decano de Craven, Ada capellano de Otteley, Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Iohanne de Eston, Eustachio de Rilleston, Simone de Marton tunc constabulario de Skipton, Rogero de Kighley, Gilleberto de Hawkeswic et alii.

Simon of Marton was preceded as the constable of Skipton by William English who last occurred at Martinmas 1235, and was succeeded by Sir Marton de Campo Florida, possibly as early as 1239, but certainly by 1244.

Roger of Keighley is believed to have died by 1243.

Agreement in the form of a chirograph made between Prior Richard and the convent of Bolton and William Mauleverer the son of William Mauleverer, whereby William quitclaims to the canons all right and claim to a tenement that William held of the canons in Storiths in Beamsley, and in return the canons of Bolton give William all his land that they have in the vill of Calton and a moiety of the mill of Airton, saving multure for their land and for their men of Airton, Scothrop and their house at Malham, rendering 12d. annually, with a reservation to the canons the rights of a lord in chief when William or his heirs should die, and a prohibition preventing alienation without consent of the canons.

19 May 1247


B = Coucher Book, fo. 125r-125v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 43r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 118, abstract. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 67r.

Pd from D in EYC, vii, no. 78.
Notum sit omnibus Cristi fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod anno incarnationis Domini MCCCCXVIIO ad Pentecosten ita convenit inter dominum Ricardum tunc priorem et conventum de Bouthelton ex una parte et inter Willelum Mauleverere filium Willelini Mauleverere ex altera, videlicet quod dictus Willelmu dimisit dictis canoniciis et in perpetuum quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis totum tenementum cum suis pertinentiis quod idem W. antea tenuit de dictis canoniciis in Storthes de Bemesay et extra et totum ius et cladium tam in bosco quam in plano quod unquam habuit vel de cetero habere poterit in eadem villa et extra sine aliquo retentamento. Et pro hac dimissione et quietacclamatione dicti prior et conventus dederunt dicto Willelmo totam terram quam tunc temporis habuerunt in villa de Calton cum suis pertinentiis et cum mediatete molendini de Hayreton; tenendum et habendam sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum salva sibi multa proprie terre sue et hominum suorum de Hayreton et Scotorp et domus sue de Malghum. Reddendo dictis canoniciis inde annuatim duodecim denarios ad duos terminos, sicilicet mediatatem ad Pentecosten et aliarm mediatatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme, et faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad eandem terram set quandocumque idem Willelmu obierit vel aliquis heredum suorum totum predictum tenementum cum pertinentiis suis erit in custodia dictorurn prioris et conventus cum mediatete molendini prenominati usque ad etatem heredum qui tune eciam obsequia debita sicilicet relevia et homagia priori diete domus prestabunt sine aliqua contradictione tanquam suo capitali domino. Et scendum est quod idem Willelmu seu aliquis heredum suorum nunquam predictam terram de Calton nec aliquam porciunculam dicti molendini aliqui venderit aut invadiabunt seu aliquo modo a domo de Bouthelton alienabunt. Et si hoc fecerint sine assensu et voluante dictorum prioris et conventus predicti prior et conventus capient totum predictum tenementum cum suis pertinentiis et cum mediatete molendini et tenebunt in manu sua sine aliqua contradictione quousque satisfecerint eisdem renunciando regie prohibicioni et omni iuris remedio civilis et canonici. Predicti vero prior et conventus predictam terram cum porcione molendini sicut prenominatum est dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines in perpetuum warantizabunt. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto cirgraphato utrinque sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne de Lungvileres, Iohanne de Eston, Symone de Marton, Eustachio de Rilleston, Ricardo Tempeste, Egidio Malo Leporario, Willelmo de Hertelincton, Ricardo de Oterburne, Raynerobb de Scottorp, Ada de Neusum, Thoma filio Willelini filii Arcilli et multis aliis.
Agreement made between Prior Richard and the canons of Bolton and William son of William Mauleverer of Beamsley whereby William gives the canons the suit of all their men to the mill under their garden to grind their corn up to fourteen measures, saving the right to grind the corn of his without multure, without interfering with the corn of the canons, of his brother Giles or his heirs, paying multure if another mill is used. Moreover the gift in pure and perpetual alms by William to the canons of what is necessary from the wood called Blabanch for the repair of their mill pools.

[8 July 1233x1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 126r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 43v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 118, abstract.
D = Dodsworth MS 144, fos. 68v-69.
Pd from D in EYC, vii, no. 77.

"Notum sit omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ita convenit inter fratrem Ricardum priorem et conventum de Bolton ex una parte et Willelrum filium Willelmi Mauleverer de Bethmesley ex altera videlicet quod predictus Willelms dedit, concessit et presenti scripto confirmavit Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus sectam omnium hominum suorum ad molendinum suum subitus gardinum eorumdem ut molant bladum suum ad quartum decimum vas, ita tamen quod idem W. molet blada proprie domus sue sine multura quandocunque vas evacuatatem inveniet nisi interveniat proprium bladum ipsorum canonicorum vel Egidii fratris sui et heredum suorum. Quare si forte aliquis hominum suorum erit cum blado suo ad alium molendinum. Idem W. et heredes sui restituet eisdem canoniciis multuram tanti bladi sine aliqua contradicione sui vel suorum. Preterea dictus Willelms dedit, concessit et presenti scripto confirmavit eisdem canoniciis et capiant necessaria sua in bosco suo quod vocatur Blabanch ad reparanda stangna molendinorum suorum sine aliqua contradictione aut impedimento. Et scendatum est quod idem Willelms vel heredes sui nullum vastum de predicto bosco facient quin predicta stangna inde possint sufficenter sustentari hec omnia prenominate dedit predictus Willelms prefatis canoniciis; tenenda et habenda de se et heredibus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto signa sua utrinque apposuerunt. Testibus: Alexandro persona de Marton tunc decano de Craven, Ada capellano de Otteley, Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Iohanne de Estona, Eustachio de Rilleston, Simone de Marton tunc constabulario de Skipton, Roger de Kighley, Ranulpho filio eius, Gilleberto de Hawkewicke, Iohanne de Kildewicke, Thoma de Hebbeden, Willelmo filio Arkil[i], Reinero de Otterburne, Ricardo de Pinkeny, Waltero de Eastby et multis aliis.

k. et replacing vel D. l. huius replacing cuius D. m. signa sua deleted B. n. unicunque D.

The latest date for this charter relates to the death of Roger of Keighley. Thomas was still prior of Bolton on 8 July 1233, with the first known occurrence for Richard being 15 August 1243.
423
Gift by Robert of Calverley to Adam of Newsholme (excepting religious men and Jews) of all his land in Storiths, Beamsley, with liberties and easements, for an annual rent of 1d. Warranty clause.

[1226x1243]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 126v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 69r-69v. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 43v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 119, abstract.
Pd from C in EYC, vii, no. 80.

"Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus de Carvirlay dedit, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ade de Newsom et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit exceptis viris religiosis et Iudeis totam terram meam in Storthes de Betmesley sine retinendo illi et heredibus suis vel assignatis; tenendum et habendam de me et de heredibus meis libere et quiete, pacifice cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis dicte terre pertinentibus reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Pascham pro omni servitio et demanda. Et ego Robertus et heredes mei warrantizabimus prenominatiam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Ade et heredibus suis vel assignatis imperpetuum contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus: fratre T. tunc priore de Bolton, Iurdano de Vigel clerico domini arcWepiscopi, Simone de Marton, Rogero de Kighley, Ranulpho de Otterburne, Willelmo Arkil[i]e, Matheo de Kighley et aliis.


Brother T. the prior of Bolton would appear to have been Thomas, who succeeded Robert after 14 December 1226, and was followed by Richard who first occurs 15 August 1243. Prior Thomas is known to have been the head of Bolton priory in 1232 and 8 July 1233 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, pp. 339-40).

424
Quitclaim by Robert of Calverley to the canons of Bolton of the homage and service of Adam of Newsholme of the tenement held of him in Storiths, Beamsley.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 126v. C = D 144, fo. 69v. D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 43v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 119, abstract.
Pd abstract from D in EYC, vii, no. 80.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus de Calverley salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee, anteccessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et quietam clamasse pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus homagium et servitium Ade de Newsom de tenemento quod de me tenuit in Storthes de Bethmesley, ita quod nec ego nec aliquis alias aliquo iure me contingente, aliquod ius vel clameum in predicto tenemento de cetero poterimus exigere vel vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium huius scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Eston', Eustachio de Rilleston', Simone de Marton', Willelmo filio eius, Willelmo Maleverer de Bethmesley, Iohanne
fratre eius et aliis.


The minority of Eustace of Rylstone II in 1228, and his death before 16 October 1258 provide the boundaries for the creation of this charter.

425
Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam of Newsholme to the canons of Bolton of all his land, which he held of the canons, in the territory of the vills of Hazlewood and Storiths, Beamsley. Warranty clause.

[1214x1267]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Adam' de Newson? eternam in Domino salutern. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et de me et omnibus hereditibus et assignatis meis imperpetuum quietumclamasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boltonb et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terramc quam tenui de eisdem canoniciis in territoriiis villarum scilicet de Heselwoode d et Storthes de Bethmesley e sine aliquo retenemento; tenendum et habendum dictis canonicis et corum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinan, solutam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari, sectis curie, exactione et demanda cum omnibus libertatibus, [fo. 127]f utilitatis et aisiamentis diete terre ubique pertinetibus omnino nihil retento. Ego vero Adamg et heredes mei vel mei assignati dictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dictis canonicis et corum successoribus contra omnes homines warrantabimus imperpetuum, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium. presenti scripto sigillurn meum. apposui. Hiis testibus: Johanne de Estun, h Willemlo de Maleverer de Bethmesley, i Willemlo filio Roberti de Skipton, j Elia de Kighley, k Radulpho filio Everardi de Skipton, l Nicholao de Bethmesley, m Petro fratres n eius et aliis.


The minority of John of Eshton, the son of Ranulf, provides the earliest date for this charter, although it is possible that it was his son, also called John who attested this charter. John son of Ranulf is thought to have died before 1267. However it is likely that this quitclaim was made towards the middle of the date range suggested, c.1250.

426
Gift by Adam of Newsholme to the canons of Bolton of all his land in Storiths, Beamsley, which he had of the gift of Robert of Calverley, for an annual rent of 1d. Warranty clause.

15 May 1250

B = Coucher Book, fo. 127r.  C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 70v.  D = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 44r, from
Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam of Newsolme to the canons of Bolton of all his land, with liberties, easements, utilities, and appurtenances, which he had of the canons, in Hazlewood and Storiths, Beamsley. Warranty clause.

[c.1240x1267]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Adam de Neusum earum in Domino salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et de me et omnibus hereditibus vel assignatis meis quietum clamasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boult de Boulton et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus totum terram meam in Storiths de Bethmeslez sine aliquo retenemento quam habui ex dono Roberti de Calverlay; tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis pro uno denario quem iidem canonici annuatim nobis reddent ad Pascham pro omni servitio, exactione et demanda nobis pertinente. Et ego et heredes mei vel assignati warrantizabimus et defendemus prefatam terram pro predicto servitio prefatis canonici contra omnes homines imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne de Estona, Eustachio de Rilleston, Simone de Marton, Willelmo filio eius, Thoma de Lellay tune constabulario de Skipton, Willelmo Maleverer, Iohanne fratre eius, Nicholao de Bethmeslez et aliis. Dat’ ad Pentecost anno gracie M CC quinquagesimo.

It seems likely that John of Eshton, the son of Ranulf, witnessed this charter before his death which had occurred by 1267. The approximate date suggested as the earliest point at which this quitclaim could have been made reflects the dates of other charters issued by Adam of Newsholme.

428

**Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Adam of Newsholme to the canons of Bolton of all his land in Storiths, Beamsley. Warranty clause.**

15 May 1250

B = Coucher Book, fo. 127v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 71v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus prescriptum visurum vel auditurum Adam de Newsom a salutem eternam in Domino. Universitatii vestre significo me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton b et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam in Storethes c de Bethmesley d sine aliquo retenemento; habendam et tenendum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego et heredes mei vel assignati warrantizabimus et defendemus predictam terram predictis canonici contra omnes homines imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium prescriptum sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Eston', Eustachio de Rifleston', Simone' de Marton', Thoma de Lelly tunc constabulario de Skipton, Willelm Mauleverer, Iohanne fratre eius, Nicholao de Bethmesley, Heltone de Halton et aliis. Dat' ad Pentecost e anno gracie MCCL F.

429

**Agreement in the form of a chirograph made between Prior John [of Laund] of Bolton and Prior Gerard [of Burton] of Bridlington concerning common pasture which John claims of Gerard in Blubberhouses.**

3 Feb. 1298, York

B = Coucher Book, fos. 127v-128r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fos. 72r-73r.

Notum sit universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis quod discordia que nuper mota fuict inter religiosos viros Iohannem priorem de Bolton a in Craven querentem ex una parte et Gerardum priorem de Bridelington' impedientem ex altera super communa pasture quam predictus prior Iohannes versus predictum priorern Gerardum exigebat in Blubberhous dominica proxima post purificationem beate Marie virginis anno gracie MCC b nonagesimo septimo apud Ebor' conquievit finaliter in hac forma. Quod predictus prior Gerardus pro se, ecclesia sua et successoribus suis concessit quantum in ipso est Iohanni priori de Bolton e, ecclesie sue et successoribus suis communa pasture ubique in moris et pasturis de Blubberhous d omnimodis animalibus prioris de Bolton e [fo. 128r] in Bethmeslay et tenentium suorum in villenagio in eadem qua quidem pastura pacifice
antiquitus usi fuerunt salvos predicto priori de Bridel', ecclesie sue et successoribus suis omnimodo appruavit tam in domibus et clausis die confectionis presentium in mora et pastura de Bloberhous factis et appruat' quam etfuturis temporibus faciendum est appruandum quotiens quando quomodo et ubi pro voluntate sua magis viderint expedire sine reclamatione, glamo et calumpnia predicti prioris de Bolton et successorum suorum imperpetuum, et idem prior de Bolton pro se, ecclesia sua et successoribus suis quantum in ipso esto concessit predicto priori de Bridelington', ecclesie sue et successoribus sui communia pasture omnimodis animalibus suis et tenement suorum de Bloberhous in Bethmesley plenam, pacificam et liberam quam idem prior de Bridelington et successoribus suis omnimodo appruavit tam in domibus et clausis die confectionis presentium in moris; et pasturis de Bethmeslay factis et appruatisquotiens, quando, quomodo et ubi pro voluntate sua magis viderint expedire sine reclamatione, glamo et calumpnia predicti prioris de Bridelington', ecclesie sue et successorum suorum imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla commun[ia] capitulorum de Bridelington et Bolton alternis partibus presentis scripti cirografati mutuo sunt appensa.

430

Note of first inquisition, at the instance of the prior of Bolton, concerning the common pasture of Summerscales.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 128v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 73v.

"Prima inquisitio de communia pasture nostre de Somerchales ad instantiam prioris de Bolton capta et concessa."d

a. Heading Storthes B. b. communia pasture nostra C. c. Boulton C. d. Prima inquisitio ... capta et concessa indented c.20mm B.

Summerscales is in the parish of Kildwick.

431

Inquisition made in the court of Knaresborough with regards to the claim of the canons of Bolton to pasture rights at Washburn.

5 Nov. 1297, Knaresborough

B = Coucher Book, fo. 128v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 73r-73v.
Inquisitio facta in curia de Knaresburg a die martis proxima post festum omnium sanctorum anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo quinto finiente per dominum Petrum Becard, Henricum du Boys, Thomam de Salley, Willelmum de Staively, Rogerum de Cluthern, Willelmum de Sceum clericum, Thomam Torpin, Willelmum de Casteley, Adamum de Scrum, Radulphum Ward de Scokton, Ricardum Ward de eadem et Nicholaum Biron qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prior et conventus de Bolton in Craven solevant communicare et communionem habere in omnibus locis apud Walkesburn in mora et pastura cum omnimodis animalibus suis videlicet a Walkesburne usque ad Tymble ultra Walkesburne et eadem pastura pacifice usi fuerunt usque ad tempus Willelmi de Yrby quondam senescalli de Knaresburgh quia nos eieicit tempore domini Ricardi regis Almaine patris comitis qui nunc est sicuti tenentes eiusdem comitis communicat cum priore in pastura de Bethmesley dicunt etiam quod dicti prior et conventus licite possint prosternere et asportare minutum boscum crescentem in campis suis de Wycheton sine calumpnia putura. Vero forestariorum nihil volunt dicere et ideo remaneat in gracia comitis. Et in testimonium omnium premissorum dicti iuratores presenti scedule sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat die ut supradictum.

Richard, Earl of Cornwall, acted as regent during the absences of Henry III between 6 August 1253 and 28/30 May 1254 and from 115 January 1264 until after 18 February 1264. He was the second son of King John, and was also known as the King of the Romans. He was born 5 January 1209, being created earl of Cornwall 30 May 1227, and dying 2 April 1272. His son Edmund used the title 'of Almaine'.

Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 44 contains the following note relating to fo. 121 of the cartulary of Bolton Priory: Dominus Willelmus de Ireby senescallus de Knaresburgh anno 28 H. 3. The twenty eighth regnal year of Henry III was 28 October 1243-27 October 1244.

432

Note concerning the second inquisition, at the instance of the prior of Bridlington, because of the claim that the jurors of the first inquisition were in error.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 128v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 73v.

Secunda inquisitio de eadem ad instantiam prioris de Bridlington quia dicebat iuratores prime inquisitionis erassae.

433

[The second] inquisition made in the court of Knaresborough at the instigation of the earl [of Cornwall] with regards to the claim of the canons of Bolton to pasture rights at Washburn.

19 Jan. 1298, Knaresborough
Inquisitio capta apud Knaresburgh per mandatum domini comitis diea dominica proxima post festum sancti Hillarii anno regni regis E. xxvj4b per dominum Thomam de Burton, Iohannem de Brereton, c Henricum del Hill, Willelmum de Knarr', Robertum de Led, d Henricum Attegate, Ricardum le White, e Ieramiumf de Elingthorpe, Ricardum filium Agneti, Henricum Torpin, Iohannem Bonaye et Robertum Abraham, iuratores qui dicunt h super sacramentum suum quod prior de Bolton i in Craven et predecesseors sui communicare consueuerat a Walkesburnehevedj usque Timble ultra Walkesburne ubique in mora et pastura utk vicinus cum vicino sicut tenentes comitis [fo. 129r]j communicant cum dicto priore et tenentibus suis in Bethmesley k et dicunt quod de eadem pastura dicti prior et predecesseors sui eieci fuerunt tempore regis Henrici patris regis nunc per Willelum de Irby seneschallum de Knaresburgh xxvij0 anno regis eiusdem dicunt etiam quod solum predicte more in quo dictus prior clamat communiam suam pasture est de feodo de Knarr' dicunt etiam quod comes nullum dampnuml nec exheredacione incurreret ibidem nisi tantum de attachesato et impercamento m averiorum dicti prioris eto tenentium suorum. Et quod vaga et omnia alia improviamento n ibidem pertinent comiti et nulli alio.17 Dicunt etiam quod nec prior de Bridelington' nec Thomas de Walk nec alicui cedent in dampnum si comes dicto priori de Bolton23 dictam' communiam modo antedicto utendam concedere voluerit in eadem nisi comes tanto et in testimonium premissorum etc.

434
Note concerning the instigation of a third inquisition as the previous inquisitions were seen as defective.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 129r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 74v.

Et quia videbatur comiti Cornub' et suo consilio quod due prescripte inquisitiones erant defective quia non faciebant mentionem de tempore nec de iure facta fuit ista tertia inquisitio.a

435
[The third] Inquisition made in the court of Knaresborough at the instigation of the Earl of Cornwall with regards to the claim of the canons of Bolton to pasture rights at Washburn.

9 April 1298, Knaresborough

B = Coucher Book, fo. 129r-129v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 75r-75v.
Mandate from Edmund, earl of Cornwall, to Thomas de Burnham, steward of Knaresborough, that having received £10 from the prior of Bolton, he should allow the prior and his tenants in villinage of the manor of Beamsley to use the common pasture at Washburn according to the findings of the inquisitions made by Thomas at Edmund’s instruction, and that he shall permit the prior and convent and their successors to cut down the little wood growing in their fields at Weeton.

19 April 1298, Ashridge

Edmundus comes Cornub’ diletcto et fidelii suo domino Thoma de Burnham senescallo de Knaresburgh salutem. Mandamus vobis quod receptis a priore de Bolton decem libris permittatis ipsum et tenentes suos in villinage de manerio de Bethmeslay uti communia pasture apud Walkesburneheved secundum formam et tenorem inquisitionis ad mandatum nostrum per vos ultimo facte super eos et nobis retornate permittatis quod dictum priorem conventum et successores suos prosternere de cetero minutum boscum crescentem in campis eorum unde comodum suum facere absque calumpnia seu impedimento ministrorum nostrorum secundum quod in dicta inquisitione continetur Et hoc non omissitatis. Dat’ apud Ascruggi nono decimo die Aprilis anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo sexto.
The *Compropus* records a payment of £10 made to the earl of Cornwall for an inquisition about pasture at Washburn, as well as a payment of £6 to 'diversis hominibus auxiliantibus idem placiutum' (*Compropus*, p. 79).

Edmund of Almaine, earl of Cornwall, was the cousin of Edward I, his father being the brother of Henry III (*Complete Peerage*, iii, p. 433).

Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 44 contains a note taken from fo. 121 of the cartulary of Bolton Priory: *Dominus Thomas de Burnham senescallus de Knaresburgh, 26 E. I*. The twenty sixth regnal year of Edward I was 20 November 1297-19 November 1298.

**Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Denise daughter of Helto Mauleverer and Peter her husband with the consent of their heirs to the canons of Bolton of four acres of land in the territory of Beamsley, namely one and a half acres lying next to the land of the hospital of St. John, half an acre next to the sike of Ruchroft in the east, one acre in Gretlandes, an assart of Bigwra, with all easements and common rights.**

[1155x1207]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Dionisia filia Helti Mali Leporar[ii] et Petrus vir meus consensu et assensu heredum nostrorum dedimus et concessimus et presenti carta confirmavimus Deo et ecclesie Marie de Bolton et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus iiiij acras terre in territorio de Bethmesley unam videlicet acram et dimidiam iuxta terram hospitalis sancti Johannis quam Habel tenet et dimidiam acram iuxta sike de Ruchroft in oriente et unam acram in Gretlandes et essartum nostrum de Bigwra pro una acra has iiiij acras terre cum omni asiamento et communione prefate ville de Bethmesley pertinentes quantum pertinet ad tantum terram dedimus et presenti carta confirmavimus iamfatis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omnibus seculari servitio, consuetudine et exactione cuilibet mortali pertinentibus pro salute animarum nostrarum et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum. 


The move of the canons from Embsay to Bolton provides the earliest date for this charter, whilst the death of Ranulf son of Walter before 1207 gives the latest. It seems likely, however, that this gift was made towards the end of the date range suggested. It seems likely that Henry Mauleverer was one of the sons of Helto and Bilioth, and, therefore, the brother
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of William [Mauleverer] of Beamsley to the canons of Bolton of Marioth daughter of Dolfin with all her suit, except Rodbert her son, and William son of Roger, for 15s.

[1155x1226]

It is most probable that the benefactor in this charter is William Mauleverer, son of William Mauleverer, using his toponymic rather than family name. William son of William Mauleverer had died before 1226. The earliest date for this charter relates to translation of the canons from Embsay to Bolton, but it seems likely that this charter was made some years later, probably in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Peter to the canons of Bolton of three acres of land in the vill of Beamsley, namely one and a half acres in Crokedholme, one and a half acres in Haddockstones, and half a rood of land to the toft where his father's barn was, and common of the said vill, with all common and easements. Warranty clause.

[1155x1219]
Confirmation in pure alms by Geoffrey de Percy to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land in the territory of Beamsley which Gilbert de Levington gave with his body for burial, with appurtenances and free common.

[1174xc.1230]

Universis Cristi fidelibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Galfridus de Percy\(^a\) salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesiis beate Marie de Bolton\(^b\) et ibidem\(^c\) canoniciis Deo servientibus cum laude et omnibus pertinentiis in terminio de Bethmeslaye\(^d\) quam Gillebertus\(^e\) de Levington isdum dedit cum corpore suo; tenendum et habendum libere et quiete in pura elemosina cum libera communione et omnibus aliis pertinentiis ad tantam terram in prefata villa pertinentibus\(^g\) in omnibus locis infra villam et extra pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus: Petro [fo. 130v]\(^h\) de Marton, Simone de Kirkby,\(^i\) Hugone de Otterburne, Ada de Wuchel\(^k\), Ricardo clerico, Iohanne de Kildewicke.\(^k\)

Agreement made between Prior Richard and the canons of Bolton and William son of William Mauleverer of Beamsley whereby William gives to the canons of Bolton all suit of his men to the mill under his garden, of fourteen measure, if any of his men takes corn to another mill William and his heirs shall pay the multure to the canons, with provision that William shall be able to grind his own corn without multure. Also William grants to the canons the right to take what they need from
his wood called Blabanck for the repair of their mill pond.

[1214x20 Sept. 1248]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 130v.

Notum sit omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ita convenit inter fratrem Ricardum priorem de Bolton’ et conventum ex una parte et Willelrum filium Willelmii Mauleverer de Bethmesley ex altera videlicet predictus Willelmus dedit, concessit et presenti scripto confirmavit Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canoniciis ibidem Dee serventibus sectam omnium hominum suorum ad molendinum subitus gardinum eorum ut molant bladum suum ad quarturn decimum vas. Ita tamen quod idem W. molet bladum suum proprie domus sue sine multura quandocunque vas evacuatum invenerit nisi interveniat proprium bladurn ipsorum canoniciorum vel Egidii fratis sui et heredum suorum. Quod si forte aliquis hominum suorum ierit cum blado suo ad aliud molendinum idem W. et heredes sui restituent eiusmod canonici multuram tanti bladi sine aliqua contradictione sui vel suorum. Preterea dictus W. dedit, concessit et presenti scripto confirmavit eiusmod canoniciis ut capiant necessaria sua in bosco suo qui vocatur Blabanck ad reparandum stagna molendinorum suorum sine aliqua contradictione aut impedimento. Et sciendum est quod idem Willelmus vel heredes sui nullum vatum de predicto bosco facient quin predicta stagna inde possit sufficienier sustentari, hec omnia prenominata dedit predictus Willelmus prefatis canoniciis; tenenda et habenda de se et heredibus suis in puram et perpetuan elemosinam. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto signa sua apposuerunt utrinque. Testibus: Alexandro persona de Marton tunc decano de Craven, Ada capellano de Otteley, Godofrudo de Alta Ripa, Iohanne de Eston, Eustachio de Rilleston’, Simone de Marton tunc constabulario de Skipton, Rogero de Kighley, Ranulpho filio eius, Gilberto de Hawkesweeke, Iohanne de Kildewicke, Thoma de Bugden, Willemum filio Arkil[i], Reinero de Scortorp’, Ricardo de Pinkeny, Waltero de Eastby et aliis.

Finis.

a. Adano (sic) B.

Alexander occurs as the rector of Marton and the dean of Craven c.1230-1240. His predecessor, thought to have been Robert, occurs in 1208, and his successor, Thomas Romund of York, was presented by Bolton Priory on 20 September 1248.

The earliest date suggested for this charter relates to the year in which John of Eshton was still in his minority.

Beamsley is in the parish of Skipton.

442

Inquisition made as to the extent of Skipton Castle.

1 Oct. 1323, Skipton

B = Coucher Book, fo. 131r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 1r-1v.

aExtenta et inquisitio capta coram magistro Roberto de Aileston2 custode3 privati sigilli domini regis de castro de Skipton4 cum pertinentiis primo5 die octobris anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi xvij6 e per Iohannem de Bolton, Robertum de Farnhill,7 Robertum Buck, Willelrum de Kighley,8 Nigellum de Stainford,9 Willelrum de

530
Brigham, Willelmum de Bradeley, Thomam de Scoethorpe, Robertum Crokebayne, Willelmum Desarte, Iohannem de Coppeley et Thomam de Whetelay iuratores. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod est apud Skipton' in Craven', quoddam castum quod continet in se infra a precintum ij' acras et dimidiam acram et non potest extendi quia maxim0 indiget reparatione. Item dicunt quod est ibidem infra castrum quedam libera capella de fundatione comitis Albermarlìe qui concessit et dedit rectori celebrante ibidem quendam annuum redditum cs. ad quem redditum complendum dedit et assignavit imperpetuum unum messuagium et unam carucatam terre in Stretton' quod maximam valere solebat' xls. et unum valet xvjs. Item decimas molendini de Skipton' que solebat valere per annum xxvjs. viijd. et unum valet xxs. Item decimas molendini de Skibeden que solebat valere per annum iiijs. et valet iijd. et unum. Item decimas molendini de Broughton' que solebat' valere per annum vjs. viijd. et unum valet per annum vjs. Item oblationes famulorum et servientium castri de Skipton que solebat valere per annum ijs. et unum valet xijd. Summa antiqua lxxvjs. viijd. Summa nova xlvijs. xvjd. Et quia predicte terre redditius et proventi non sufficiebant ad donationem et concessionem dictorum Cs. predictum comes dedit dedit rectori celebrante ibidem ad complendum redditum Cs. et ad statum suum meliorandum assignavit predicto rectori et successoribus suis per annum iiiij quartos et iiij menses et tertiam partem ijw bussellorum frumenti, precium quarterii vjs. viijd. Summa xxviijs. xjd. ob. et tertia pars ob' et unam robam ad Natale Domini per annum prec' xijd. Summa xliii. xvjd., ob' et tertia pars ob' per extentam antiquam. aa.


443

A description of the bounds of the forest of Knaresborough.

B = Coucher Book, fo. 131v.

"That is to saie at Rigmondbecke at Nether Tymble up unto Gilbecke, and from thence to Sorebarleng and so by one dyke unto the toppe of the Rigge above Shawhous and from thence as the Rigg goeth unto the South side of Thonkboller above Tyme a myle and so from thence unto Lyppersley pyke and so to the Gallkehall and from thence on by the overend of Lofteshaw' gill unto Fawsborrepyke above Bemesley and so from thence to the skarre above Inkornegill holes adwyning ny to the Queens fald and so up Paishowsbecke upp to the topp of the more above Paishous and so to Hardenhead and from thence to the south side of the dry tarn and so to the south side of the lordes seete and from thence to the south side of Collond mawe and thence to the Espgill and downe Espgill to Tyard yarte at the nedder end of Middil tonge and from thence uppe Ormesley gill and so to Rerecloutes and from thence unto Craven Crosse standinge at the end of Monghow gill and so unto Craven keld and from thence on by the south side of the skrit[es] of Greenhowhill and by Greenhowhill unto Plouton'gaite et from thence unto the Pale stand' and so unto the north side of a dyke called Draydowhait and as the dyke goeth unto the Padsikebeck and so unto the Monkwall and as the Monkwall goeth unto
the water of Nidd'.

a. Heading: These are the bounders or boundes of the forrest of Knaresburgh toward Cravyn.  
b. hill deleted B.

444

Letters of protection issued by Henry II to the canons of Bolton, and also the order that the canons should have all tolls, pontage, passage, packing, stallage and lastage.

[1180x6 July 1189], Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fo. 132r.

Henricus Dei gracia rex Anglie et dux Normanie et Aquitanie et comes Andig' iusticiariis, vicecomitibus et omnibus prepositis et balliis totius terre sue salutem. Sciatis quod prioratus de Bolton' in Craven' et prior et canonici ibidem Deo servientes et omnes res et possessiones eorum sunt in manu et custodia et protectione mea. Ac ideo precipio quod ipsum prioratum et canonicos et omnia sua custodiatis manuteneatis et protegatis sieut mea dominica, ita quod nullum eis injuriam vel contumeliam aut gravamen faciatis nec fieri permittatis et si quis super hoc in aliquo foris facere presumserit plenaram inde iusticiam sine dilatione fieri faciatis. Volo autem et precipio quod prefati canonici quietantiam habeant per totam meam de thelloneto et pontagio et passagio et pacagio et stallagio et lastagio de omnibus rebus rebus suis propriis et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus ad me pertinentibus. Testibus: Ranulf0a de Glanvifl', Huberto Waltero, Reinero de Sedd apud Westm'.

a. Reinero (sic) B.

There were close ties between Ranulf de Glanvill and Hubert Walter, with the latter being brought up in the household of the former, his uncle (C.R. Cheney, Hubert Walter, (London, 1967), p. 17). Both Ranulf de Glanvill and Hubert were appointed as justiciars in 1180 and 1193 respectively (The Treatise on the Laws and Customs of the Realm of England Commonly called Glanvill: Tractibus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Regni Anglie qui Glanvilla Vocatur, ed. G.D.G. Hall, (London, 1965), p. xxxiii). Both men were influential during the reign of Henry II, with Hubert Walter becoming the bishop of Salisbury, and later, under Richard I and John, the archbishop of Canterbury. During this period Hubert would have been the dean of York. Hubert first appears in 1181 or early 1182, in the company of Ranulf, 'at Westminster, shortly before Henry II went overseas', from whence he did not return to England for the following two years (Cheney, Hubert Walter, p. 19).

The date range suggested relates to the appointment of Ranulf de Glanvill as justiciar and the death of Henry II. However, it is possibly from the earlier end of the suggested date range due to the lack of use of titles.

Fo.132v is blank. The following folio has been cut out, but the foliation does not indicate this removal.

445

Letter of Philip and Mary stating that they have inspected the patent roll of John, once king of England and found a charter of John enrolled for the fifth year of his reign, dated 18 October, granting permission to the count of Aumale to afforestate his land at Appletreewick. They have also inspected the patent roll of the same king John for his fifth year and found a charter from the same king to Hugh Neville granting the count of Aumale permission to afforestate his land in Craven,
also dated 19 October. They have also inspected the letters of the same king granting the count of Aumale a fair of three days at Skipton on the eve, the feast of and the day after Trinity, and a letter of the same king granting the castles of Appleby and Burgh and the bailley of Westmorland to Robert of Oldbridge. Lastly they have inspected a charter of Edward III, formerly king of England, confirming to Roger de Clifford and his heirs a market of seven days at Kirkby Stephen and two fairs, each of two days, one at the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, and the other at the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, dated 16 October in the 27th year of his reign. Philip and Mary, at the instance of their kinsman Henry earl of Cumberland have exemplified these charters.

7 May 1555, Westminster

B = Coucher Book, fos. 133r-134r.
habere faciatis Et in cuis etc. Teste me ipso apud Rothom tricesimo primo die Marcii. Idem Robertus de Veteri Ponte habet alias litteras patentes directas omnibus tenentibus de honore de Appelby et de Burgo et de tota balliva de Westmorland' quod sint intendentes ei tanquam ballivo quamdiu etc. Inspeximus ulterius irrotulamentum quarumdam aliarum litterarum patentium de confirmatione per dominum E. nuper regem Angl' terciunm progenitorem nostrum dictae regiae de confirmatione Rogero de Clifford facta ac in rotulis dicte cancellarie nostre infra dictam turrim remanem[itis] videlicet in rotulis cartarum regis Edwardi terciunm anno regni sui vicesimo septimo irrotulat[a] in hec verba: Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiaribus, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, ballivis et omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos de gracia nostra speciali concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse directo nobis Rogero de Clifford' quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuam habeant' unum marcatum singulis septimanis per diem veneris apud villam suam de Kirkeby Stephan in com' Westmorl' et duas ferias [fo. 134r] ibidem singulis annis unam videlicet per duos dies diem sancti Marci evangeliste proxima' precedentes et per eundem diem et alteram per duos dies diem sancte Luce' evangeliste proxima precedentes et per eundem diem' nisi marcatum illud et ferie ille sint ad nocumentum vicinorum marcatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostri quod predictus Rogerus et heredes sui' imperpetuam habeant dicta marcatum et ferias apud villam suam predictam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi marcatum et ferias pertinentibus nisi marcatum illud et ferie ille sint ad nocumentum vicinorum marcatorum et vicinarum feriarum sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus: venerabilibus patribus; Simone Cantuar' archiepiscopo, Johanne Ebor' archiepiscopo cancellario, nostro, Willetno Winton episcopo' thesaurario nostro, Henrico duce Lancastri', Willelmo de Bohun' Northampton, Ricardo Arundell, comitibus, Henrico de Percy, Rad[ulpho] de Nevill, Johanne Grey de Rotherfeld senescallo hospici nostri et alios. Dat' per manum nostram apud Westm' decimo sexto die Octobris. Nos autem tenores irrotulamentorum predictorum ad requisitionem charissimi consanguinei nostri Henrici comitis Cumbr', duximus exemplificand[o] per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Testibus nobis ipsis apud Westm' septimo die Maii annis regnorum nostrorum primo et secundo.

R. Hare

Examinatur at per nos Ricardum Hell et Willelum Ermysted Clericos

a. Maii' (sic) B. b. Apletre deleted B. c. leucas' interlined B; leutas deleted B. d. proximas vicinum (sic) B. e. de interlined B. f. leucas' interlined B; leutas deleted B. g. tamen interlined B. h. preteria interlined B; pred deleted B. i. com comiset deleted B. j. Apl deleted B. k. de interlined B. l. cons deleted B. m. dictum marcatum et ferias apud villam suam predictam deleted B. n. p deleted B. o. sancte Luce (sic) B. p. diem interlined B. q. habeant deleted B. r. thess deleted B.

Henry, earl of Cumberland, was the son and heir of Henry Clifford, who had been created Earl of Cumberland 18 June 1525. His father died 22 April 1542, with Henry, 2nd earl of Cumberland dying 2 January 1570.

Gift in free, [pure] and perpetual alms by Cecily de Rumilly to the canons of
Embsey of her mills at Harewood with all its multure, with provision that no other mill will be had in the land which pertains to the church of Harewood, excepting Brandon and Wigton, without the assent of the canons, with all suit and free customs, with toft and croft in Harewood, one assart outside called Parvum Angrum, with meadow, another assart called Benecroft and free common of the Harewood, with forfeiture for those who go to another mill.

[Michaelmas 1130x1148]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 134v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 46r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 125, abstract. Pd from C in EYC, iii, no. 1861.


a. Scianc (sic) B. b. Cecilis (sic) B. c. Embesaie (sic) B. d. pertinente (sic) B. e. elemosinis (sic) B. f. ieiun (sic) B.

Similar to those in the gift of Cecily de Rumilly to the canons of Bolton of the mill of Silsden certain conditions and forfeitures are imposed upon those who chose to use another mill (CB, no. 8).

As Cecily de Rumilly is the sole benefactor of this document a date after Michaelmas 1130 is suggested, as William Meschin, her husband is known to have been alive at that point. Cecily is thought to have died before 1155, the year in which the canons translated from Embsey to Bolton.

If Reiner is, as the transcript made by Dodsworth indicates, Reiner the steward alias Reiner Fleming the latest date for the charter is 1148, for he is believed to have died in this year (EYC, vii, p. 196).

It is possible that Ivo son of Aschetill is a scribal error, which should read Ivo the son of William of Aschetill, who acts as witness to Cecily de Rumilly’s confirmation of the gift of Heto Mauleverer (CB, no. 411), and is likely to be the same person as Ivo the constable who witnessed the charters of Cecily and her daughter Alice (CB, nos. 8, 106, 107, 281).

Hugh the chaplain may have been the scribe who acts as witness to other charters made by Cecily (CB, no. 411).

Farrer states that the copy printed in EYC, iii, is from Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 4v, presumably in error for
Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Avice daughter of Cecily de Rumilly to the canons of Embsay of the mills of Harewood, which they had by the gift of Cecily her mother, with no other mill, except in Brandon and Wigton, throughout the parish of Harewood, namely in Harewood, East Keswick, Lofthouse, Stub Ho, Weardley, Alwoodley, Dunksewish, and Weeton, without the assent of the canons, with forfeiture being made against those who use other mills, as well as the confirmation by Cecily to the canons of one toft and croft in Harewood, an assart called Parvum Angrum, another assart called Benecroft and free common in the ville of Harewood, together with the gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Cecily to the canons of two carucates of land in Weeton and one carucate of land and one bovate in Rawdon, with appurtenances belonging to two carucates in Weeton and nine bovates in Rawdon.

[Michaelmas 1130x1155]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 134v-135r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 46r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 125.

Pd from C in EYC, iii, no. 1862.

Sciunt omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Avicia filia Cecilie de Rumilli concedo et presenti carta confirmo Deo et beate Marie et sancto Cuthberto de [E]mbeseye et canoniciis d ibidem Deo servantibus molendina de Harwude que mater mea Cecilia dedit predictis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum tota multura earum s[i]cut sui melius ac plenius adiacuit predictis molendinis tempore patris mei et matris meae et nullum molendinum fiat excepto Briandun ac Wygdun in tota terra que pertinet ad parochiam de Harwude scilicet in Harwude [...40mm] Estkeswicke et dimidiam Loftusu, St Stubusum, Wiberhalyes, Awałdelayes, Dunkesewic, Withton in omnibus pertinentiis earum et ut cille mole in eisdem terris sint nec aliquis de predictis terris molest nisi ad predicta molendina sicut consueverint tempore patris mei [...20mm] et matris meae nec nisi per voluntatem canonicerum de Embeseye si quis [...10mm] de pronomina[is] terris renecrit venire ad predicta molendina iusticia mea et he[rides] meos choercebunt eos [...10mm] molend' seq[ui] at quod si quis captus sic iens erit canonicerum et equus et forisfactum erit meum et heredum meorum. Concedo et confirmo dictis canoniciis cum predictis molendinis unum toftum et croftum in Harwode et unum essartum quod vocat[ur] Parvum Angraim et alium essartum qui vocatur Benecroft et liberam communionem ville de Harwod et omnibus in puram, perpetuam elemosinam. Insuper dedi dictis canoniciis in augm[entum] duas carucatas terre in villa de [fo. 135r] Withton et unam carucatam terre et unam bovatom in villa de Roudon plenas et integras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, aquis, pratis et pasquis et omnibus communionibus et aisiamentis predictis villis pertinentiis quantum pertinent duabus carucatis terre in Withton et novem bovat[is] terre in Roudon in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et exactione quod pertineat alij[um] mortalium pro salute anime mee et filii mee Willelmi de Curcy et patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum. Hys testibus: Willelmo de Curci filio meo, Willelmo Daco, Hugone Ruffo, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Willelmo persona de Harwod, Willelmo capellano, Thoma de Roudon, Roberto de Withton', Gamello de [...].

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This confirmation must have been made after the original benefaction of Cecily de Rumilly, and before the canons moved from Embsay to Bolton. Farrer appears to have mistakenly referenced the copy of this charter printed in EYC, iii (no. 1862), stating that it was from Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 4v.

448
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Avice de Rumilly, with the assent of William de Curey, her son, to the canons of Embsay of two carucates of land in Weeton and one carucate of land and one bovate in Rawdon.

[Michaelmas 1130x1155]

This document contains many errors, including that of the name of the individual making the gift to the canons of Bolton. It is probable that the donor was Avice de Rumilly, who married William de Curey II and was mother of William de Curey III. However a Lucy de Rumilly did exist at a similar time, married to Jordan de Say, and mother of William de Say. It is unlikely that Lucy de Rumilly was the donor as she received her father’s lands in France whereas Cecily, her sister and ancestor of Avice de Rumilly received lands in England, including those at Skipton, after his death. The copyist is more likely to have miscopied Curci as Cura, rather than Cura to have been an unusual spelling of Say.

For suggested date see CB, no. 447, which has the same witnesses, possibly, therefore, being issued at the same time.

449
Confirmation by Avice daughter of Cecily de Rumilly to the canons of Embsay of the mill[s] of Harewood with all multure by the gift of her mother, in free, pure and
perpetual alms, with no other mill, except at Brandon and Wigdon in all the land
in the parish of Harewood, that is in Harewood, Newhall, Stockton, East Keswick,
half of Wike, Lofthouse, Stub Ho, Weardley, Dunkeswick, Healthwaite [Hall and
Hill], Weeton, without the assent of the canons, with forfeiture being made against
those who use other mills, as well as the confirmation in pure and perpetual alms
by Avice to the canons of one toft and croft in Harewood, an assart called Parvum
Angrum, an assart called Benecroft, and free common in the vill of Harewood.

[Michaelmas 1130x1155]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 135r-135v.

Sciant omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Avicia filia Cecily de Rumelli
concesso et presenti carta confirmo Deo et beate Marie et dicto Cuthberto de Embesey
et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus molendin[a] ville de Harwod que mater mea
Cecilia dedit predictis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum toto
multura eorum sicut suquam melius ac plenius adiacuit predictis molendinis tempore
patris mei et matris mee siclicit ut nullum molendinum fiat expeeto Brand' et Wigdon
in tota terra que pertinet ad parochiam ecclesie de Harwod, Neuhaile, Scotton, Estkesewic et dimidiam Wye', Lofthusum, Stubbum, Wivelhayes, Dunkeswic', Helepaic', Withetun cum omnibus pertinentiis eorum et ut nulle mole in
eadem terra sint nec aliquis de predicta terra molet nisi ad predictummolendinum sicut
consueverunt tempore patris mei W. Meschun et matris mee nisi per voluntatem
canoniciorum de Embesey et prenominata terra renuerit venire ad predicta
molendina justicia mea et heredum meorum coheercebunt eos eandem[em] molendinum
sequi ita quod si quis captus sit ieiunn cum blado ad alium molendinum et [fo. 135v]
inde rediens bladus et saccus erit canoniciorum et equus et forisfactum erit meum et
heredes meorum concedo et confirmo dictis canoniciis cum predictis molendinis
unum toftum et croftum in Harwod et unum assartum quod vocatur Parvum Angrum et
assartum quod vocatur Benecroft et liberam communeam ville de Harwod in
omnibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio
et consuetudine pro salute anime mee et pro salute animarum patris et matris mee et
successorum meorum. Hiis testibus: domino Willehno filio Duncani, Aliciak sorore mea,
Willelmo de Curci filio meo, Radulpho persona, Willelmo Vaco, Juogone Ruffo, Rogero
de Fodrighay, Hugone Pictavensi, Willehno de Artis, Ac' de, Mundegum.

As this charter was made whilst the canons were still at Embsay the latest date is 1155. The inclusion of
William son of Duncan, who was the husband of Alice, daughter of Cecily de Rumilly, may narrow this date
as he is believed to have died at the latest in 1154, but possibly as early as c.1151. He is also thought to have
acted in some official capacity during the lifetime of Cecily.

450

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by William de Curcy, steward to
Henry II, to the canons of Bolton of all those tenements which they have by the gift
of his ancestors as is stated in their charters; the mill[s] at Harewood with the
rights and all multure, and all liberties and free customs, by the gift of Cecily de
Rumilly his grandmother and Avice his mother; the lands in the vill of Harewood by the gift of Cecily including one toft and croft, Parvum Angrum with meadow, an assart called Benecroft and free common in the vill of Harewood; and two carucates of land in Weeton and nine bovates of land in Rawdon by the gift of Avice his mother in free and pure alms.

[1156xJuly 1175]

Willelmus de Curci dagifer domini regis omnibus hominibus et amicis suis ad quos carta ista pervenerit salutem. Scisste me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie a Boulton et canoniciis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus omnia illa tenementa que habent de dono antecessorum meorum sicut carte eorum testantur in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam scilicet molendina de Harwod cum attachiamenta eorum in terra mea quotiens necesse fuit ad utilitatem eorumdem et cum omnia multura eorum et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus illam adiacentibus que habent ex dono Cecillie de Rumell ave mee et ex concessione matris mee Avicie siciet carte eorum testantur, et terras quas habent in villa de Harwod ex dono eiusdem Cecillie scilicet unum toftum et croftum et Parvum Angrum cum pratios pertinentibus et assartum quod dicitur Benecroft et liberam communionem ville de Harwod in omnibus concessi et eisdem canoniciis et hac carta confirmavi duas carutatas terre in Withton et novem bovatas terre in Roudona plenas et integras in omnibus que ad eas pertinent quas habent ex dono matris Avicie in liberam, puram elemosinam. His testibus: Alexandro filio Gelols', Willelmo persona de Harwod, Roberto de Withton, Hugone Ruffo, Rogero de Fodriglei, Hugtredo de Cutugestun, Rainero Flandrens', Willelmo de Rilleston et aliiis.

C.T. Clay gives William de Curcy's death as being in 1171, citing Farrer who appears to have drawn his conclusion from the Pipe Roll, 17 Henry II. William de Curcy was steward to Henry II, with his accession to the office occurring between 1156 and 1165, his demission from office c.1175, and his last appearance being c.7 July 1175. He is believed to have died before 1176 (Handbook of British Chronology, p. 75). William de Curcy first occurs in Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II being present at the recognition of the 'customs' of Clarendon, between 13 and 28 January 1164 (Eyton, Itinerary, pp. 67-8).

Alexandro filio Gelols' maybe Alexander son of Gerold who was the second husband of Alice de Rumilly, the sister of Avice, his mother, and he was dead in 1187 (EYC, vii, pp. 12-13).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Warin son of Gerold, chamberlain to Henry II, to the canons of Bolton of a place for a mill in Harewood above Weardley Beck between the house of Robert de le Ver and the ivy hedge [hederigem] in order as is most convenient, and the rights of the pool and the free road going to the mill with the same liberties and customs as they have at their other mills in Harewood, and five burgages of land in the vill of Harewood and two acres in the fields of Harewood next to Kerby Dam, as well as the confirmation of all the lands and tenements which the canons hold in his fee in the parish of Harewood by the gift of his ancestors as is stated in their charters.

[c.1193xJuly 1216] 539
Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Warinus filius Geroldi domini regis camerarius salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Boultona et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus locum ad molend[um] faciens in Harwod super Wyverlaibet inter domum Roberti de le Ver et hederigem ut eis\textsuperscript{a} oportunius fuerit et atachiamenta stagni et viam liberam eundi ad molendin[um] cum omnibus aisiamentis\textsuperscript{b} et libertatibus et cum eisdem libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas ha[bun]t in aliis molen[dis] suis in Harwod dedi et eisd[em] canoniciis et concessi quinque burgagia in villa de Harwod et duas acris\textsuperscript{c} in campo diece ville iacentes apud Kerby dam' in liberam, puram et perpetuam elmosinam [fo. 136r]\textsuperscript{d} pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Alicie de Curci et antecessorum et successorum meorum\textsuperscript{e} concedo et confirmo, eisdem canoniciis omnes terras et tenementa quas tenent de feodo meo in parochia de Harwod de dono antecesf ... 3mm\textsuperscript{a} soneun meorum sicut carte eorum testantur. Hiis testibus: Ioanne de Ferleste sen', Willehno de Leyham, Hugone de Lelay, Simone de Monte Alta, Willelmo de Graindorge, Willelmo de Marton, Petro de Ardington et aliiis.

\textsuperscript{a} vero deleted B; ut eis \textit{interlined} B. \textsuperscript{b} ailiamentis (sic), obscured B. \textsuperscript{c} acrais (sic) B. \textsuperscript{d} Heading: Harwode B. \textsuperscript{e} meos (sic) B.

Warin son of Gerold married Alice de Curcy c.1193, and died in July 1216 (\textit{EYC}, iii, p. 471). He occurs as witness in January 1155 at Northampton where Henry II expedited a charter making Hugh Bigot the earl of Norfolk, and conceded to him the stewardship of his father, Roger (\textit{Eyton, Itinerary}, p. 3).

452

Gift in pure alms by Lady Margaret de Redvers to the canons of Bolton of twelve cart loads of wood to be taken from Longwood for the maintenance of the mill pools of Harewood and for other necessary subsistence.

[1226x29 Sept. 1252]

\textsuperscript{a} filia et heres Warini filii Geraldi \textit{inserted in round brackets} C. \textsuperscript{b} concessisse \textit{omitted} C. \textsuperscript{c} ecclesie sancte \textit{replacing} Deo et beate C. \textsuperscript{d} Boulton C. \textsuperscript{e} e. et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram elmosinam\textsuperscript{c} duodecim\textsuperscript{f} carucatae\textsuperscript{g} bosci annuatim capiend\textsuperscript{[a]} in bosco meo de Langew[o]de\textsuperscript{b} in loco competenti per visum forestariorum meorum ad stagnum molendinorum suorum sustinendum de Harwood et ad alia necessaria sustinendum. In huic rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Midleton', Ada\textsuperscript{f} de Hilton', Rogero de Stapleton', Helia de Stiveton, Johanne de Estona, Symone de Marton et aliiis.

\textsuperscript{a} filia et heres Warini filii Geraldi \textit{inserted in round brackets} C. \textsuperscript{b} concessisse \textit{omitted} C. \textsuperscript{c} ecclesie sancte \textit{replacing} Deo et beate C. \textsuperscript{d} Boulton C. \textsuperscript{e} e. et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram elmosinam\textsuperscript{c} duodecim\textsuperscript{f} carucatae\textsuperscript{g} bosci annuatim capiend\textsuperscript{[a]} in bosco meo de Langew[o]de\textsuperscript{b} in loco competenti per visum forestariorum meorum ad stagnum molendinorum suorum sustinendum de Harwood et ad alia necessaria sustinendum. In huic rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Midleton', Ada\textsuperscript{f} de Hilton', Rogero de Stapleton', Helia de Stiveton, Johanne de Estona, Symone de Marton et aliiis.
Margaret de Redvers was the daughter of Warin son of Gerold and Alice de Curcy, the daughter of William de Curcy III, the grandson of Cecily de Rumilly and William Meschin, the founders of the priory. She was firstly the wife of Baldwin de Redvers, and shortly after his death in 1216, was married to Fawkes de Bréauté. Margaret had died before 29 September 1252, being buried in Grey Friars, London (Complete Peerage, iv, pp. 317-18). As she is using the title 'de Redvers' this charter must have been made after her marriage to Baldwin de Redvers, the date of which is unknown, although he was not born until after 28 April 1200. 

The inclusion of Simon of Marton as a witness may indicate that this benefaction was made at a later date, for he appears to have succeeded his brother, Peter of Marton, probably after 1226, for Peter made a quitclaim to Margery daughter of Warin son of Gerold later than this date (EYC, vii, p. 235). Roger of Stapleton occurs as a witness in benefactions made to Fountains Abbey, including those made in 1223, 1233, 1236 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 142, 640, 567), and if the husband of Juliana then he had died before the end of the abbacy of John (Ibid, p. 744). This may refer to the abbacy of John of Kent who ruled Fountains Abbey from 1220 until his death on 25 November 1247 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, pp. 279-80).

Confirmation by Margaret de Redvers, daughter and heir of Warin son of Gerold and Alice de Curcy, in her widowhood, to the canons of Bolton of her mills of Harewood with suit and multure of the whole parish of Harewood and all liberties to le Milnegreene, including ditches and water ways running to the mills; also the gift to the canons of licence to extend and improve the water ways and land as necessary; the confirmation of the vills of Wigton and Brandon, both in demesne and in service, with appurtenances, that the canons have of Peter son of William of Marton, and all lands and tenements that they have in Harewood both in burgage and other lands, Weeton, Healthwaite [Hall and Hill], Rawdon and Girdel and elsewhere in her fee, in free, pure and perpetual alms.

[1226x29 Sept. 1252]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 136r-136v. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 46v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 126, abstract.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentem cartam visuris vel audituris Margeria de Ripariis filia et heres Warini filii Geloldi etemam in Domino salutem. Sciatis me in propria viduitate mea et pura potestate concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse pro salute anime mee et Warini filii Geloldi patris mee et Alicie de Curcy matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus molendina mea de Harwoode cum sectis et multuris eorundem totius parochie de Harwood cum omnibus libertatibus a le Milnegreene sine ullo retenemento sicut includitur fossatis et aquarum ductibus de dictis molendinis currentibus. Do etiam et concedo eisdem canonicis et eorum' successoribus pro me et heredibus meis licentiam stagna sua et ductus aquarum dictorum molendinorum purgandi, mundandi et etiam amplificandi [fo. 136v]b de terra mea si necesse fuerit quotiens sibi viderint expediri sine impedimento mei vel heredum meorum imperpetuum concessi, etiam eisdem et confirmavi totam villam de Wigdon' et Brandun tam in dominicis quam in serviciis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine ullo retenemento quam habent de dono Petri filii Willemi de Martun et omnes terras et tenenenta que vel quas tenent in villa de Harwood tam in burgagiis quam in aliiis terris quibuscumque Wychetun', Helthauyt', Roudon' et Girdel et ubiquecumque in feodo meo; tenenda et habenda in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam quietam et solutam ab omnibus querelis et omnibus aliiis secularibus servitiis, actionibus et demandis mihi et heredibus meis quatercunque

a. corum interlined B.  b. Heading: Harwood B.

The first widowhood of Margaret de Redvers occurred after 1216 after the death of Baldwin de Redvers, although it is most likely that the reference in this charter to her widowhood, refers to that following the death in 1226 of Fawkes de Bréauté, her second husband, although she had petitioned for an annulment of the marriage after his downfall in 1224. It seems likely that the benefaction referred to, being that of Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton, was made after 1226.

Due to the benefaction of property in Weardley in other charters it is not impossible that Girdel is a peculiar variant of Weardley.

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Confirmation by Isabel de Forz, countess of Aumale and Devon, lady of the Isle of Wight, to the canons of Bolton of the mills of Harewood with their multure and all liberties and free customs, together with the place called Milnegreene, including the ditch and water ways, pools and rights; licence to extend the pools and water ways of the mills as necessary, in free pure, and perpetual alms.

[17 Aug. 1263x10 Nov. 1293]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 136v-137r.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Isabella de Fortibus comitissa Albemarl' et Devon' ac domina Insule salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis vos caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime nostre et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Bolton' in Craven et canoniciis Deo ibidem servientibus molendina de Harward cum multura sua et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis et cum tota illa placea que vocatur le Milnegreene sine ullo retenemento sicut includitur fossato et aquarum ductibus de dictis molendinis currentibus et cum stagnis et stagnorum suorum attachiament[um] in terra nostra quotiens necesse fuerit. Dedimus etiam eisdem licentiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris stagna sua ducere aquarum dictorum molendenorum purgandi, mundandi et etiam amplificandi de terra nostra si necesse fuerit quotiens sibi viderint expedire, ista omnia cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis dedimus, concessimus eisdem canoniciis et successoribus suis [fo. 137r] et pro nobis et heredibus nostris presenti carta nostra confirmavimus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius dari potest et concedi. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Hiis testibus: dominus Ricardo de Asseton', Willelmo le Vavasour, Roberto de Plumton', Alexandro de Ledis, militibus, Roberto Bardolff', Thoma de Weston', Galfrido de Monte Alto de Lethelay, Willelmo de Langfield, Iohanne de Matchlay et multis aliis.

a. Heading: Harewoode B.

Isabella de Redvers is believed to have been born in July 1237, marrying William de Forz III after 1246, following the death of his first wife, Christiana of Galloway. She survived both her husband, who died in
1260, and her brother, Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon, who died in 1262, receiving livery of his lands in 1263. She died 10 November 1293, aged fifty-six, and was buried in Breamore Priory, Hampshire (Complete Peerage, iv, pp. 322-3).

It seems likely, that like the following charter, this benefaction was made before the confirmation issued by Edward I (CB, no. 456).

Richard de Affeton, Robert of Plumpton, Thomas of Weston, Geoffrey de Mohaut of Leathley witness a confirmation issued by Isabella to Fountains Abbey, regarding her fee of Harewood (Fountains Chartulary, p. 688).

Confirmation by Isabel de Forz, countess of Aumale and Devon, lady of the Isle of Wight to the canons of Bolton of the vill of Wigton and Brandon with appurtenances, one messuage, one toft and two carucates of land in Weeton and Healthwaite [Hall and Hill], with appurtenances, one messuage and nine bovates of land in Rawdon with appurtenances, six burgages in Harewood and three assarts called Benecroft, Witley Croft, Angrum with appurtenances, two acres of land at Kerbydam, the mill[s] of Harewood and East Keswick with all suit of the whole parish of Harewood, with the rights of the pools in her lands as is necessary, and twelve cartloads of wood annually from Langwood, all other lands, tenements and rents in Weeton, Healthwaite [Hall and Hill], Harewood, Weardley, Wigton, Brandon, Rawdon and elsewhere in her fee of Harewood in free, pure and perpetual alms. Warranty clause.

[17 Aug. 1263x1 Dec. 1291]

The date at which Isabella received livery of her brother’s lands provides the initial date suggested. The later date relates to the point at which a confirmation of this charter was issued by Edward I. This charter also shares many of the same witnesses as one of the confirmations made to Fountains Abbey by Isabella, including John de Sancta Helena, Richard de Affeton, Robert de Plumpton, Alexander de Leedes, Robert de Dymhoke, and Geoffrey de Mohaut de Leathley (Fountains Chartulary, p. 688). Hetheryk is almost certainly a scribal error for Keswick for the canons of Bolton are known to have held the mill of East Keswick (CB, no. 460, Dodsworth MS, 144, fo. 48r). However, it could refer to Hetherick in the parish of Adel.

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Confirmation by inspeximus by Edward [I] of the confirmation of Isabel de Forz, countess of Aumale and Devon, lady of the Isle of Wight to the canons of Bolton of the vills of Wigton and Brandon with appurtenances, one messuage, one toft and two carucates of land in Weeton and Healthwaite [Hall and Hill] with appurtenances, one messuage and nine bovates of land in Rawden with appurtenances, six burgages in Harewood and three assarts called Benecroft, Wychaycroft, Angram with appurtenances, two acres of land at Kerbydam, the mills of Harewood and East Keswick with all suit of the whole parish of Harewood, with the rights of the pools in her lands as is necessary, and twelve cartloads of wood annually from Langwood, all other lands, tenements and rents in Weeton, Healthwaite [Hall and Hill], Harewood, Weardley, Wigton, Brandon, Rawdon and elsewhere in her fee of Harewood in free, pure and perpetual alms with warranty clause, as the benefaction had been found not to be to the king’s prejudice.

1 Dec. 1291, Westminster

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Inspeiximus scriptum quod dilecta nobis Issabella de Fortibus comitissa Albemarle’ et Devoniæ, ac domina Insule fecit Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canoniciis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus in hac verba.
Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Isabella de Fortibus
comitissa. Albemarl’ et Devonie ac, don-iina Insule salutem in Domino sempiternam.
Noveritis nos pro nobis et heredibus nostris caritatis intuitu pro salute anime nostre et
anteecessorum et successorum nostrorum concessisse et presenti scripto nostro
confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton’ et canoniciis regularibus ibidem Deo
servientibus villas de Wigdon’ et Brandon’ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et unum
mesuagium et unum toftum et duas carucatas terre in Withton’ et Helythuait
cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et unum mesuagium et novem bovatas terre cum omnibus
suis pertinentiis in Roudon’ et sex burgagia in Harwode et tria assarta que vocantur
Benecroft, Wytlacycroft et Angrum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in eadem villa et duas
acras terre apud Kerebidam et molendina de Harwood et Hetherik cum sectis totius
parochie predicte de Harwood et cum attachamentis stagnerum in terris nostris
quotiens necesse fuit et duodecim cariata bosci annuatim percipliunt(os) in bosco
novo de Langwood et omnes alias terras, tenementa et redditus que habent scilicet in
in sefido nostro de Harwood ex dono et concessione nostra vel anteecessorum nostrorum
liberas, puras, perpetuas et quietas de omnibus servitio, sectis curie et demanda;
tenenda et habenda dicta canoniciis et successoribus suis tam libere et quiete sicut aliqua
elemosina liberius, purius et quietas concedi poterit et confirmavi, ita quod nec nos
Issabella nec heredes nostri nec aliosis ballorum nostrorum de Harwood nomine iuris
nisti usu nec clameum in predictis terris, tenementis nec redditibus de cetero exigere vel
vendicare poterimus et nos Issabella[ac] et heredes nostri omnia predicta terras, tenementa
et redditus cum omnibus pertinentiis quos antecessores que habent ex dono et concessione
nosta vel anteecessorum nostrorum dictis canoniciis et successoribus suis ut liberam,
puram et perpetuam elemosinam nostram contra omnes homines impecutum
warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto
nosto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Hiis testibus: domino Ioanne de sancta Helena,
Ricardo de Affeton’, Roberto de Plumton’, Willelmo le Vavasour, Alexandro de Ledes
et Symone Ward, militibus, Willelmo de Rodeston’, Roberto de Dummok’, Willelmo de
Langefeld, Galfrido de Monte Alto de Lethelay, Ricardo de Wigdon’ et multis aliis.
Nos quia accepimus per inquisitionem [fo. 138v] quam per vicecomitem nostrum Ebor’ fieri
feci mus quam non est ad damnum seu prejuidicium nostrum aut aliorum si confirmemus
cessionem et confirmationem cismem priori et conventui factas de ten’ superdictis eas
pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus sicut
scriptum predictum rationabiliter testatur. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras
fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westm’ primo die December anno regni
nostri vicesimo.

Drax

a. Heading Harewode B.  b. Heading Harewod B.

The high sheriff of York who instigated the mentioned inquisition was either Sir Gervase Clifton, who is
thought to have held the post between 1285 and 1291, or Sir John de Meaux, 1291-3 (Lords Lieutenant, p.
61).
The mill of Hetherik is almost certainly that of East Keswick, in the parish of Harewood, but it is possible
that it was the mill of Hetherick in the parish of Adel.
of the mill pond at Harewood on the land called Holmes, as far as the land extends next to the ditch that leads the water of the Wharfe up to the mill, for a certain sum of money. Warranty clause.

[late thirteenth century]

Omnibus hoc scriptum inspecturis Ricardus filius Willelmii de Braicewell salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus attachiamentum stagni molendini sui de Harwood in terra mea que vocatur Holmes, quatenus dicta terra se extendit iuxta fossatum quod ducit aquam de Querf usque ad predictum molendinum, sine impedimento mei vel heredum meorum vel aliquid nomine meo vel heredum meorum pro qua quidem donatione, concessione et confirmacione dicti canonicii dederunt mihi quandam summam pecunie premanibus. Et ego Ricardus et heredes mei dictum attachiamentum sicut predictum est imperpetuum warrantizabimus dictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus et contra omnes homines defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hsi testibus: domino Willelmo de Rye, Galfrido de Mouhaude, Ricardo de Halstede, Matheo de Dram', Willelmo de Alewaldelay, Ada de Touhouse, Willelmo de Stubbes, Johanne de Gowkesthorpe, Iordano de Lofhouses³, Roberto filio Walteri de Harwod, Roberto clerico et aliis.

It has not been possible to identify anyone with certainty. However, a certain William of Alwoodley witnessed a quitclaim by Alice the widow of Roger of Thornton to the monks of Fountains in 1257 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 131). Geoffrey de Mohaut attested a grant of Henry de Braythirne to Fountains Abbey made in 1276 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 687), and another of Isabella de Forz, which was confirmed by Edward I in 1300 (Ibid., p. 688). William of Alwoodley attested a quitclaim made by Alice, the widow of Roger of Thornton, to the monks of Fountains made in 1257 (Ibid., p. 131). Therefore it seems likely that this charter was issued in the late thirteenth century.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by William del Becket of Heyrit to the canons of Bolton of the rights of the pool of Harewood in his land of Dunkeswick, next to the Wharfe, in the fields of Dunkeswick.

[c.1260x1314]

Lord Robert of Plumpton attested a charter of William Mauleverer of Calton to the canons of Bolton made...
between 1261 and 1267 (Appendix 2, no. 50), as well as a quitclaim of John son of John of Eshton which was made between 1267 and 1284 (CB, no. 29).

John de Mardley may have been John de Marley who was the husband of Alice, one of the coheirs of Simon de Mohaut II, who occurs in 1287 as holding land of the castle of Skipton, and was succeeded by Peter de Marthley before 1314 (EYC, vii, pp. 252-3).

Lord Simon Ward witnessed a number of charters made to Fountains Abbey including some known to have been made in 1310, one in 1298, also attested by Lord Robert of Plumpton, and others made in 1286, 1279 and 1282 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 20, 30, 68, 255, 470, 581, 616).

### 459

Notification by John de Brakanthwait and Agnes his wife, and William of Selby and Alice his wife that they and their heirs are obliged by oath to pay five bushels of corn annually to the canons of Bolton at Michaelmas or within the octave. If they default on this payment the prior and canons shall be able to distrain their lands and tenements until they have received the said five bushels.

2 Oct. 1308, Harewood

B = Coucher Book, fo. 139r.

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Notification by William de Monte Alto [Mohaut] and his heirs that they hold the mill at East Keswick with the quittance of the vill of the canons of Bolton by homage and service, and by hereditary right, paying one mark of silver annually.

[c.1200x1230]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 139r. C = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 4v.
Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Monte Alto et heredes mei tenemus et habemus molendinum de Estkesewyc\(^a\) cum multura eiusdem ville de priore et canoniciis de Bolton\(^b\) pro homagio et servitio nostro iure hereditario libere et quieta de cisdem; tenendum et habendum reddendo inde annuatim predictis priori et conventui de Bolton\(^c\) unam marcam argenti pro omni servitio medietatem scilicet ad Pentecosten' et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Ne[c] ego nec aliquis heredum meorum decetero contra hoc factum in aliquo possimus malignari presentem cartam meam predictis priori et conventui de Bolton\(^d\) tradidi sigilli mei appositionem confirmatam. Hiis testibus: Petro Gilott,\(^e\) Willelmo Mauleverer,\(^f\) Petro de Marton\(^g\), Rogero de Kighley, Symone de Kirkeby, Ranulpho de Otterburne,\(^h\) Roberto le Macun, Rogero\(^i\) filio Ricardi, Roberto de Monte Alto et multis alios.

\(^a\) Estkeswic. \(^b\) Boelton. \(^c\) Boelt'C. \(^d\) Boelt'C. \(^e\) impressione. \(^f\) Gilott. \(^g\) Malleverer. \(^h\) RanulfodeOtterburne. \(^i\) Roberto.

William de Mohaut is likely to have been the son of Simon de Mohaut II, who was alive in 1226, but had died before 1229 when his widow is found acting in an assize of novel disseisin. William does not appear to have outlived his father for long, dying in or before 1230 (EYC, vii, p. 255).

Robert de Mohaut may have been a relation of William de Mohaut, for Simon de Mohaut II had a brother called Robert.

Roger of Keighley is believed to have died by 1243, but occurs from the start of the thirteenth century, and it seems unlikely that he was born before the last quarter of the twelfth century.

**Confirmation by the canons of Bolton to William son of Asketell of Harewood and his heirs of all the land which his father held of the canons in the vill of Harewood, to be held by homage, rendering annually 6 baskets of oats and for the hospitality of the canons or their messengers at his house in Harewood and straw, and fodder for their horses.**

[Michaelmas 1186x1226]

Prior et conventus ecclesie beate Marie de Bolton' has litteras videntibus et audientibus salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Willelmo filio Asketelli de Harwood et heredibus suis totam terram quam pater eius Askeill tenuit de nobis in villa de Harwood; tenendam de nobis libere et quiete pro homagios suo reddendo annuatimvj esceppas avene et inveniendo nobis et propriis nunciis nostris itinerantibus domum suam in Harwood ad hopitandum et focialia et stramenta et foragium propriis equis nostris, illam vero supradictam terram predicto Willelmo concessimus de nobis tenend[um] in feudo et hereditate per superascriptum servitium libere et quiete salvo ad opus nostrum tantum spacium terre liberum in tofium de Harwood ubi pater dicti Willelmi mansit ubi possimus honorificum hospitium ad opus nostrum facere et hanc nostram concessionem presenti carta confirmavimus. Idem vero Willelmu in liberatione huius carte dedit nobis releuivium suum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Marton', Willelmo de Witon', Willelmo filio Gilberti, Hugone de Witun', Willelmo de Subum, Henrico de Harwood.

A certain William son of Gilbert witnessed a charter of Robert le Vavasour made between c.1195 and 1212.
William of Witon occurs as a witness to a grant of Ralph son of Ernald son of Bence made to Fountains Abbey, which was also attested by Reiner the sheriff of York (Fountains Chartulary, p. 260). The attestation of Reiner suggests a date in the late twelfth century for his is found witnessing charters made 1184-1185 (EYC, no. 110) and occurs as deputy-sheriff in 1184 and 1187 (EYC, vii, p. 282 n. 14). The occurrence of some of the witnesses in other late twelfth century charters suggests that it is William of Marton who was alive in 1212 but had died before 1226 who attested this confirmation. The father of William of Marton was still alive at Michaelmas 1186.

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Gift by John son of Henry of Gawthorpe Hall to the canons of Bolton of two *culturās* in the territory of Gawthorpe Hall, namely *Witley Croft*, against the field of Lofthouse, excepting two seliones and three buttes, and *Pithel*, lying next to the mill pond of Hetherig, with all appurtenances, easements, liberties and utilities. Warranty clause.

[early to mid thirteenth century]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 139v-140r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 47r, from Bolton Cartulary, abstract.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Iohannes filius Henrici de Goukethorpe dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum in liberam, puram et perpetuam elmosinam duas culturas in territorio de Goukethorpe cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, videlicet unam culturam quod vocatur Wythelaycroft versus campum de Lofthuse, exceptis duabus selionibus et tribus buttis de eadem culturam cum tanto prato quod abuttat super dictas buttas, et aliam culturam quod vocatur Pithel et iacet iuxta stagnum molendini de Hetherig; tenendas et habendas predictis Deo et beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus de me et heredibus meis et assignatis meis libere et quiete, bene et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis aysiamentis, libertatibus et utilitatis ad dictam terram pertinentibus et inde provenientibus infra villam de Goukethorpe et extra solute et quiete, libere, bene et integre ab omnibus servitūs secularibus, sectis curie et demandis. Et ego dictus Iohannes et heredes mei et mei assignati totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis Deo et beate Marie de Bolton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus sicut predictum est contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. [fo. 140r] In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hii testibus: magistro Olivero tune rectore ecclesie de Harwod, domino Rogero Marmiun' tune rectore ecclesie de Kirkeby Orblover, Hugone tune ballivo de Harwood, Rikeman Calle, Willehno Graindorge, Willehno Byangrant, Wvrfllehno de Alewaldeley, Ricardo de Stokeld, Roberto de Steyburne et alii.

a. demanndis (sic) B.  b. Heading Harwod B.

Lord Roger Marmiun', rector of Kirkby Overblow, maybe the same person as Master Roger Marmiun who was a canon of Beverley minster at some point between 1198 and c.1230 (Beverley Minster Fasti, ed. R.T.W. McDermid, YAS, RS, 149, (1993), p. 15). Master Roger Marmiun witnessed a grant made to the monks of Fountains, also attested by Robert Walens, sheriff of York, and another attested by Hamo treasurer of York (Fountains Chartulary, p. 715-16), suggesting a late twelfth or early thirteenth century date for this charter.

However, Hugh occurs as the bailiff of Harewood during the lifetime of Margaret de Redvers, approximately
half a century later, witnessing a charter issued by Margaret to the monks of Fountains in 1251 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 671). A certain William of Alwoodley also occurs during this later period, witnessing a charter issued between 28 October 1256 and 19 October 1257 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 131). The slightly later date is supported further if the following charter is believed to have been issued by the son of the grantor of this charter.

Hetherig maybe a peculiar version of Keswick, that is East Keswick, in the parish of Harewood, where the canons are known to have held a mill, or possibly Hetherick in the parish of Adel.

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Quitclaim by Henry, son of Jordan of Lofthouse, to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to a croft in Lofthouse in Harewood, called Witley Croft.

[c.1270x1314]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 140r.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus filius Iordani de Lofthuse salutem in Domino sempitemam. Noveritis me caritatis intuitu pro salute anime mee remisses, resignasses et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietumclamassse Deo et beate Marie de Bolton' in Craven’ et canoniciis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius meum et clameum meum quod unquam habui aut aliquo titulo iuris habere potui vel potero in quodam crofto in Lofthuse in Harwude, quod quidem croftum vocatur Wichtelaycroftte, ita quod nec ego Henricus nec aliquis heredum meorum nec aliquis nomine iuris mei nec clameum in villa terra arabilii neque in pratoiacente in Wyttelaycroft de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione roboravi. His testibus: dominis Ricardo de Goldeburgh, Alexandro de Ledes, militibus, Johanne de Farnehill tune ballivo de Harwude, Roberto Vilain, Johanne de Marchelay, Matheo de Brum, Roberto de Arthinton, Waltero de Midelton’, Ricardo de Wigdon’ et aliis multis.

Alexander of Leeds acts as witness to several charters made to Fountains Abbey, ranging from the quindene of Easter in 1279 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 255) to 2 April 1283 (Ibid., p. 142).

John Marchelay maybe the same person as John de Marley who was the husband of Alice, one of the coheirs of Simon de Mohaut II (Appendix 1, no. 30). If so then a date during the late thirteenth century seems likely as he was one of the lessees of the mill of East Keswick, and occurs in 1287 (EYC, vii, p. 252). He is thought to have been succeeded before 1314.

Richard of Goldsboroughe witnesses several charters issued to Fountains Abbey, including those dated 1283, 1284 and 127 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 558, 726, 426).

464

Quitclaim by Alice, daughter of John Thurn to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to a messuage, with appurtenances, in the vill of Harewood that William the carpentar, son of John the carpentar, holds, for a certain sum of money.

[20 Nov. 1278xc.1331]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 140r-140v.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Alicia filia Iohannis Thurn’ salutem in Domino. Noveritis me relaxasse, remisses et omnino quietumclamassse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum priori de Bolton et eiusdem loci conventui et eorum successoribus totum ius et clameum que habui vel aliquo iure habere potui in uno
mesuagio cum pertinentiis in villa de Harwod, quod quidem mesuagium Willelmus
carpentar[ius] de eadem tenet de eisdem priore et conventu et eorum successoribus in
eadem, super quem de eadem mesuagio cum pertinentiis tuli quidem breve mortis
anceessoris coram iusticiariis domini regis itinerantibus apud Ebor’ anno regni regis
Edwardi viij’, et de quo mesuagio Iohannes carpentarius pater predicti Willelmi
carpentar[iij predictum priorem. et conventum coram domino lobanne de Wallibus et
sociis suis iusticiariis itinerantibus apud Ebor’ vocavit [fo. 140v]a warrantum; tenend[a]
et habend[a] predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetuam, ita quod
nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos pro nobis de cetero poterimus aliquod ius
nec clameum in predicto mesuagio cum pertinentiis exigere vel vendicare. Pro hac autem
quietaclamatione dedit mihi predictus prior unam sumniam pecunie in mea necessitate.
In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino
Alexandro de Ledes, Roberto de Broctun tune ballivo de Harwood, Willelmo de
Alwaldeley, Ricardo de Wigdon’, Matheo de Braham, Ranulpho Rud, Willelmo de
Stubhus, Willelmo Folbarun de Harwood, Willelmo de Askam de eadem, Willemo
pistore, Ada’ venator[e] de Stubhus et aliis.

The earliest date refers to the seventh regnal year of Edward I, that is 20 November 1278-19 November
1279. The latest point is the date at which John of Laund resigned as prior of Bolton.
Alexander of Leeds acts as witness to several charters made to Fountains Abbey, ranging from the quindene
of Easter in 1279 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 255) to 2 April 1283 (Ibid., p. 142), and, therefore, it seems
likely that this grant would have been made before the end of the thirteenth century.

Confirmation in the form of a chirograph by the Prior John of Laund and the
canons of Bolton to Isabella, the widow of Robert, clerk of Harewood, and the heirs
of Robert, of all the tenement, with appurtenances, all liberties and easements, that
his ancestors held in the hall of Harewood, rendering 5s. ob.

[1281xJan. 1331]

B = Coucher Book, fo. 140v.

Hoc presens scriptum cirographatatum testatur quod nos frater Iohannes de Landa prior
monasterii beate Marie de Bolton’ in Craven’ et eiusdem loci conventus unanimi
consensu et assensu totius capituli nostris concessimus et quantum in nobis est
imperpetuum confirmavimus Issabelle quandam uxori Roberti clerici de Harwod’ et
hereditibus dicti Roberti totum tenementum cum pertinentiis quod ipse et antecessores sui
ab antiquo de nobis tenuerunt in villa de Harwood; habendum et tenendum predicte
Issabelle et hereditibus dicti Roberti de nobis et successoribus nostris libere, quiete, bene
et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis ad dictum tenementum in eadem villa
et extra spectantibus reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris quinque
solidos et obulum honorum et legalium sterlingorum ad duos anni terminos per equales
porciones videlicet mediatatem ad Pentecosten’ et aliam mediatatem ad festum sancti
Martini in hieme faciendo insuper nobis et successoribus nostris omnia alia servitia dicto
tenemento debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus script[is]
cirographat[is] sigilla partium alternatim suntb apposita. Hiis testibus: domino Symone
Ward, millite, Waltero de Midelton’, Iohanne Scott, Michaele de Roudon, Ricardo de
Wigdon, Laurentio de Arthington, Roberto de Wigdon et aliis.

a. apposita deleted B.

John of Lund the previous prior of Bolton was still head of the house in 1281, resigning by 16 July 1286, and being appointed as the prior of Marton in 1287 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 340). John of Laund first occurs in 1290 and was the head of Bolton Priory until his resignation in January 1331 (Ibid., p. 340).

**Confirmation in the form of a chirograph by the Prior John of Laund and canons of Bolton to Robert Loukoke and Agnes his wife and the heirs of Robert of a burgage, with appurtenances, all liberties and easements, that his ancestors held in the vill of Harewood, annually rendering 2s.**

[1281xJan. 1331]

B = Coucher Book, fos. 140v-141r.

Hoc presens scriptum cirographatum testatur quod nos frater Johannes de Landa prior monasterii beate Marie de Bolton in Craven et eiusdem loci conventus unanimi consensu et assensu totius capituli nostri concessimus et quantum in nobis est imperpetuum confirmavimus Roberto Loukoke et Agnet[i] uxori eius et heredibus dicti Roberti illud burgagium cum pertinentiis quod ipse et antecessores sui de nobis teneurunt in villa de Harwood; [fo. 141r] habendum et tenendum predictis Roberto et Agnet[e] uxori eius et heredibus dicti Roberti de nobis et successoribus nostris libere, quieta, bene et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis ad dictum burgagium in eadem villa et extra spectantibus, reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris duos solidos bonorum et legalium sterlingorum ad duos anni terminos per equales porciones videlicet medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hieme faciendo insuper nobis et successoribus nostris omnia alia servitia dicto tenemento debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus scriptis cirographatis sigilla partium alternatim sunt apposita. His testibus: domino Symone Ward milite, Walerto de Midelton', Iohanne Scott, Michaele de Roudon', Ricardo de Wigdon', Laurentio de Arthington', Roberto de Wigdon' et aliis.

a. Heading Harwod B.  b. sancte (sic) B.

The suggested date range relates to the priorate of John of Laund.

For charters relating to Harewood, Weeton, Brandon, Wigton, Rawdon, Horsforth, Yeadon, Ryther, Wentworth, Street, Wentbridge and Thorpe believed to have been in the cartulary of Bolton Priory see Appendix 1, nos. 27-59.

**Gift by Robert son and heir of Lord John de Insula of Rougemont to the canons of Bolton, after gaining licence from the Edward III, of an annual rent of 40s. from his manor of Harewood, with provision if this should fall into arrears.**

[c.26 Oct. 1357], Harewood

B = Coucher Book, fo. 141r.
Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus filius et heres domini Iohannis de Insula de Rubeo Monte salutem. Noveritis me de licentia domini nostri regis Anglie et Francie concessisse ac per presentes confirmasse religiosis viris priori et conventui de Bolton in Craven et eorum successoribus imperpetuum quendam annuum reddimum quadraginta solidorum percipiendum et habendum ad festa sancti Martini et Pentecost per equales porciones de manerio meo de Harwod in comitatu Ebor quod de ipso domino rege tenetur in capite. Et volo et concedo quod quandocunque contigerit dictum reddimum post aliquem terminum aretro esse in parte vel in toto bene liceat dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus in dicto manerio ubicunque eis placuerit distingere et districiones retinere quousque de arreragiis eiusdem redditus eisdem plenarie fuerit satisfactum in quascunque manus contigerit dictum manerium temporibus futuris devenire. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Dat apud Harwood supradictum etc.

For further information regarding the foundation of a chantry at Harewood see CPR, 1350-1354, pp. 177, 352, and Ibid., 1354-1358, pp. 109-10. This dates the involvement of John de Insula to at least 6 October 1354, and the succession of his son to before 26 October 1357.
Appendix 1

Documents from Dodsworth MS 144, thought to have formed part of the cartulary of Bolton Priory

1

Final concord made between Richard son of Acer with Syrith his wife and Agnes her sister in law, plaintiffs, and John, prior of Bolton, defendant, recognizing the right of the prior to one bovate of land in West Marton.

19 Feb. 1219, York

B = Dodsworth MS 148, fo. 90r. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 17v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 36, abstract.
Pd in Feet of Fines, 1218-1231, p. 27.

Hec est finalis concordia facta apud Ebor' anno 3 H. 3 inter Richardum filium Aceri et Syrith uxorem eius et Agnetem sororem ipsius Syrith petentes et Johannem priorem de Boulton tenentem de j bovata terre cum pertinentiis in Westmarton unde assisa mortis antecessoris summonitum fuerit inter eos in prefata curia, scilicet quod predicti Richardus, Syrith et Agnes remiserunt et quiet[um]clam[averunt] de se et heredibus ipsarum Syrith et Agnetis ipsi priori et successoribus totum ius habent in predicta terra.

Feet of Fines records that Thomas the cellerar represented John the prior of Bolton in this case, and that Richard with Syrith his wife and Agnes, sister of Syrith, quitclaimed the bovate of land for 3s. 4d.. The date is taken from Feet of Fines.

2

Final concord made between William of Ryther and Lucy his wife, plaintiffs, represented by John the constable, and John prior of Bolton, deforciant, recognizing the right of the prior to twelve acres of meadow in Ryther.

25 Nov. 1298, York

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 17v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 36.

Finis anno 27 E. 1 inter Willelmum de Ryther et Luciam uxorem eius querentes per Iohannem le constable positum[2] loco ipsius Willemi etc. et Iohannem priorem de Boulton deforciantem de 12 acras prati cum pertinentiis in Ryther esse ius iuris etc.

a, poitum (sic) B.

Dodsworth appears have omitted some of the details of this particular case, for the Feet of Fines, pp. 137-8 records that 'William and Lucy and Lucy's heirs to hold of the chief lords etc. The prior and his successors to warrant. For this William and Lucy have granted the prior 14 acres of meadow in that town and rendered in court. The prior etc. to hold of the chief lords etc. William and Lucy and Lucy's heirs to warrant', suggesting a more complicated transaction than is implied by Dodsworth's abstract. The date is taken from Feet of Fines.

For details regarding the development and use of the priory's estates at Ryther see I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, pp. 33-4, 94-5.
Final concord made between John prior of Bolton, plaintiff, and William of Malham and Alice his wife, deforciants, recognizing the right of the prior to one messuage, nineteen tofts, twelve and a half bovates of land, fifty eight acres and one rood of land, forty nine acres of meadow, a rent of one pound of cumin and a moiety of a mill with appurtenances in Holmpton, Penisthorpe, (Welwick) Thorpe and Great Hatfield in Holderness and the advowson of a moiety of the chapel of the vill of Holmpton.

20 Jan. 1310, Westminster

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm' in octabis sancti Hillarii anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi tertio coram Willemo de Bereford, Lamberto de Trickinham, Henrico de Stantone, Johanne de Benestede, et Henrico de Merop' iusticiis et aliis domini regis fideliis tune ibi presentibus inter Ioannem priorem ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton in Craven querentem et Willemum de Malghum et Aliciam uxorem eius deforciantibus de uno messuagio, decem et novem toflis, duodecim a bovatis et dimidiam et quinquaginta et octo acris et una roda terre, quadraginta et novem acris prati, redditui unius libri cymini et medietatis unius molendini cum pertinentiis in Holmton, Penisthorpe, Thorpe, et Esthaintfeld in Holderness et advocacione medietatis capelle eiusdem ville de Holmton unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicti Willemus et Alicia recognoverant predicta tenementa et advocationem predicte cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue beate Marie predicte et illa remiserunt et quiet[um]clam[averunt] pro' se et hereditibus ipsius Willemi predicte priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue beate Marie predicte imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, remissione, quietaclamatione, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predictis Willemo et Alicie centum marcas argenti et hac concordia facta fuit per preceptum ipsius domini regis.

a. duodecem (sic) B.  b. et deleted, pro' interlined B.

The calendar printed in Feet of Fines, 1300-1314, mentions 'a moiety of a mill' supplying the information omitted by Dodsworth, who does not clarify what the medi't is referring to. The Feet of Fines also provides the price of this remission and quitclaim by William and Alice being '100 marks of silver'. For a transcript of the charter by which William of Malham and Alice his wife made this gift to the canons of Bolton see Bodleian Library, MS, Top. York.e.8. (J. Burton), pp. 83-4.

Final concord made between Thomas prior of Bolton, plaintiff, and Ranulf son of Henry (of Ravensworth) and Alice his wife, deforciants, represented by Norman le Messanger, recognizing the right of Ranulf and Alice and the heirs of Alice to the advowson of the church of Staveley, and the gift of
Ranulf and Alice to the prior of Bolton of a moiety of a mill at Airton with suit of all free men, saving the multure of all the corn of their house.

8 July 1233, Westminster

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 18r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 38.

Finis 17ś H. 3 inter Thomam priorem de Boulton querentem et Rannulfum filium Henrici (de Ravenswath)b et Aliciam uxorem per Normannum le Messanger positum loco etc. deforcianties de advocatione ecclesie de Staveley unde assisa ultime presentationis summonita fuit inter eos etc. prior recognitavit et Alicie et heredum ipsius Alicia imperpetuum et predicti Rannulfus et Alicia concresserunt predicto priori et successoribus suis medietatem molendini de Aerton cum pertinentiis cum tota secta liberorum hominum etc. salva predictis Rannulf et Alicie multura totius bladiö domus sue.

This final concord was made 'in frankalmoign, quit of all secular service and demand' with a warranty clause and provision made that 'Ranulf and Alice undertake not to sell, pledge or alienat, any of the rest of their land in that vill, by which the whole multure belonging the said moiety might be reduced' (Feet of Fines, 1232-1246, p. 6). The date is taken from Feet of Fines.

5

Petition by the prior of Bolton, represented by his attorney, against John son of John of Bugthorpe concerning one messuage with appurtenances in York for which he pays 8s. yearly, and against Nicholas son of William le Fevere of Sutton for one messuage and sixteen acres of land with meadow in Sutton for which he pays 7s. 6d. yearly, which are the right of the canons of Bolton.

16 June 1297, Westminster

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 18v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 37.

Placita apud Westm' in octabis sancte Trinitatis anno 25 E. 1 coram Io(hanne) de Nettingham etc.

Prior de Boulton in Craven per attornatum suum petit versus Iohannem filium Iohannis de Bugthorpe de placito 1 messuagii cum pertinentiis in Eboraco et versus Nicolaum filium Willemi le Fevere de Sutton de placito unius messuagii et 16 acris terre cum pratoö in Sutton que clamavit et ius ecclesie sue iuratores dicunt quod ecclesia de Boulton summonita fuit de predictis terris 40 annis elapsis et amplius quousque quidam Iohannes de Laund predecesssor prioris qui nunc est illud messuagium dimisit cuidam Io(hanne) de Bugthorpe patre istius Iohannis tenend[um] per servitium 8s. per annum et terram illam isti Nicholao tenend[a] per servitium 7s. et 6d. per annum [...20mm] prior recuperet.

a. oclat' (sic) B.  b. Trinitatis interlined B.  c. cum prato interlined B.  d. donec deleted
The prior of Bolton at this date was John of Laund who led the canons of Bolton for the first three decades of the fourteenth century, until his resignation in January 1331. John of Bugthorpe occurs in the accounts of several years recorded in the Complotus. The first reference is in the accounts for 11 November 1291 to 11 November 1292, which records the payment of a debt of 12s. (Complotus, p. 43). The final record of a payment of 14s. 4d. occurs in the accounts of 29 September 1308 to 29 September 1309 (Ibid., p. 250).

Final concord made between William of Malham and Alice his wife, plaintiff, and John the prior of Bolton, deforciant, regarding eight bovates of land, 5s. rent and the moiety of one mill in Calton and Airton.

[8 July 1310–7 July 1311]

This fine was made in the quindene of St. Martin and the text printed in Feet of Fines provides more information than the abstract made by Dodsworth. It is noted, for example, that there would be reversion to the canons of Bolton, that it had been 'found by inquisition in the Court that the Prior and his predecessors were seised of the said tenement for a long time before the Statute of Mortmain', and that the properties were to be held for an annual rent of 2s.

Plea at York before John de Stonor, itinerant justice, where John of Eshton was called by R[obert] prior of Bolton by the plea that he was acquit of service that Robert de Clifford claimed from him from the free tenement that John held in Halton super le Hill.

Et prior dict quod quidem Ioannes filius Ioannis de Essheton fratris cuiusdam Roberti filii Ioannis de Essheton avi predicti Ioannis de Esseton, versus quem etc. cuius heres ipse est per scriptum suum concsett ecclesie de Boulton etc. duas carucatas terre etc. et profert cartam ipsius Ioannis filii Ioannis quod hoc testatur.

a. quo (sic) B.

Marginated: Family tree displaying John of Eshton and his two sons, John and Robert.

Robert of Harton was the head of Bolton Priory for nearly thirty years, from the confirmation of his election on 17 October 1340, until his death before 2 October 1369, (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 340).

John Stonor was chief justice in eyre for the Kent eyre of 1333-1334 (D. Crook, Records of the General Eyre, p. 188, see also pp. 179, 183, 187).

Halton super le Hill is otherwise known as Halton East.

8

Final concord made between John son of Robert of Eshton and Adlina his wife, plaintiffs, represented by Robert de Staunford, and Thomas son of William Graindorge, deforciant, whereby a messuage in Eshton in Craven, with its appurtenances, is recognised to be the right of John and Adlina and their heirs.

6 Oct. 1314, Westminster

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 19r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 39.
Pd in Feet of Fines, 1300-1314, p. 100.

Finis anno 7 E. 2 inter Ioannem filium Roberti de Essheton et Adlinam uxorem eius querentes per Robertum de Staunford posticum loco ipsius Adline etc. et Thomam filium Willelmii Greindorger deforciantem de messuag[io] de Essheton in Craven cum pertinentiis esse ius Ioannis et Adline et heredum quo idem Ioannes de corpore predicte Adline procreaverit rem[isit] rectis heredibus ipsius Ioannis imperpetuum.

John the son of Robert of Eshton ‘was aged twenty five in 1301’ when he succeeded to the Eshton fee, but had died before November 1316. During the inquisition post mortem it was established ‘that he and his wife Atheline had been enfeoffed jointly of the manor of Eshton by Thomas son of William Greynordo by fine levied in 1313-1314, and continued seisin thereof until John’s death’ (EYC, vii, p. 227). The date is taken from Feet of Fines.

9

Gift by William Cheshunt to William of Malham and Alice his wife of £10 rent with appurtenances from lands and tenements, both in demesne and in service, which are of the hereditary right of Elizabth, his late wife, in the vills of Holmpton, Pensthorpe, Thorpe and Great Hatfield and similarly of his hereditary right in Ottringham in Holderness, which William de Walecotes hold by lease for the term of his life.

25 May 1303, Skipton

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 20r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 41.
Sciant pre[sentes] et fut[uri] quod ego Willelmus de Cesthount’ dedi, concessi et
hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo de Malghum et Alicie uxorii eius
decem libratas redditus cum pertinentiis exeun[tes] de terris et tenementis que
fuerunt de hereditate Elizabethe quondam uxoris mee in villis de Holmeton,
Penningesthorp, Thorpe et Este Haytefeld et similiter de hereditate mee in
Otringham in Holderness, quas quidem terras et tenementa Willelms de
Walecotes tenet ex dimissione nostra ad terminum vite sue per quendarn finem
levatum inde coram Hugon[e] de Cressingham etc. Quare volo quod omnes terre
et tenementa tam in dominicis quam in servitiis molendinis etc. remaneant a
predictis Willelmo et Alicie et hereditibus ipsius Willelmi etc. Testibus: dominis
Thoma de Alta Ripa, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Rainero de Cnol, Iohanne Gyliot
militibus, Iohanne de Boulton, Iohanne Tempest, Ricardo Fauvell, Willelmo de
Marton, Ranulpho de Otterburn, Iohanne de Kighley. Dat’ apud Scipton die

For a translation of the inquisition ad quod damnum relating to this grant see Notes on the
For a copy of a transcript of another charter by which William of Malham and Alice his wife
made a similar gift to the canons of Bolton see J. Burton, Bodleian Library, MS, Top. York.c.8.,
William Cheshunt held lands in the honours of Skipton and Holderness, and was the constable of
Skipton (EYC, vii, pp. 289-90). For record of the payment made to him for the manor of
Holmpton and lands in Pensthorpe, as well as the annual payment made to him and Henry his son
see Componus, p. 211, and passim, and I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, pp. 115, 166.

Quitclaim by Henry son of William Cheshunt and Elizabeth, and heir of the
said Elizabeth to William of Malham and Alice his wife of all his right and
claim to all the lands and tenements, both in demesne [and service] that
William and Alice have by the gift of his father in Holmpton in Holderness,
Pensthorpe, (Welwick) Thorpe, and Great Hatfield, together with the
advowson of a chapel in Holmpton which he holds by the laws of England
and by the hereditary right of his mother.

5 June [1307], Calton

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fos. 20r-20v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 42.

For the payment made to Henry of Cheshunt by Bolton Priory see I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, pp. 115, 166, and Complutus, p. 211 et passim.

11

[Gift] by William of Malham and Alice his wife to the canons of Bolton of all the lands and tenements with appurtenances in Holmpton, Pensthorpe, (Welwick) Thorpe and Great Hatfield.

2 Jan. 1308, Malham

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 20v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 43.

Predicti Willelmus de Malghum et Alicia uxor eius dederunt omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis in Holmeton, Peningesthorp, Thorp et Este Haytefield priori et conventui ecclesie sancte Marie de Boulton et eorum successoribus etc. Testibus: dominis Thoma de Alta Ripa, Iohanne Gyliot, Henrico de Kygheley, Henrico de Hertlington, militibus, Willelmo Mauleverer, Willelmo de Marton, Iohanne de Kigheley. Datum apud Malghum in crastino circumciscionis domini anno 1 E. 2.

12

Acquittance by Prior John of Laund and the canons of Bolton to John le Constable and his heirs of all services of lands and tenements in Holmpton which he hold by foreign service and other service.

[1281x2 Nov. 1304]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 20v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 46.

Omnibus hoe scriptum visuris vel audituris frater Iohannes de Launda prior de Boulton in Craven et eiusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos concessisse pro nobis et successoribus nostris acquietandum Iohannem le Conestable et heredes suos versus quoscunque dominos feodi de omnibus servitiis debitis de terris et tenementis dicti Iohannis in Holmeton quas terrasque ten[ementa] idem Iohannes tenet de nobis per forinsecum servitium et alia servitia inde debita et consuetu etc. Hiis testibus: Roberto le Constable, Waltero de Fauconberg’ militibus, Henrico de Sancto Martino, Willelmo de Sancto Quintino, Stephano de Schirburn et aliis.

a. forinsecum interlined B.

John of Laund resigned as prior of Bolton in 1331. His predecessor, John of Lund, last occurs as the prior of Bolton in 1281, and is thought to have resigned by 16 July 1286 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 340).

Walter de Faucumberg ‘was summoned to Parliament from 1295 to 1302’ (Early Yorkshire Families, p. 27). He received his barony, by writ, in 1295 and is believed to have died around midnight 1-2 November 1304 (Complete Peerage, v, pp. 267-9).

This charter suggests that the canons had an interest in Holmpton before their acquisition of the manor in 1307.
13
Acquittance by the prior [of Bolton] to Walter of Great Hatfield and his heir of service for tenements in Great Hatfield.

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 20v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 46.

Predictus prior acquietat Walterum de Esta Haytefeld et heredes suos de tali servitio pro tenementis in Este Haytefeld eisdem. Testes.

14
Agreement made between Christopher, prior of Bolton, and William Risom, esquire, whereby following the death of Thomas Aston who held lands and tenements with appurtenances in Welwick Thorpe from the priory by military service, that the custody of the land and the heir, Robert, is conveyed to William Risom for a sum of money.

1 Sept. 1492

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 21r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 49.

Hec est indentura facta 1 Sept[embris] 8 H. 7 inter Christopherum priorem monasterii sancte Marie\(^a\) de Boulton in Craven ex una parte et Willielmo Risom armigerum ex altera testatur quod cum Thomas Aston qui nuper tenuit certas terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis in Thorp iuxta Welwyke de ipso\(^b\) priore per servitium militare et obiit in homagio ipsius prioris Roberto filio et heredi ipsius Thome infra etatem 21 annorum\(^c\) et in custodia predicti prioris existent etc. predictus prior conc[essit] custodiam terre et heredis dicti Willelmi Risom predicto Thome pro quadam summa pecunie etc.

\(\text{\textit{a. sancte Marie interlined B.  b. ipso interlined B.  c. annuorum (sic) B.}}\)

Christopher, the prior of Bolton, is most likely to have been Christopher Lofthouse who had succeeded Gilbert Marsden by 1483. He was the head of the house until some time before 1495, when he had been succeeded by Thomas Otley (Notes on the Religious and Secular Houses of Yorkshire, i, p. 12).

15
Note concerning the gift by the abbey of Aumale to Robert Fribois, lord of Holmpton and Pensthorpe, of the chapel of Holmpton.

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 21r.

Carta abbatis de Albemarl' conc[essa] Roberto de Friboys nunc domino de Holmeton et de Peningsthorpe de capella de Holmeton.

Robert de Fribois may have been the son and heir of Hugh de Fribois, for in 1200, by \textit{mort d'ancestor} against Richard de Frisemareis, he recovered lands in Holmpton, (Welwick) Thorpe and Pensthorpe. He had died before 1242 when Amice his relict 'demanded against John de Fribois her dower in the manors of Pensthorpe and Holmpton' (\textit{EYC}, iii, p. 73).
Gift by Abbot Martin and the convent of St. Martin of Aumale to Lord Robert Fribois and his heirs of the presentation of a suitable cleric to the vacant chapel of St. Nicholas, Holmpton, with a pension of 5s. annually.

[B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 21r.]

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Martinus Dei gracia abbas et conventus sancti Martini de Albemarl' salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse domino Roberto de Fryboys et heredibus suis quod vacante capella sancti Nicholai de Holmeton clericum suum pro quocunque petierit durn tamen sit ydoneus ad eandem capellam cum pertinentis suis domino Eboracens' prestabimus recepturi ab eodem clericco nomine pensionis quinque sol[idos] annuatim ad duos terminos, in Pentecost' scilicet et in festo sancti Martini de hyemali per equales partes salvo per omnia iure matris ecclesie de Wrtethorne qui clericus presentatus nobis iuramentum prestabit de fidelitate in omnibus servanda vicarius etiam suus quem pro se ibi substituet simile iuramentum nobis faciet, predictus autem clericus omnia predicte capelle onera portabit.

a. Marcus (sic) B.

It seems likely that this grant would have issued at a similar time to the following notification.

Mark appears to have been a scribal error for Martin, for Martin occurs as prior of St. Martin's, Aumale, in 1209 and 1212, and with his abbacy ending in 1215. The previous abbot, Robert, last occurred in 1204 (Gallia Christiana, 11, col. 276).

Notification of the gift in pure and perpetual alms of Lord Robert [Fribois] to the Abbey of St. Martin, Aumale, of 5s. from their gift of Withernsea, annually.

[B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 21v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 51.]

Preterea sciendo est quod predictus dominus Robertus dedit nobis et confirmavit in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam quinque solidos de suo proprio reddendos nobis annuatim in dono nostra de Withomse per manum suam sine servientis sui de Holme[ton] duobus terminis supradiictis per equales partes sub certa paena sicut in carta sua continetur. Actum anno verbi incarnationis 1209. Hiis testibus: Gregorio, Radulfo, Galfredo, Petro monachiis, Galfredo de Branford, Ricardo de Hesyngton clericis, Baldwinis de Alverstan, Symone de Scefling', Galfredo de Fryboys, militibus, Iordano Redeman, Hugone de C[ar]liboefe, Gilberto de Beleslede et alii.

a. Baldwinus (sic) B.

It is unclear which folio of the cartulary of Bolton Priory this was transcribed from, for the note made by Dodsworth appears to have been altered from 51 to 52 or vice versa.
[Gift] by Peter de Arches to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land, with appurtenances, in Kettlewell, which Syward holds with his family, also with the toft and croft which Richard Surrays holds, another bovate of land in his demesne which he gave to Adam of Buckden in marriage with his sister, one assart of sixteen acres of land, and the third part of all his liberties and service in the woods, moors and pastures of Kettlewell.

[1200x9 Dec. 1234]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 33v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 81.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Petrus do Arches salutem. Noveritis me dedisse etc. priori de Boulton etc. duas bovatas terre in villa de Ketelwell cum omnibus pertinentiis suis etc. quam Sywardus tenuit cum tota sequela sua, et cum tofto et crofto que R[icardus] Surrays tenuit, et aliam bovatam terre de dominico meo quam dedi Ade de Buckeden in maritagio cum sorore mea, et unum assartum continens 16 acras terre etc. et tertiam partem totius libertatis et servitii mei quam habui in boscis et moris et pasceis prefate ville pertinentibus etc. Testibus: Willelmo de Stiveton, Willelmo de Arches, Willelmo de Hebbeden, Thoma de Litton, Gilberto de Haukeswick, Helia de Stiveton, Willelmo de Arches, Iohanne de Kildewyk et alii.

a. aliam deleted B.  b. Buckeded (sic) B.  c. et unum assartum continens 16 acras terre interlined B.

William of Hebden is thought to have died before 9 December 1234, having succeeded his father after 1200. Thomas of Litton acts as a witness to a benefaction of William Mauleverer to the canons of Bolton made in the late twelfth century (EYC, vii, no. 84; Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 217), as well as to a charter of William Mauleverer in the early thirteenth century (EYC, vii, no. 64; Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 23v), together with Gilbert of Hawkswick. Gilbert also occurs as a witness to a charter of Giles Mauleverer made in the 1230s, together with John of Kildwick (CB, no. 419). The other witnesses also would appear to corroborate such a date.

Confirmation by Prior Adam and the canons of Bolton to Walter de Gray of four bovates of land in Kettlewell, with appurtenances, one assart of land containing sixteen acres of land, a third part of the liberties of Lord Peter de Arches, and four bovates of the gift of the abbey of Coverham. Moreover the gift of half a carucate of land in the vill of Kettlewell which John of Rylstone holds, paying two marks of silver [annually].

[14 Aug. 1243x16 Oct. 1258]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 34, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 82.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Adam dictus prior de Boulton in Craven et humilis conventus eiusdem loci salutem in domino eternam. Noveritis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Waltero de Gray 4th bovatas terre in Ketelwell cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et unum assartum terre
quod continet 16 acras terre et tertiam partem totius libertatis etiam\(^a\) domini Petri
de Arches sicut continetur in carta quam de dicto Petro habemus quorum tres
bovate sunt de dono Petri de Arches et quarta bovata est de dono abbatis de
Coverham; tenenda dicto Waltero et heredibus etc. preterea conc[essimus] eidem
Waltero et heredibus servitium dimidie carucate terre in eadem villa quam
Iohannes de Rilleston tenet etc. reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris 2\(^{st}\)
marcas argenti in die sancti Philippi et Iacobi etc. Testibus: domino Godefrido
de Alta Ripa, domino Henrico Dayvell, domino Eustachio de Rilleston, domino
Helya de Knol, Ricardo Tempest etc.

a. et (sic) B.

Marginated: Ordefinem de mediatile ecclesie de Ketelwell supra fo. 17.

Adam followed Richard as the prior of Bolton, Richard last known to have been in that position
14 August 1243, and before Henry who first appears 29 April 1263. Adam occurs as the prior of
Bolton 20 June 1255, 27 May 1257 and between October 1257 and October 1258 (EYC, vii, p.
293; Heads of Religious Houses, ii, pp. 239–40). Eustace of Rylstone II had died before 16 October 1258, providing the latest date possible for this
charter (EYC, vii, p. 166). It would seem probable that this charter was made during the later half
of this period as several of the witnesses, Eustace of Rylstone, Geoffrey de Alta Ripa and Elias de
Knoll, appear in an agreement made between William de Forz III and Adam the prior of Bolton,
made 27 May 1257.

20

Note that William Man was prior of Bolton, on 20 January 1465.

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 35r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 84.

Willelmum Man, prior de Bolton 20 Ian. 4 E. 4.

This note must have been a later addition to the cartulary for William Mann succeeded Thomas
Botson as the head of Bolton priory by 1456, and resigned in 1471 (Notes on the Religious and
Secular Houses of Yorkshire, i, p. 12).

21

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Hugh of Leathley to the canons of
Bolton of the homage and service of William Ruffus son of Liulf and his
heirs, with 2s. 6d. rent which the said William pays annually for land in
Rodes of Menston, lying between Merebeck and Blakesike.

[1155x1229]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 44v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 122.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos pre[sens] scriptum pervenerit Hugo de Lelay
salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti
carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton et canonicis ibidem
Deo servientibus homagium et servitium Willelmi Ruffi filii Liulf et heredum
suorum cum duobus solidis et sex denariis redditus de eodem Willelmo
annuatim\(^a\) percip[i]o quos predictus Willelmi mihi reddere solebat de terra quam
de me tenuit in Rodes de Mensington et que iacet inter Merebee et Blakesike in
The dating of this charter is difficult but if Simon de Mohaut is the second member of the family by that name then it is likely to have been made before 1229, for he is believed to have died by this date (EYC, vii, p. 255). The earliest date relates to the translation of the canons from Embsay to Bolton, but it seems most probable that this charter was made towards the end of the twelfth century or the beginning of the thirteenth, with, for example, Thomas the parson of Addingham attesting a gift of Robert le Vavasour to Henry the hunter in the early thirteenth century (EYC, vii, no. 104).

Gift by Prior John of Laund of Bolton to Hugh de le Rodes, of all the lands which Simon de le Rodes held in le Rodes, paying 2s. 6d. annually, for his homage and service.

[1281xJan. 1331]

Gift by Robert son of Jordan of Farnley to the canons of Bolton of four acres of land in Farnley, namely toft and croft which Jordan his father held.

[Early to mid thirteenth century]
The superscript numbers are found in the transcript made by Dodsworth.

This charter is followed by a note concerning another [gift] by Robert son of Jordan [to the canons of Bolton] of land in Farnley, which was witnessed by Alan of Everingham then bailiff of Otley, and Thomas persona of Addingham, which was found on fo. 123 of the Bolton Cartulary. Hugh of Leathley was still alive in 1201 (Early Yorkshire Families, p. 52).

John of Yeadon witnessed a quitclaim by Alice the daughter of Diana to the monks of Fountains, together with Nicholas Ward and Hugh of Leathley (Fountains Chartulary, p. 676). Nicholas Ward occurs as a frequent witness to documents relating to Fountains Abbey, although it is difficult to establish whether there is one or several people by this name. He occurs as a witness during the abbacies of Reginald and John (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 26, 221), another by the same name in 1265, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1287, 1293, and 1332 (Ibid., pp. 156, 113, 326, 301, 328, 66, 39, 367).

Alan of Farnley, together with Hugh of Leathley, Hugh his son, and William of Lindley, witnessed a charter of Alyna the widow of Jeremiah de Pouel (Ibid., p. 675).

In the accounts for the year 29 September 1310 to 29 September 1311 the first reference occurs to lands in Farnley, being farmed at 3s. 4d. (Compoles, 286). In the accounts of 1316 to 1317 the value had decreased to 3s., resuming its value in the following year (Compoles, pp. 419, 438). Later entries specify the property as being Haddock Stones in Farnley (Compoles, pp. 76, 87, 208-9, 494). Bolton Priory also rented land in Farnley from Furness Abbey, the first recorded payment of 12s. occurring in the accounts for 29 September 1314 to 29 September 1315 (Compoles, p. 382).

24

Quitclaim by Agnes, called Beuver, daughter of Robert Beuver to the canons of Bolton of all her right in eight acres of land in Farnley and in all other land which she has by hereditary right.

[19 May 1247×12 Jan. 1284]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 45r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 123.

Ego Agnes dicta Beuver filia Roberti le Beuver dedi et quietum clamavit ecclesie de Boulton totum ius quod habui in 8 acris terre in Farneley et in omnibus aliis terris que mihi iure hereditario descendebant. Testibus: domino Patricio de Westwic, domino Roberto de Plumton, militibus, Petro de Midleton, Willelmo Mauleverer, Iohanne Mauleverer.

a. et quietum clamavit interlined B.

The earliest date refers to the point at which the father of William and John Mauleverer was still alive, with William having died by 12 January 1284 (EYC, vii, no. 78).

Patrick of Westwick occurs as witness to several charters made to Fountains Abbey in the years 1259, 1270, 1271, 1274, 1275, 1278, 1279 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 438, 28, 704, 520, 345, 113, 610, 624, 301). The high proportion of charters attested by Patrick of Westwick in the 1270s may indicate that this particular benefaction was made towards the later end of the date range suggested.

25

Gift by William abbot of Furness to the canons of Bolton of all the land with appurtenances in Farnley that the canons have by the gift of Serlo of Baildon.

[14 May 1235×27 March 1267]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 45r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 124.
Willelmus abbas de Furnes dedit priori de Boulton totam terram cum pertinentiis in Farnelay quam habent de dono Serlonis de Baildun. Testibus: domino Iohanne de Eston, domino Eustachio de Rilleston, domino Iohanne de Cauncefeld, domino Symone de Marton.

Laurence de Acclome is thought to have preceeded William of Middleton as the abbot of Furness, but although Laurence is recorded as being the nineteenth abbot of the house, 'nothing is known of him, and he does not seem to fit into the sequence' (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 281). The eighteenth abbot of Furness, for who dates are known, was Robert, who last occurs named on 14 May 1235. William of Middleton, the twentieth abbot of Furness first occurs on 8 April 1237 and ruled the house for thirty years, dying on 27 March 1267 (Ibid, ii, p. 282).

For the payments made to Furness Abbey for land in Farnley farmed by the canons of Bolton see Compolus, passim.

26

Confirmation by Thomas son of William son of Thor to the canons of Bolton of the gift of Serlo de Povele, namely half a carucate of land in Farnley [sic Farnhill] with all appurtenances.

[1155xDec. 1212]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 45v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 12[4].

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit Thomas filius Willelmi filii Thor salutem in Domino. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Boulton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus donum Serlonis de Povele scilicet dimidiarn carucatam terre in Farnhill cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quarn aliquando tenui de eodenp Serlione et sciendum quod ita libere et integre eis a predictum donum concessi et confirmavi quod nihil mihi vel me de hoc retinui. Hiis testibus: Malgero le Vavasor, Nigello de Plumton, Godefrido le Maunsel, Petro de Ardington, Radulphо filio Baldwyn, Willelmo Mauleverer, Serlone filio Arturi, Mathia de Bra[n], Willelmo clerico de Marton.

a. eodem interlined B.  b. dedi deleted B.

The latest date relates to the point by which Nigel of Plumpton had died (EYC, vii, p. 173). The translation of the house of canons from Embsay to Bolton provides the earliest definite date for this charter, although it is more likely to have been made towards the end of the suggested range. Ralph son of Baldwin witnessed the Malham charters of ‘William de Percy, (who was dead in 1175) and his daughter Maud, countess of Warwick’ (EYC, vii, p. 86). Matthew of Bram occurs as witness to a charter of Hugh son of Hypolitus, together with Nigel of Plumton (Fountains Chartulary, p. 303). The pair also witnessed a charter of William son of William of Stainburn, together with Peter of Ardlington, who is likely to have been the same person as Peter of Ardlington, as well as other undated charters (Ibid., pp. 677, 680).

A note by Dodsworth ascribes the date 3 R. 1 to Peter of Ardlington, that is 3 September 1191 – 2 September 1192.

27

[Gift] by brother Richard of Beachampton to William of Wescoehill of suit of the mill of Harewood for land which he holds in Weeton and Wescoehill, for which William will pay five bushels of corn annually.
Anno Domini 1271 frater Ricardus de Bachampton\(^a\) conc[essit] Willelmi de Wessco\(^b\) sectam ad molendina sua de Harwode pro terra quam tenet in Wytheton et Wesscothc\(^c\) et predictus Willelmus pro se et heredibus suis\(^d\) solvet anuatim pro predicta secta canonicis de Boulton 5 bussellos frumenti boni et pacabilis. Testibus: domino Henrico de PerpoM\(^t\) senescallo de Knaresburg, domino Iohanne le Vavasor, domino Willelmo de Ryther, domino Roberto de Plumpton, militibus, Willelmo de Alwaldway, Ricardo de Wigdon.

Richard of Beachampton was confirmed as the prior of Bolton 3 November 1270, by Archbishop Greenfield, resigning some four years later 14 January 1275, being replaced by William Hog who had been 'singled out by Giffard as a troublemaker in 1267 and [was] very probably a thorn in the side of Prior Bachampton' (I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory, p. 8). Following his resignation as prior of Bolton, Richard of Beachampton was given a not inconsiderable pension, £20 annually, as well as a residence at Ryther.

Henry de Perpont is recorded as being the steward of Knaresborough, in a number of charters to Fountains Abbey to which he acts as witness, dated 1272, 1273, 1274 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 854, 539, 345).

### 28

[Gift] by Elias of Otley to the canons of Bolton of twelve bovates of land in Weeton, which he has by the gift of Adam son of Hugh of Weeton.

[c.1250-c.1260]


A certain Hugh, described as the bailiff of Harewood occurs as witness to a couple of documents relating to Fountains Abbey, including one of Margaret de Redvers, countess of Devon, dated the 22 July 1251 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 671).

Richard de Mora attested a charter of Hugh son of Hugh of Lealbley in January 1247/48, and a benefaction of Margaret de Redvers in July 1251 (Ibid., p. 585, 670-1).

The land in Weeton, together with that in Wescoehill, was farmed for a fee of 4lt. 7s. in the accounts of 11 November 1297 to the same date the following year (Compotus, p. 76, for other years see Ibid., pp. 113-14, 266, 419).
Gift by Adam son of Hugh of Weeton to Elias of Otley, dean of Craven, of twelve bovates of land in Weeton which he holds of the fee of the prior of Bolton.

[1155(1233)xc.1260s]

Omnibus etc. Adam filius Hugonis de Wyctheton salutem. Noverit universitas [vestra] me dedisse etc. Helya a de Ottley tune decano de Craven 12 bovatas terre in Wytheton etc. quas teneo de feodo prioris de Boulton in Craven etc. Testibus: domino Willelmo de Ireby, domino Ricardo de Luttrington, domino Ricardo de Mora, militibus, Willelmo de Plumton, Hugone tune ballivo de Harewode etc. ut carta precedenti.

One of the charters of Margaret de Redvers, countess of Devon, issued to Fountains Abbey, which Hugh, the bailiff of Harewood witnessed, was also witnessed by Richard de Lutrynton (Fountains Chartulary, p. 614). The other charter witnessed by Hugh the bailiff of Harewood is dated the 22 July 1251 (Ibid., p. 671). William de Ireby appears to have acted in a number of official roles including the constable and bailiff of Knaresborough as well as being the constable of the Castle.

No other reference to Elias of Otley as dean of Craven has been found, but is is probable that he assumed the title following Alexander, rector of Marton, who occurred 1233-1243 (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. xii).

For a charter by which Adam son of Hugh of Weeton states his obligation to the canons of Bolton for twelve bovates of land in Weeton of the fee of Bolton priory, see Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 3. The transcript made by Dodsworth also has a sketch of the seal of Adam de Witun.

Note recording that John de Marshelay, Nicholas of Ilkton and Matilda his wife, Thomas de Heltofte and Sarra his wife, Gerard de Callum and Imania his wife, William of Ilkton and Katerina his wife, and John de Ecclesley, parcenars of East Keswick hold the mill of East Keswick for an annual rent of 1 mark.

Iohannes de Mar[th]elay, a Nicholaus de Hilketon et Matilda uxor sua, Thomas de Heltofte et Sarra uxor sua, Gerardus de Callum et Imania uxor sua, Willelmus de Hilketon et Katerina uxor sua, Iohanna a de Hekkesley parcenarii de Estkesewik tenent molend[inum] de Estekesewik pro annuo redditu unius marci etc.

In 1288-1289 the mill of East Keswick brought the canons 9d., but by the year running from 11 November 1296 to the same point the following year the farm of the mill was 13s. 4d., the price at which it remains throughout the extant series of accounts (Compotus, pp. 41, 65). It seems likely that this note would have been added at the time the cartulary was created, therefore, probably during the priorate of John of Laund, which ended in January 1331. It seems likely that the various people mentioned in this note were relations of Simon de Mohaut III, (alive 1279, dying shortly afterwards). John Marshelay, was married to Alice, one of the
seven daughters, and coheirs of Simon de Mohaut, and similarly Nicholas of Ilkton was the husband of Maud, Thomas de Elftot the husband of Sarra, and Gerard de Collum the husband of Ismania (EYC, vii, p. 256). Joan, the daughter of Simon de Mohaut, was married to Henry de Ecclesley, and may have taken his name or have been widowed by this point. It seems likely that Katherine was another of the daughters of Simon de Mohaut.

31
Quitclaim by Peter of Marton to Margaret daughter of Warin son of Gerold all his right in the vill of Brandon and Wigton, with appurtenances, namely those lands and tenements which he formerly gave to Fawkes de Bréauté, the husband of Margaret, except the land that he gave to Thomas of Wike, persona, of Harewood.

[11 July 1226x29 Sept. 1252]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 48r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 139.

Petrus de Marton dedit et quietumclamavit a Margerie filie Warini filii Geroldi totum ius quod habuit in villa de Brandon et in villa de Wygdon cum omnibus pertinentiis scilicet terras et tenementa que prius dederat Falkasio de Breute quondam viro Margerie preter terram quam dedit ecclesie sancte Marie et canoniciis de Boulton, et preter terram quam dedit Thome de Wica persone de Harewode etc. b Testibus: Thoma de Wica tunc persona de Harewode etc.

a. et quietumclamavit interlined B. b. fo. 139 deleted B.

Margaret daughter of Warin son of Gerold was married firstly to Baldwin de Redvers, count of Devon. She was then married, in October 1216, to Fawkes de Bréauté, who on 26 October 1224 was issued with letters of conduct to quit the country, with Margaret seeking the annulment of the marriage. Fawkes died 11 July 1226. Margaret outlived her second husband by some twenty years, dying before 29 September 1252 (Complete Peerage, iv, pp. 316-18).

32
Quitclaim by Margeret de Redvers, daughter and heir of Warin son of Gerold to Peter son of William of Marton of all land, with appurtenances, in the vills of Brandon and Wigton, that Peter was given by Fawkes de Bréauté, and afterwards by her.

[11 July 1226x29 Sept. 1252]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 48r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 139.

Universis Cristi fidelibus etc. Margeria de Ripariis filia et heres Warini filii Geroldi salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et quietumclamasse Petro filio Willelmi de Marton in Craven etc. totam terram cum pertinentiis quam predictus Petrus dederat domino meo Falkcasio de Breute et postea mihi in villis de Brandon et Wygdon et ad maiorem securitatem resignavi dicto Petro omnes cartas quas nobis de prefata terra contulerat. Testibus: Thoma de Wycha tunc persona de Harewood, Henrico de Alwaldeley, Henrico de Goukethorp, Adamo de Wyverlay, Roberto de Aschom.

For the suggested dating range see the previous charter.
Gift in free and perpetual alms by Peter son of William of Marton to the canons of Bolton of all those lands, with appurtenances, common rights and liberties, in the vills of Wigton and Brandon, making foreign service for five carucates where sixteen carucates make a knight's fee, saving to the canons the mill of the vill with its workings, and suit of court of the vills and two bovates of land with wood of Knol, with the boundaries as in his charter.

[11 July 1226x1261]

B = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 3, from the original at Skipton Castle in 1646. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 48r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 141, abstract.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visur[is] vel aud[ituris] Petrus filius Willelmi de Martona in Crava eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boultona et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totas terras villarurn de Wiggedun et Brandun cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento tam in dominicis et in servitiis, tenendas et habendas in liberam et perpetuarn elemosinam integre et quicte cum omnibus communinis\textsuperscript{a} et libera\textsuperscript{b} suis in omnibus locis infra villam et extra, solutas et quietas ab omnimodas\textsuperscript{b} demandis et servitiis cuicquam mortalium pertinentibus faciendo inde tantum forinsecum servitium capitali domino de Harewd' pro omnibus servitiis quantum pertinet quinque carucatis terre in feodo militis quod est sexdecim carucatorurn terre, salvis semper predictis canoniciis molendindo eiusdem ville cum operibus et sequelis predictarurn villarurn et duabus bovatis terre\textsuperscript{c} cum bosco de Knol per suas devisas sicut continetur in carta mea quam eis antiqua contuli. Hiis testibus: Hug[one] de Lelay, Thoma de Wicha\textsuperscript{a} persona de Harewde, Hug[one] de Wytheton, Gilone Mauleverer, Henr[ico] de Alawaldeley, Henr[ico] de Goukatorph, Henr[ico] de [...5mm]ibna', Ada de W[...5mm]hell, Ada de Wiggedon', Willemo de Mouethe, Rob[erto] de Ascham, Waltero de Lofchuse.

The earliest date for this benefaction is likely to be 11 July 1226 when Fawkes de Bréauté died, see the previous two charters. The latest date is 1261, before which date Giles Mauleverer had died.

Peter son of William of Marton is thought to have succeeded his father after 1212, in which year his father is thought to have still been alive. Unfortunately the date at which Peter son of William died is unclear but it would seem that he 'was succeeded by his brother Simon' (EYC, vii, p. 235).

Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Peter of Marton to the canons of Bolton of all lands, tenements, homage, service, wardships, reliefs, escheats, villeins, sequelis, woods, fields, meadows and pastures in the vills of Wigton and Brandon, with all appurtenances, liberties and easements. Warranty clause.
Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius Petri de Marton eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ beate Marie de Boulon et canonici ibidem Deo servientibus Wygedona' et Brandon' cum homagiis, redditibus, wardis, releviis, eschaetis, villanis, sequelis, boscis, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, terris et tenementis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis infra predictas villas et extra sine aliquo retenemento mihi et heredibus meis; habenda et tenenda predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quie et integre cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis ad predictas villas ubique pertinentibus absque omni servitio et seculari demanda. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei predictas villas cum omnibus supradiictis sicut plenius et liberius per presens scriptum possit intelligi predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus contra omnes gentes imperpetuum warantizabimus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Willelmo Mauleverer de Beymesl', Henrico de Cestrehunt, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton, Willelmo Mauleverer de Kalton, Radulfio Everardi forestario, Nicholao de Beymesle, Ada de Neusum et aliis.

William Mauleverer of Beamsley, if the son of Giles Mauleverer, is believed to have died before 12 January 1284. His father was still alive in 1247, but is thought to have died before 1261. William Mauleverer the father of William Mauleverer of Calton had died before May 1247. William Mauleverer of Calton is believed to have been alive between 1261 and 1267, when he made a benefaction to Bolton Priory (EYC, no. 79). Henry of Cheshunt occurs as a witness together with Ralph son of Everard of Skipton, who maybe Radulf [son] of Everard the forester, William Mauleverer of Beamsley, William son of Robert of Skipton, to a charter of William Mauleverer of Calton to the canons of Bolton made in the 1260s (EYC, no. 79).

It is unclear as to which generation William of Marton belonged to, but it seems likely that the benefactor of this charter is the same person who held the Marton fee c.1260 (EYC, vii, p. 235).

Agreement made between the prior of Bolton and Richard son of Adam [of] Wigton of common pasture in the vill of Wigton.

William Mauleverer is probably John Mauleverer of Allerton, who occurs in the late thirteenth century. For the Maulevers of Allerton see EYC, ii, pp. 75-7.
Henry of Hartlington succeeded his father after 20 December 1292 (EYC, vii, p. 289). The priorate of John of Laund ended in January 1331.

36

Gift by William Ward to the Richard de Vescy, for his homage and service, in Rawdon, with wardship, reliefs, escheats etc.

[c.1250-c.1310]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 48v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 144.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus Ward dedi, concessi et [hac] carta mea confirmavi Ricardo de Vescy pro homagio et servitio suo a quod habui in Roudon etc. cum wardis, relevis, escaetis etc. et cum pertinentiis suis etc. Testibus: domino Ricardo de Luttrington, domino Rob[erto] de Veylay, domino Roberto de Stopham, domino Radulpho Mauns, b milites, Iohanne de Wescy de Berwyc, Iohanne de Kailly, domino Th[oma] de Huk, Ricardo de Leedes, Matheo de Braham, Iohanne de Chel, d Walter de Grimmonston, Hugone de Collum, Waltero filio [Willelmi] de Hawkesword, Iohanne le Mazon clericio presentium scriptore.

a. edge of folio. b. edge of folio. c. edge of folio. d. edge of folio.

William Ward occurs as a witness in 1217 and 1310 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 423, 29), and is mentioned in a fine in 30 Edward I (Ibid., p. 624), whilst a certain William Ward of Aldfield occurs as a witness in 1355 (Ibid., pp. 33, 35).

A certain John de Vescy occurs as one of the witnesses to two agreements made between Henry de Percy and Fountains Abbey in 1294 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 453-4).

Walter of Grimston witnessed a charter of Henry to Isolda, widow of Thomas of St. Leonard of York, and Theophania, her daughter, in 1278 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 279-80).

Richard de Vescy may have died by 1300, if his absence from the Composus is an indication of his death, see below.

37

Gift by Ricard de Vescy, clerk, to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land with appurtenances in Rawdon which he holds by fee farm of brother Simon, then abbot of Kirkstall, one cultura of land called Henricoide, in Rawdon, one toft and one bovate which they have from Nigel, one rood of land in Hallecrofte towards the east which he holds by charter by fee farm of Hugh of Horsforth and Emma his wife, and one rood of land in Rawdon held by fee farm from Michael son of Serlo of Rawdon, and one rood of land with meadow that Richard holds by fee farm from Thomas son of Hugh son of Alan of Rawdon, and one place called Risses in the territory of Rawdon which John son of Richard of Rawdon holds from Richard de Vescy.

10 Aug. 1266, York

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 49r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 144.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Vescy clericus dedi etc. ecclesie sancte Marie de Boulton unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in Roudon quam cepi ad feodi firmam de fratre Symone tune abbate de Kirkestall etc. et
Simon was the head of Kirkstall Abbey (Cistercian, Yorkshire) from 17 June 1262, when he was created abbot, until his death on 17 February 1270 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, p. 288).

Gift by Richard de Vescy to the canons of Bolton of all the tenement in the vill of Rawdon that he holds by fee farm from Lord William Ward.

[4 July 1233x1311]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 49r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 145.

Mauger le Vavasour, one of the sons of John le Vavasour, is thought to have outlived his father as he is mentioned in his brother’s will, which was made in 1311 (EYC, vii, pp. 168-171). As the younger brother of Robert, he would have been a minor on 4 July 1233 (Ibid., p. 170).

Richard de Vescy appears to have had many dealings with Bolton Priory, first occurring in the Compotus in the accounts for 11 November 1287-11 November 1288, for the farm of the manor of Rawdon (Compotus, p. 37). In the accounts of 1292-1293 there is record of a pension being paid to Richard, with the last reference to such payment being for the year 1298-9 (Compotus, pp. 48, 90). This final payment may indicate that Richard de Vescy died before the accounts were rendered for the following year, 1299-1300. Therefore it seems likely that this benefaction was made in the later decades of the thirteenth century or the first decade of the fourteenth.

William of Alwoodley and Robert de Povel witnessed a quitclaim by Alice the widow of Roger of Thornton to Fountains Abbey in 1257 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 131).
Concordia facta inter dominum Hugonem abbatem de Kirkstall et Iohannem priorem de Boulton super quibusdam pasturis a Roudona et Horsford etc. anno 24 E. 1. Testibus: dominis Ricardo de Goldesburg, Ricardo de Wigdon, Nigello de Horsford, a Matheo de Roudon, Thoma filio Nigelli de Horsford.

Richard of Goldsborough witnessed a number of charters made to Fountains Abbey, including benefactions made in 1283, 1284, as well as one in 1327 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 558, 726, 426). The Compostus also contains a reference to Richard of Goldsborough concerning the farm of the mill of Castley (Compostus, p. 133).

Hugh of Grimston was abbot of Kirkstall between 1289 and 1304 (Heads of Religious Houses, ii, pp. 288-9).

Quitclaim by Emma the wife of Hugh of Horsforth in her widowhood to the canons of Bolton of all the land they hold by the gift of Richard de Vescy in the vill and territory of Rawdon as well as other lands there.

Emma uxor Hugonis de Horsford in viduitate sue dedit et quietum clamavit ecclesie de Boulton totam terram quam habent de dono Ricardi de Vescy villa et territorio de Roudon et alias terras ibidem etc. Testibus: domino Symone Ward tune persona de Giselay, Willelmo de Alwaldley, Roberto de Povel, lohanne filio Ricardi de Roudon etc.

Richard de Vescy appears to have had dealing with the canons of Bolton towards the end of the thirteenth century. For a benefaction of his which mentions Emma see above.

Robert de Pouel witnessed a quitclaim of Elias of Castley to Fountains Abbey made in 1267 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 686). Together with William of Alwoodley, he occurs as a witness to a quitclaim by Alice, the widow of Roger of Thornton to Fountains Abbey in 1257 (Ibid., p. 131).

Confirmation by Nigel of Horsforth to the canons of Bolton of his gift of two bovates of land in Rawdon.
Nigellus de Horsford confirmavit ecclesie de Boulton donationem suam de 2 bovat[is] terre in Roudon etc. Testibus: dominis Symone de [Ward], a Alexander de Leedes, militibus, Iohanne de Farnehill tune ballivo [de] Harewode, Waltero de Heukesword, Matheo de Braham, Nicholaus de Roudon, Ricardo de Wigdon.

a. sue (sic) B.  b. edge of folio B.  c. edge of folio B.

Marginated: 2 his Tho. was after the 24 E. 1.

A certain Nigel of Horsforth occurs as a witness to a charter of Robert of Linton, the chamberlain of Matilda, countess of Warwick (Fountains Chartulary, p. 444). The gift made by Countess Matilda to Robert the chamberlain had occurred before 1219 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 444-5). It seems likely that that it was another person by the same name who was the benefactor named in this charter, although a certain Matthew de Bram was party to a final concord made in 17 June 1195.

Alexander of Leeds occurs over fifty years later witnessing benefactions to Fountains Abbey, in 1279, 1281, 1282, 1283 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 254-5, 653, 615-16, 141-2) as well as another made after 1251 (Ibid., p. 547).

A note made by Dodsworth, ‘2 his Tho. was after the 24 E. 1’, indicates that this later date is more probable.

Lord Simon is probably Simon de Ward, for he also witnesses the following charter.

42

Quitclaim by Thomas son of Nigel of Horsforth to the canons of Bolton of all the lands and tenements in the vill and territory of Rawdon granted by Richard de Vescy, clerk, and quitclaimed by the gift of Emma his grandmother, the mother of Nigel his father.

[c.1250xJan. 1331]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 49v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 146.

Ego Thomas filius Nigelli de Horsford confirmavit et quietum clamavit ecclesie de Boulton omnes terras et tenementa in villa et territorio [de] Roudon de dono et concessione R. de Vesci clerici et ex confirmatione, quietclamatione seu dono Emme avie mee Nigelli patris mei etc. Testibus: dominis Willemo de Stopham, Roberto de Plumton, Symone Ward, militibus, Waltero de Heukesword, Waltero de Midleton, Willemo de Farneley, Ricardo de Wigdon.

a. Teste (sic) B.

Dodsworth MS 144 also contains a family tree showing the relationships between the benefactors of the above charters, as well as of the wife, Christiana, and son, Walter, of Nigel of Horsforth. This family tree may indicate that further benefactions were made by Christiana and Walter, for both names are followed by RRR 157, as is the name of Hugh son of Thomas.

43

Quitclaim by Thomas Hauke, knight, to the canons of Bolton of all the lands they have in the vill of Rawdon by the gift of Richard de Vescy, clerk, also by the gift of others and those lands and tenements which Lord William Ward, knight, gave to lord Thomas de Houke, knight of his father, with Isabella his sister by his right in free marriage.
1 July 1318, York

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus etc. Thomas de Hauke miles salutem. Noveritis me concessisse et quietum clamasse ecclesie de Boulton omnes terras que habent et teneant die confectionis presentium in villa de Roudon de dono Ricardi de Vescy clerici sive etiam de dono cuiuscunque aliorum et maxime illas terras et tenementa que dominus Willelmus Ward miles dedit domino Thomas de Houke militi patri meo cum Isabella filia sua iure mea in liberum maritagium. Testibus: dominis Symone Ward, Ricardo de Walais, Symone de Kimbe, Rogero de Nonnewyk, militibus, Waltero de Haukeswick, Thoma de Reyvill, Michaele de Rondon. Dat' apud Ebor' die Sabbati in octabis sancti Johannis baptiste anno regni regis E. filii regis E. 11.

This folio was mistakenly paginated as fo. 58, which has been deleted and reinserted as fo. 50.

A family tree follows this charter indicating that Thomas de Houke was married to Isabella, the daughter of William Ward, knight, and that their son was called Thomas de Howke.

44

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert son of Malger [le Vavasour] to the canons of Embsay of a carucate and a half of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Yeadon.

[19 Oct. 1120x1155]

Robertus filius Malgeri omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancto Cutberto de Embesaye et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam carucatam terre et dimidiam in villa de Gedon cum pertinentiis suis in omnibus sine aliquo retemento scilicet illas que iacent versus meridiem in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam quietam ab omni re et servitio quod ad secularem hominem pertinet, pro salute anime mee et pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium heredum meorum. Et has advotio testes: Willelmum de Arches, Radolphum de Hirtun, Everardum de Keterum, Petrum de Plumton, Heliam de Stiveton, Helton Malo Leporarium, Rogerum Tempest.

a. advoco (sic) B.

The canons occupied the site at Embsay between 1120 and 1155, when they were translated to Bolton.

45

[Confirmation] in free, pure [and perpetual] alms by Robert le Vavasour to the canons of Bolton of one and a half carucates of land in the vill of
Yeadon, with [appurtenances], that Robert his father’s uncle had given and William his father had confirmed.

[Jan. 1206x17 April 1222]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 50v, from Bolton Cartulary, [fo. 148].

[Ro]bertus Vavaso[r omnibus]⁹ Crísti fidélíbus [...]25mm salutem [...]25mm et ecclesiæ sancte Marie de Boulton et canoniciæ ibidem Deo unam carucatam et dimidiam terre in villa de⁸ Iedona cum [...]10mm scilicet illas quæ in acent versus meridiem quas Robertus [...]10mm avunculus patris mei dedit et Willelmus pater meus cartis suis confirmavit prefatis canoniciis in liberam, puram [et perpetuam] elemosinam. Quare volo etc. Testibus: Symone de […]10mm de Poterne, Ricardus de Muchegros iustic’ domini regis, hec carta fuit in curia dominii regis, Willelmo […]5mm, Hugo de Calton, Ioannes de Halton, Willelmo Greindorg, […]c de Arches, Henrico de Berlay, Serlon[e] de West⁹.

a. … 20mm B.  b. villa de interlined B.  c. edge of folio.

It is likely that the witness list refers to the final concord made between Robert le Vavasour and the canons of Bolton in January 1206, before Simon Pattishall, James Potterne, Richard Mucegros, and Henry the archdeacon of Stafford (CB, nos. 149, 150), and therefore that this charter was made shortly after the final concord.

The later date relates to the year in which Hugh de Calton, the husband of Beatrice, had died.

For the confirmation charter issued by William le Vavasour, see below.

46

Confirmation by William le Vavasour, with the assent of [Robert] and Malger his sons to the canons of Bolton of one and a half carucates of land in Yeadon, with meadow etc., which Robert the son of his uncle confirmed to the canons.

[1155x29 Jun. 1191]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 50v, from Bolton Cartulary, [fo. 148].


a. avunculus meus (sic) B.  b. …10mm B.

The earliest date relates to the year in which the canons were translated from Embsay to Bolton. The death of William le Vavasour, the father of Robert and Malger, as well as a daughter Agnes, which is believed to have occurred before 29 June 1191 provides the later date (EYC, vii, p. 167). It is possible that the last witness, Richard le Vavasour was the brother of the grantor.
Gift by Henry of [Ryther] to the canons of Bolton of one and a half bovates of land in the vill of [Ry]ther in a place called Hill, with all appurtenances and the service of Christiana his sister.

[Michaelmas 1186x17 April 1222]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 51, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 149.

Henricus de Ryther dedit ecclesie Bolton unam bovatam terre et dimidiam in villa de Ryther in loco qui dicitur Hill cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et servitium Cristiane sororis mee. Testibus: Willelmo de Marton, Willelmo Grindorge, Hugone de Calton, Everardo de Kalton, Galfrido de Ryther.

Peter of Marton, thought to be the father of William of Marton, was alive at Michaelmas 1186, and therefore it may be the case that this charter was composed after this date. The latest date relates to the death of Hugh de Calton.

Confirmation by William of Ryther, knight, to the canons of Bolton of all the lands and tenements they hold in the vill of Ryther.

c.1289

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 50v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 149.


This confirmation is followed with notes of other members of the Ryther family, and the various folios of the cartulary of Bolton Priory, on which such reference occurred.

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by William son of Re[iner] to the canons of Embsay the lands of Ligulf of Wentworth, Bernulph Pedde and Orm as well as his land in Street and the mill of Wentworth with all customs and boundaries.

[19 Oct. 1120x1155]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 51v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 155.
Pd from B in EYC, vii, no. 130.
William son of Reiner is most likely to be William Fleming, who is found as witness to the charters of the patrons of Embsay and, later, Bolton. It is thought that his father had died by 1148, with his own death having occurred by 1166 (EYC, vii, p. 196). Therefore although the earliest date suggested relates to the foundation of the priory at Embsay, it would seem likely that this benefaction was made towards the later date, probably after the death of his father.

**Gift in pure and perpetual alms by William Fleming son of Reiner the steward to the canons of Embsay of the land of Bernulph Peda de Wentworth, namely two bovates of land with its assarts and his assarts of Street.**

[19 Oct. 1120x1155]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 51v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 155.
Pd from B in EYC, vii, no. 129.

For the suggested dates see the previous charter. However it is possible that Alice de Rumilly was witnessing this charter after the death of William son of Duncan. Clay suggests a later date range of between c.1152 and 1155, 'about the time when Alice de Rumilly, the first witness, issued charters to the prior of St. Bees after the death of her first husband and before her second marriage', for more detail see EYC, vii, p. 206. Another gift of land in Wentworth made by William Fleming, together with his body for burial, is alluded to in a family tree compiled by Dodsworth, as is a quitclaim to lands in Street, which was on fo. 156, c.10 of the lost cartulary (Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 52r).
51

Confirmation by John Fleming of Clifton, knight, to the canons of Bolton of all the lands they hold by the grant of his brother and other of his ancestors. Warranty clause.

[8 Sept. 1229 x 16 Oct. 1258]

B = Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 18v, from the original at Skipton Castle in 1646, with sketch of seal; round; fleur-de-lis; Legend: S. IOHANNES LE[FL]AMMENG. C = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 52r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 157, c. 14.
Pd note from B in EYC, vii, p. 207.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes Flandrensis de Clifton miles salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse priori et conventui de Boulton' omnes terras et omnia tenementa que habent de dono fratrum meorum prout in cartis fratrum meorum vel antecessorum quas idem prior et conventus penes se habent pleni continet ita quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum in illis terris et tenementis aliquid iuris omnes predictas terras et omnia predicta tenentia sicut predictum est contra omnes homines warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: dominis Godefrido de Alta Ripa, Eustachio de Relleston, Iohanne le Vavasur, Thoma de Bellen, militibus, Symone de Marton', Willelmo Mauleverer, Willelmo de Hertelington, RaynerO de Wambewelle, Willelmo filio Roberti b de Wintewurth, Willelmo de la Strete, Rogero de Berch, Ricardo de Tankerle et alii.

a. me interlined B.    b. Roberto (sic) B.

John Fleming was the brother and heir of William Fleming, who is thought to have died after 1 December 1228 (EYC, vii, pp. 197-8). John was still alive in 1247-1248, and may have been alive in 1254, although it is unclear as to the date of his death (EYC, vii, pp. 198-9). A certain John Fleming acts as witness to a quitclaim by Jolan son of Dolfin de Liuerseng to Fountains Abbey, 1251 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 442). Reiner Fleming the father of William and John was dead in 1219 (EYC, vii, pp. 196-7).

Eustace of Rylstone is probably the second member of the family by that name. This gives the dates 1228, the earliest date at which he would have been of age, and 16 October 1258, the date by which he had died.

John le Vavasour, if the heir of Robert le Vavasour, was a minor on 8 September 1229, when 'he was mentioned as plaintiff in an assize of darrein presentment to two-thirds of the church of Thumscoec against the abbot of Roche (Cistercian, Yorkshire) (EYC, vii, p. 169).

Reiner of Wombwell witnessed an agreement between Bolton Priory and Adam Fleming, son of Reiner, made 1243 (Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 71r; Pd in EYC, vii, no. 134). John Fleming also witnessed this covenant.

Dodsworth, in the form of a family tree, also records that fo. 156, c.11, contained a charter of John Fleming son of Reiner regarding land held by Norman, presumably in Wentworth, and that his sons, Reiner and William Fleming also gave or confirmed property to the canons of Bolton (Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 52r).

52

Quitclaim by Agnes daughter of Walter le Potter del Strete to the canons of Bolton of all right to half a bovate of land and half a messuage in le Strete in the parish of Wath in Burnshead.
13 June 1268

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 52v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 159, c. 23.
Pd note from B in EYC, vii, p. 207.

Agnes filia Walteri le Potter del Strete\(^a\) dedit ecclesie de Boulton et quietum clamavit totum ius in dimidia bovata terre et dimidio messuagio in le Strete\(^b\) in parochia de Wathe\(^c\) in Birnsherd anno Domini 1268 idus Junii. Testibus: domino Iohanne de Horbiri, Willelmo Fleming, Willelmo Widehous, Willelmo del Strete, Willelmo Mauleverer de Bethemesley, Iohanne de Eston, Rogero Tempest, Ricardo de Kichelaly, Roberto de Stiveton, et aliis.

a. del Strete interlined B.  b. Wathe deleted B.  c. Wathe underlined B.

53
Quitclaim by John Walegrim to the canons of Bolton of all right to the mill of Wath.

16 May 1244, York

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 52v, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 159, c. 26.
Pd note from B in EYC, vii, p. 207.

Iohannes Walegrim quietum clamavit ecclesie de Boulton totum ius [quod] habuit in molendino de Wathe\(^a\) apud Ebor\(^b\) 17 kal' Jun' 1244. Testibus: Helya de Cumbe tunc vic[comite], Willelmo de Midleton, Willelmo de Legriton, Ricardo de Alntheby, Thoma de Osgoteby, Willelmo de Thonhill, Willelmo de Nottingham clerico, Helya de Whitechurche tunc ballivo de Westriding.

a. de Wathe underlined B.

Elias de Cumbe does not feature as one of the high sheriffs of Yorkshire in the list found in Lord Lieutenants, which states that at this date Henry de Bathonia was High Sheriff (Lord Lieutenants, p. 57). Elias de Cumbe may have been the sheriff of a smaller territorial unit, such as Holderness. Together with William of Middleton, Robert de Baicos, William Leirton and William of Nottingham, clerk of the forest, he may have been a witness to a grant of Robert de Skeggenes to Fountains Abbey (Fountains Chartulary, p. 863).

54
Gift by William son of Aldelin, steward of the king, to Durand son of Drew his serjeant, of all his land, with appurtenances, which he holds at the bridge of Went with the men residing there and three bovates in the fields of Thorpe (Audlin) with appurtenances, namely the bovate of land held by Robert son of William, two bovates of land held by Thomas son of Anketin, and three acres of land with messuage which he holds of the Hospital of Jerusalem of the fee of Smeaton. Warranty clause.

[1175x1190]

B= Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 53r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 162.

William son of Aldelin acceded to the office of steward of the household in 1175, with his demission from the post in 1190. A certain William son of Aldelin, possibly the same person as the grantor of this charter, is found with his brothers Hamelin, John and Frimbald witnessing a benefaction of William son of Duncan and Alice de Rumilly to Fountains Abbey (EYC, vii, p. 14).

Gift by William son of Aldelin to Durand son of Drew [Drogo] his serjeant and his heirs of all the land which he has at the bridge of Wentworth, excepting the land held by Richard Gest' and the bovate of land in the vill of Thorpe held by Robert son of William etc.

[1130x1204]
Radfulphus frater eius, Galfridus de Scorcheof, Willelmus de Somervill', Osbertus de Breton.


The first date relates to the earliest year around which Eudo de Longvillers is thought to have been born. It is more likely, however, that this grant was made towards the end of the twelfth century, due to the inclusion of Alan de Lungvillers, who may have been the son of Eudo I. This idea is supported by the previous charter by which William son of Aldelin granted property to the same beneficiary, dated 1175x1190. Geoffre de Scorcheof is believed to have been dead in 1204 (EYC, iii, p. 299).

Eudo de Longvillers I is thought to have died c. 1200, although this had definitely occurred by 1209, with his brother, William, probably surviving him, for he acted as an attorney for Roger de Lascy, constable of Chester, in 1200 (C.T. Clay, 'The family of Longvillers', p. 43). Alan de Longvillers may have been the son of Eudo I, although it seems slightly peculiar that the relationship between brothers is referred to whilst that between father and son is not. The three members of the Longvillers family witnessed a charter of Robert de Lascy to Pontefract Priory made c.1185-1193 (Ibid., p. 43). There may have been a connection between Adam de Reineville and his son Thomas, with the Longvillers family, for both Eudo I and William de Longvillers were married to the daughters of Hervey de Reineville, being Agnes and Eve respectively (Ibid., p. 43).

56

Gift by Durand son of Drogo [Drew] to the canons of Bolton of all his land at the bridge of Wentbridge, of the fee of Thorpe (Audlin), excepting one toft in the vill of Thorpe, and a bovate of land in Thorpe (Audlin).

[1175xc.1220]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 53v, from Bolton Cartulary, [fo. 162].
Pd from B in EYC, iii, no. 1642.


a. Initial 'e' interlined B.

This benefaction was made after the grant to Durand son of Drew by William son of Aldelin, see above. William and Reiner of Steeton, brothers, witnessed a charter of Simon de Mohaut [II] to Kirkstall Abbey in the early thirteenth century (CB, no. 166).
57

Gift by John de Curthenay to the canons of Bolton of one and a half bovates of land, with appurtenances, at the bridge of Wentworth, which Durand once held.

[early fifteenth century]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 54r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 162.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus etc. Ioannes de Curthenay salutem. Noveritis me dedisse etc. ecclesie de Boulton etc. unam bovatam terre et dimidiam cum pertinentiis in ponte de Went', scilicet quas Durandus quondam tenuit. Testibus: Osberto de Arches, Thoma de Sancto Paulo, Alano filio Ranulphi de Smitheton et Waltero de Went'.

This is followed with a note about the marriage of the sister of Adam Mirfeld, and lands of the Bolton Priory:

Quidam nupsit sororem Ade Mirfeld quam postea Thomas Gilling accepit in uxorem. Qui quidam tenuit de priore de Boulton the Waterwell et Stretegate with other parcells etc. ...

58

John Dewsebery holds two parts of one messuage in Wentbridge, in the west part called Cartwrightplace, and pays 8s. 8d. annually, and for not paying for eleven years owes £3 8s. 4d. for labour, half to Thomas St. Paul who entered the aforesaid messuage after the death of John Dewsebery.

[c.1400x2 July 1466]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 54.


Memorandum that Brian St. Paul said that John Dewsebery truly owed half his arrears to Thomas St. Paul, father of the said Brain, and that John had married the mother of the said Thomas, she who was the true heir to that rent by hereditary right.

2 July 1446, Pontefract

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 54r, from Bolton Cartulary, fo. 162.

Memorandum quod Brianus Seint Paull die sabbati proxima post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno 24 H. 6 apud Pontefract dixit ore suo proprio...
Inquisition concerning the descent of Prior Laurence of Bolton Priory of property in Bradley and Embsay.

[Mid-fifteenth century]

B = Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 1r.

Assisa venit recognoscere si Thomas filius Willelmi Radcliffè de Bradley in Craven, Margareta que fuit uxor Willelmi Radcliffè de Bradley in Craven, Willelmus filius Willelmi Pacok yeoman etc. iniuste desiesseis[averunt] Laurentium priorem de Bolton de libero tenemento suo in Bradelay et Emsey post p’m etc. unde idem prior per Willelmum Bradford attornatum suum queritur quod desiesseis[averunt] eum de 2 acris terre, 1 acra prati et 3s. redditus cum pertinentiis etc. Iuratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus prior fuit seisitus de premissis quousque predictus Thomas filius Willelmi etc.

a. Heading: In chartulario prioratus de Bolton in Craven, penes, Willelum Ingleby de Ripley armigerum 7 Aug. 1634; In principio libri; Placita assisarum coram Willelmo Babington et Thoma Fulthorp iusticiaris domini regis apud Ebor’ die lovis in 3ª septima 4º 12 H. 6.
Appendix 2

Original documents for which no reference to their inclusion in the cartulary of Bolton Priory can be found

1

Gift in perpetual alms by Peter de Arches to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in the vill of Kettlewell, namely that which Hugh Ga[...ri held, together with the said Hugh and all of his family, making foreign service for one bovate of land where twelve carucates makes a knights fee.

[Michaelmas 1186x17 April 1222]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Petrus de Arches salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boult’ et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre in villa de Ketelwelle cum pertinientibus suis et cum omnibus libertatibus et communibus et aisiamentis ville a de Ketelwelle pertinientibus illam scilicet quam Hugo Ga[...6mm]i tenuit cum eodem Hugone et cum tota sequela ipsius in perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omnibus servitibus faciendo forense servitium quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terre in feudo militis quod est duodecim carrucatarum terre pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum. Hiis testibus: Hugone de Kaltun, Willelmo de Mart’, Petro filio eius, Willelmo de Hebedene, Helya de Rillest’, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Simone de Kirkebi, Ricardo fratre eius, Thoma de Buckeden’, Henrico de Trescfeld, Roberto clerico de Ketewell’, Haskillo de Hetun.

a. velle (sic), strange Me overwrite A.  b. H partially worn A.  c. partially worn A.  d. Edward (sic) A.

Hugh of Calton is believed to have died before 17 April 1222.
It is unclear when William of Marton died, but he was still alive in 1212 (EYC, vii, pp. 234-5).
The father of William of Marton was alive at Michaelmas 1186 (Ibid., p. 234).
Simon of Hebden the father of William was still alive in 1200, with his son first occurring in 1215 (EYC, vii, p. 249).

2

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam of Wigton to the canons of Bolton of all his wood between the common wood of Wigton and the canons’ wood, and all his wood called Calvecroft. Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam de Wiggedun dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea quietumclamavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton’ et

Eustace of Rylstone II was of age by 1231, but may have been of age as early as 1228, and died before 16 October 1258 (EYC, vii, pp. 265-6). Elias III succeeded Eustace II, but is thought to have died shortly after 1273. He was followed by Eustace III who died before 17 October 1277 (Ibid., pp. 266-7).

John son of Ranulf of Eshton was under age in 1214, and had died by 1267 when he had been succeeded by his son, John (EYC, vii, pp. 224-5).

Robert of Weeton occurs as a witness to charters relating to Fountains Abbey made 22 Henry III [1237-1238], and one which was witnessed by Paulin the bailiff of the archbishop and Henry the dean of Otley (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 152, 583). Robert and Adam of Weeton witness a charter of Hugh son of Hugh of Leathley, who is thought to have been alive in 1244 (ibid., p. 585).

3

Gift in the form of a chirograph by Adam H[amerton] to [the canons of Bolton] of two bovates of land in Wigton, with toft and croft, and with appurtenances, liberties and easements, namely those two bovates held by Richard, excepting the woods of the lord, paying an annual rent.

[early thirteenth century]

A = Chatsworth Charter, K5. Endorsed: de Wigden. 150x135-140mm [10mm tag fold]. Seal and tag missing; no evidence of sealing method. Damaged, left side fragmentary, large section missing.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Adam H[...40mm] ove[...1mm]it salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, con[cress]esse et hac presen[ti ...60mm] de Wigedona duas bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinenciis scilicet cum tofto et cr[ofto ...28mm] omnibus aliis pertinenciis si[...10mm] villa de Wigedona et extra scilicet illas duas bovatas . terre quas R[...35mm] tenendas et habendas de [n]obis et successoribus nostris predictas duas bovatas terre predicto Ricardo et hered[ibus ... 45mm]ssius libertatibus, aysiamentis ad predictam terram pertinientibus in[ter ...45mm] tenemento exceptis dominiciis boscis nostris. Reddendo inde a[nnu ...30mm Pe]ntecost' [...] mediatatem ad festum sancti Mar[ tin i n] y[eme] et faciendo inde for[...50mm] de villa. Nos vero et successores nostri predicti [...] et hereditibus suis contra omnes [...] huic presenti scripto ciograffato predictis R[...20mm] [apposuit]. Hiis testibus: [...]50mm]hale, H[...]5mm] de Goukethorpe, Ada le be[...15mm] Henrico des Scibe[...13mm], Iohanne [...].

All gaps are due to the poor condition of the document.
The witness from Gowthorp maybe Henry de Gouk-etorp who attested a charter of Thomas son of Gamel of Litton to William his son, recorded in the cartulary of Fountains Abbey (Fountains Chartulary, p. 445).

4 Quitclaim by Alan son of Richard of Wentworth to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to one acre of land in the fields of Wentworth lying against Oldehawe within the demesne of the canons, for a certain sum of money. Warranty clause.

A = Bodleian Library, Ms. Ch. Yorks A 1, No. 41. Endorsed: Alanus filius Ricardi de Wintworth; Ricardus de Wyntewrth; Alanus; [under page mount] Ducat Le........ p 553 No. vii p. 349; 190x90mm [20mm tag fold, marked on interior: 41]. No seal or tag; sealed on the tag method 1.


5 Gift by Richard de Pinkeny of Halton to Anabilla the wife of Richard de [...] of all the land that pertains to his two bovates in the territory of Halton, with appurtenances, paying Id. annually, for which gift Anabilla gives 2s. Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

A = Chatsworth Charter, File L1, PP6. Endorsed: De Halton; 165x77mm [15mm tag fold]; tag, no seal.
The earliest year in which Eustace of Rylstone II could have been of age was 1228, something which he is known to have attained by 1231. He is thought to have died before 16 Oct. 1258 (EYC, vii, p. 266).

Robert son of Richard occurs with Robert son of William, John of Eshton, Eustace of Rylstone and Robert the mason as witnesses to a charter of Mauger le Vavasour thought to have been made before 1219 (EYC, vii, no. 143), possibly indicating that this benefaction was made towards the earlier end of the date range suggested.

However, a charter of William de Forz III, issued between 1241 and 1260, states that Richard de Pinkeny had held three carucates of land in Halton, which he had surrendered in the court of the count of Aumale and which were at that point being confirmed to Dolton Priory (CB, no. 26). The presence of Robert Daniel, the steward of William de Forz, as a witness to this document would suggest a later date, for he is known to have held this post in 1256.

Richard de Pinkeny may have been the uncle of John of Eshton, the son of Walter.

6

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Pinkeny to the canons of Bolton of half an acre of land in the fields of Halton, namely one rood and a quarter of one rood under the way to Embesay leading to the stream of Eastby, and three quarters of a rood above Langgekosum. Warranty clause.

[c.1200xc.1260]

A = Chatsworth Charter, File B2, PB 30765/1. Not endorsed; 205x70mm [15mm tag fold]; seal: white wax, round. Obverse: cross with embellishment. Legend: SIG RICARDI DE PINCENG; 30mm; sealed on the tag method I

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Pinkeny dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo serventibus unam dimidiam acram terre in campo de Halton videlicet unam rodam et quartam partem unius rode subitus viam de Embesay sicut se extendit usque ad annem de Estby et unam rodam quarta parte minus super Langgekosum. Tenendum et habendam cisdem canoniciis in puram et
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Pinkeny to the canons of Bolton of all the land that pertains to two bovates of his land in the vill of Halton in the east part of Langhecroftes, namely one acre and [?] roods and half.

[1205x9 Dec. 1234]


Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Pynkeny dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton' et canoniceis ibidem Deo servientibus totam illam terram que pertainit duabus bovatis meis in villa de Halton' in orientali parte de Langhecroftes videlicet unam acram [...13mm] rodas et dimidiam. Tenendas et habendas in perpetuum in liberam, puram et perpetuam elmosinam solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda pro salute mea et omnium meorum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo, Flandrensi, Willelmo de Hebbeden' tunc senescallo de Crava, Petro de Marton', Egidio Malo Lepor[ario], Ricardo de Oterburn' clerico, Ricardo Tempest', Roberto filio Ricardi, Reginaldo Pyghinni, Roberto filio Willelmi.

William of Hebden is thought to have died before 9 December 1234, if the steward of Craven is the same person who was constable of Skipton and steward to the count of Aurnale, with these positions appearing to be held in the last twenty years of his life, being constable of Skipton, for example, before Michaelmas 1219 (EYC, vii, pp. 249-50, 288). Simon of Hebden, his father, is believed to have been living in 1201 (EYC, vii, p. 249). Reiner Fleming, the father of William, was alive at Michaelmas 1205. He is found as a witness together with his sons William, who was to be his heir, Adam, Walter and Thomas, to a benefaction made to the canons of Bolton, which was also witnessed by Richard de Pinkeny, Peter of Marton and Robert son of Richard (CB, no. 41, C.T. Clay dates this to before 1207).

Gift in pure and perpetual alms from Richard de Pinkeny to the canons of Bolton of one perch of land in the territory of Halton on the eastern side of their culture and the entrances to their house at Halton.

[c.1200x12 June 1261]

592
Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Ricardus de Pincheny eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton' unam percatam terre in'teritorio de Halt', scilicet que iacet proinquior culture sue ex orientali parte coram foribus domus sue de Halt'. Tenendam et habendam de me et de heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quieta et pacifice. Hiis testibus: Willelmo Fland[rensi] milite, Gilone Mauleverer, Roberto cementario de Skipt', Roberto filio Ricardi, Ada forestario, Everardo fratres eius et aliis.

The earliest dates relate to William Fleming, whose father, Reiner, is believed to have died before 1219, with Reiner and his sons witnessing a charter before 1207 (EYC, vii, no. 108). The exact date at which William succeeded his father and when William died, is unclear: his brother Adam, thought to have been younger was still alive in 1243 (EYC, vii, p. 197).

Giles Mauleverer occurs 14 December 1226 in a quitclaim to Bolton Priory, and was still alive in 1247, presumably dying some time before 12 June 1261, when William Mauleverer is found making an agreement with someone who shares the same name, stating their difference by place, Calton and Beamsley (EYC, vii, pp. 117-18).

9

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Pinkeney to the canons of Bolton of half an acre of land in the territory of Halton, namely in Langerikebotheme, with appurtenances, liberties, easements and common. Warranty clause.

[1214(1228)x16 Oct. 1258]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Pynkeney concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bowthelon' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus dimidiam acram terre cum pertinenciis in territorio de Alton' scilicet in Langerikebotheme. Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamentis et communis ad eandem terram pertinentibus. Et ego Ricardus et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis canoniciis totam prenominatam terram cum pertinenciis contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Eston', Eustachio de Rilleston', Egidio Mauleverer, Roberto filio Ricardi de Skipton', Roberto filio Willelmi, Roberto cementario de eadem, Ricardo filio Aldredi, Heltone Mauleverer, Nicholao de Percy et multis aliis.

The earliest date relates to the year in which John of Eshton, the son of Ranulf was under age, with the later date relating to the year in which Eustace of Rylstone is thought to have been of age. The death of Eustace of Rylstone before 16 October 1258, provides the latest date for this charter.
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Pinkeny to the canons of Bolton of one messuage in the vill of Halton, lying between the houses of Robert of St. Edmund and William son of Walter del Hil, and all his land above Haldanebile pertaining to half a carucate of land, with liberties, common and easement.

[c.1200x1228 or c.1260]


Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Pinkenì dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boult' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unum mesuagium in villa de Haltu' scilicet illud que iacet inter domum Roberti de sancto Edmundo et domum Willelmi filii Walteri del Hil et totam illam terram quam habui super Haldanebile ad meam dimidiam carrucatam terre pertinentem cum omnibus libertatibus et communibus et aisiamentis predicte ville de Halton' pertinentibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione cuiilibet mortuam pertinent. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Martun, Helya de Rillest, a, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Hugone de Kastelaye, Roberto le [cementariol b de Scipt', Roberto filio Ricardi.

a. R altered from B. b ... 10mm.

Although Hugh of Castley occurs as a witness to a quitclaim made by Elias of Castley to Fountains Abbey in 1267 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 686), it is possible that another by this name attested the above charter.

It seems probable that William of Marton was the member of that family by that name who occurs in the mid-thirteenth century (EYC, vii, p. 237).

The inclusion of William son of Edward suggests a date towards the earlier part of the thirteenth century, as does the attestation of Robert son of Richard and Robert the mason of Skipton. Therefore it seems more likely that it is Elias of Rylstone I, unless there is another by that name, who witnessed this charter before his death which is believed to have occurred before 1228.

Gift by Richard de Pinkeny to the canons of Bolton of one toft in the vill of Halton, near to the land of the canons and the house of Osbert son of Ivo, with common and easements. Warranty clause.

[c.1175x1219]

A = Chatsworth Charter, File B2, PB 30765/7. Not endorsed; 195x65mm [20mm tag fold]; seal: white wax, oval. Obverse: fleur de lys. Legend: SIGILL RICARD DE PINK; 27x40mm. Seal tag has extra piece of parchment attached which appears to have been created from a charter of a similar hand: Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego ... carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie. Document damaged, left.

[...25mm]tes quam futuri quod ego Ricardus de Pinkenì dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi [...30mm] Marie de Boeltun et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus unum toftum in villa de Haltun quod scilicet [...50mm] terre mee et
iacet inter terram corundem canonicorum propinquum et domum Osberti filii Yvo[nis] [...40mm] tenendum de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete in omnibus communibus et aisia[mentis ...40mm] tot[...10mm per]tinentibus. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus prefatum tofium predictis canonicis ... 55mm]. Hiis testibus: Reinero Flandrensi, Willelmo Male[ver], Willelmo filio Ed[w]ardi, [Roberto le M]acun, Roberto filio Ricardi et multis aliis.

Reiner Fleming is believed to have died before 1219 (EYC, vii, pp. 196-7). The exact earliest date after which this charter could have been created is unclear. However, it seems likely that it was made towards the end of the twelfth- or at the start of the thirteenth century.

12

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Pinkeny to the canons of Bolton of two acres of land in the territory of Halton, namely one selion above Benelandes, one selion above Crakelandes, one selion above Scelerunbergh, two selions above Quikeman, and one acre that abuts on the toft which Rad’ once held of John of Eshton, afterwards by the canons of Bolton, [in Halton?] with appurtenances, liberties, easements and common. Warranty clause.

[1214x1261]

A = Chatsworth Charter, File B2, PB 30765111. Not endorsed; 190x75mm [15mm tag fold]; tag fragment, no seal; sealed on the tag method 1.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Pinkeny concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton’ et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre cum pertinenciis in territorio de Halton’, videlicet unum selionem super Benelandes, et unum selionem super Crakelandes sicuti iacent pro dimidia acra, et unum selionem super Scele[runbergh], et duos seliones super Quikeman sicuti iacent pro altera dimidia acra, et unam acram que buttat super toftum quod Rad’ quondam tenuit de Iohanne de Eston’ et postea de predictis canonicis; tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamentis et communis ad eandem terram pertinentibus. Et ego Ricardus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis canonicis predictam terram cum pertinenciis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Eston’, Egidio Mauleverer, Roberto filio Ricardi de Skipton’, Roberto filio Willelmi, Roberto cementario de eadem, Ada forestario, Ricardo filio Aldredi, Heltone Mauleverer et aliis.

John of Eshton, the son of Ranulf, was under age in 1214, providing the earliest date for this charter (EYC, vii, p. 224), whilst the death of Giles Mauleverer, thought to have been before 1261 provides the latest (Ibid., p. 117-18).

13

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Pinkeny of Halton, together with his body for burial, to the canons of Bolton of half an acre of
land in the territory of Halton, extending above the way of the west part of Hallehill', with appurtanences, liberties and free customs. Warranty clause.  
[c. 1230xc.1260]

A = Chatsworth Charter, File B2, PB 30765/14. Not endorsed; 170x100mm [15mm tag fold]; tag, no seal; sealed on the tag method 1.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Ricardus Pingkene de Haltona dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Boultona et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus dimidiam acram terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in territorio de Haltona que extendit se ultra viam ex occidentali parte del Hallehill' cum corpore meo in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam; tenendam et habendam eisdem canoniciis et eorum successoribus libere, quiete, pacifice cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad eandem terram spectantibus. Ego vero et heredes mei predictam terram predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus cum omnibus pertinenciis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Ricardo del Hill', Thoma de Haltona, Ricardo Dilloc fratre suo, Waltero filio Helie de Estby, Willelmo Mauleverer, Ada de Neusum et aliis.

Richard de Pinkeny and Walter of Eastby both witnessed an agreement made between Bolton Priory and William son of William Mauleverer made in the 1230s-1240s (EYC, vii, no. 77). Adam of Newsholme attested an agreement made between the canons of Bolton and William son of William Mauleverer on 19 May 1247 (EYC, vii, no. 78), and made a benefaction to the priory on 15 May 1250 of land in Storiths in Beamsley (EYC, vii, no. 81).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Pinkeny to the canons of Bolton of one toft before the house of Robert loe, one rood of land in Crokekeld, half a rood in Baxitorne and half a rood at Harestanes, [in Halton?]. Warranty clause.  
[1214(1228)x16 Oct. 1258]

A = Chatsworth Charter, File B2, PB 30765/9. Not endorsed; 150x75mm [15mm tag fold]; tag, no seal; sealed on the tag method 1.

Lord John of Eshton is probably the same person as John son of Ranulf who was under age in 1214 and had died before 1267 (EYC. vii, pp. 224-5). Eustace of Rylstone II was of full age by 1231, his father having died in 1228. Eustace died before 16 October 1258 (ibid., pp. 265-7).

15

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Richard de Pinkeny to the canons of Bolton the homage of the bovate of land which he gave to Ranulf his son in the territory of Halton with service of 3d. annually.

[1192x16 Oct. 1258]

A = Chatsworth Charter, Bolton Charters, no. 461. Endorsed: 461; 30; De Halton; 150x86mm [11mm tag fold]; tag, no seal.


a. territori (sic) A.

Eustace of Rylstone II was of full age by 1231, his father having died in 1228. Eustace died before 16 October 1258 (EYC, vii, pp. 265-7). It seems more likely that this charter was made during the early thirteenth century, for Elias of Rylstone I was still alive in 1192 (EYC, vii, pp. 264-5).

16

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Walter son of Aldred son of Clibern of Halton to the canons of Bolton of all the land which pertains to six bovates lying in the cultura in which their barn is situated in the vill of Halton.

[c.1190xc.1220]

A = Chatsworth Charters, File B1, PB 8. Not endorsed; 145x42mm [7mm tag fold]; fragment of tag, no seal.

Sciunt omnes qui sunt et qui futuri sunt quod ego Walterus filius Aldredi filii Clib[erni] de Alton' dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et beate Marie Boelt' et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus totam terram quam pertinet ad sex bovatatas iacentes in cultura illa in qua horreum canonicorum situm est in villa de Alton' in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosinam quietam, solutam ab omni
seculari servitio, consuetudine et exactione pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum. Hiis testibus: magistro Symone de Berton, Nicolao de Ria, Gaufriodo de Ria, Ricardo filio Walteri, Ricardo filio Walteri, Radulfo Coco, Ricardo Coco.

It seems likely that this benefaction to the canons of Bolton Priory was made at a similar date to the other charter issued by Walter son of Aldred, see below.

17

Gift in perpetual and pure alms by Walter son of Aldred of Halton to the canons of Bolton of half an acre of land in the vill of Halton, lying in *dwaithicos culturas* of the canons. Also a quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by the said Walter to the canons of 3ob. of old rent owing for the toft and croft which his brother had sold to the canons.

[c.1190xc.1220]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B1, PB 13. Not endorsed; 170x45mm [5mm tag fold, now flat]. No seal or tag; sealed on the tag method 1.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Walterus filius Aldredi de Alton' dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Boelton' et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus dimidiam acram terre in villa de Alton' scilicet illam que iacet in dwaithicos culturas eorundem canoniciorum in perpetuam et puram elemosinam. Dedi etiam eisdem canonicis et quietumelamavi tres obolos redditus antivi² quos mihi et heredibus meis debuerunt de tofto et croflo que Walter frater meus vendidit eisdem canonicis, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari et consuetudine alicui mortalium pertinente. His testibus: magistro, Gregario, de Ebor', Willelmo, de Ria, Iohanne et Gileberto filiis eius, Hugone de Hamerton, Ada de Budebroc, Galfrido de Ria, Arnaldo de Poterton'.

a. antivos (sic) A.

It is possible that *dwaithicos* is a variant of *Thwait*, a place mentioned in other charters issued by the family (Appendix 2, nos. 25, 35). Master Gregory of York is likely to be the same person as the Gregory who, in 1209, witnessed the notification of the gift of Lord Robert [de Fryboys] to the abbey of St. Martin, Aumale (Dodsworth MS 144, fo. 21v). Master Gregory of York is also found witnessing charters made between 1197 and 1214, with several dated to 1201 (York Minster Fasti, ii, nos. 64, 78, 81, 91, 100, 102).

18

Gift by Walter of Broughton to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land, with toft and croft, in the vill of Halton and free common in the said vill, to be held of Walter his brother rendering 3ob. annually.

[late twelfth – early thirteenth century]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 2865/19. Endorsed: de Halton; 180x70mm [10mm tag fold]. Fragment of tag, no seal; sealed on the tag method 1.
Sciant qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Walterus de Brocton' dedi et concessi et hac carta confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Boulton' et canoniceis ibidem servientibus unam acram terre ad toflum et croflum in villa de Halton' et liberam communionem a eiusdem ville. Tenendam de Walcro fratre meo de Halton' redden[do] ei et heredibus suis tres obulos annuatim ad Pentecosten pro omnibus servitii. Hiis testibus: Ivone le Macun, Ricardo filio Walteri, Rogero le Tainturer, Adam Mingnan, Adam de Brinsal, Nicholao de Rie, Galfrido de Rie, Willemo de Rodenberg'.

a. commonionem (sic) A.

The attestation of Ivo the mason suggests a date range toward the end of the twelfth and the start of the thirteenth century.

19

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Hervey son of Heltio son of Henry Mauleverer of Halton to the canons of Bolton of one rood of land in Halton, half a rood of meadow, one selion lying above Grenelands, half an acre of land, with a rent of 3d.; also the confirmation to the canons of maritagium and reliefs, for a sum of money. Warranty clause.

[c.1250x26 June 1308]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB2865/2. Not endorsed; 185x90m [10mm tag fold]. Seal; white wax, oval. Obverse: cross. Legend "HELTE ...", 25x27mm; sealed on the tag method 1. Poor condition.


599
The grantor of this charter, Hervey son of Helto son of Henry Mauleverer of Halton maybe a member of the Mauleverer family, but of a different branch from that which is frequently found supporting Bolton Priory. It is possible that his grandfather Henry Mauleverer was one of the sons of Helto Mauleverer of Beamsley, who died before 1166, leaving three sons, William, Henry and Richard, and a daughter, Denise (EYC, vii, p. 116). If so, this would place Hervey in the same generation as Giles and William Mauleverer, who are thought to have died before 1261 and 1247 respectively.

Adam of Litton attested a quitclaim made by Robert of Sunderland to Fountains Abbey, a final concord relating to which had been made before the justices itinerant at York in 36 Henry III, that is between 28 October 1251 and 27 October 1252 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 84), as well as another quitclaim, in similar circumstances made by Gilbert son of Thomas of Halton to the abbey (Ibid., p. 448).

William de Aula of Skipton witnessed a grant of John of Eshton to Fountains Abbey made in 1278 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 67), and also appears to have been alive c.1280 (Ibid., p. 452).

Everard Fauvel is recorded as holding lands of the honour of Skipton in 1283, 1287 and 1302, dying before 26 June 1308 (EYC, vii, p. 280).

It is possible that the Cheshunt witness is William, who was constable of Skipton in the later half of the thirteenth century (EYC, vii, p. 291). However, there appears to have been a William of Cheshunt of a younger generation who is recorded as being fifty years of age in 1304 (Ibid., vii, p. 130 n. 1).

For another charter of Hervey son of Helto son of Henry Mauleverer of Halton see no. 23, which supports the notion of a late thirteenth century date.

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**20**

Quitclaim by Sybil daughter of William le Granger of Halton to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to four bovates of land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Halton which they had of Peter of Carleton her grandfather, for a sum of money.

[4 July 1233 or 1260x12 Jan. 1284]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB2865/22. Endorsed: Halton; 210x80mm [15mm tag fold]; tag, no seal; scaled on the tag method 1.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum pervenerit Sybilla filia Willelmi le Granger de Halton salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse, confirmasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamasse Deo et ecclesiæ beate Marie de Boulton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus toturn ius meum et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in illis quatuor bovatis terre cum pertinenciis in villa de Halton que quondam fuerunt Petri de Carleton avi mei. Tenendum et habendum eisdem canonicis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum, ita videlicet quod nec ego Sibilla nec heredes mei nec mei assignati ius nec clamium decetero in predictis quatuor bovatis terre cum pertinenciis nec in parte exigere vel vendicare poterimus nec aliquis per nos seu pro nobis nec nomine nostro aliquam calumpniam valeat inponere. Pro hae autem donacione, concessione, confirmatione et quieta clamacione dederunt mihi prenominati canonici quamdam summam pecunie premanibus in mea neccessitate. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum pro me et heredibus meis apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne le Wavasur, domino Roberto de Plumpton,
Johanne de Farnil', Willelmò Mauleverer de Bemeslay, Johanne Giliot, Willelmo de Aula de Skypont', Ada filio de Thoma de Halton', Ade de Carmeslade et aliis.

a. worn from text.

Lord John le Vavasour was born 1212-1213, being under age on 4 July 1233 but of age by 1 December 1234, and dying before 1285 (EYC, vii, pp. 169-171).

It is unclear which William Mauleverer attested this charter, but it seems unlikely that it was William son of William Mauleverer, for his father is thought to have been alive in October 1283, dying shortly before 12 January 1283-1284 (Ibid., vii, p. 118).

If John Giliot is the same person as Lord John Giliot, thought to be the son of Peter Giliot II, then the charter would have been issued towards the end of the period suggested for his father was still alive in 1260, having himself been under age in December 1234 (Ibid., pp. 281-2).

21

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Walter son of Aldred of Halton to the canons of Bolton of the service and homage of that carucate of land which Aldred his father gave as the marriage portion of Amabilla sister of the said Walter, in aquittance of 8s. which Alice de Rumilly gave to the canons of service of his tenement of Halton, making foreign service for one carucate of land where fourteen carucates makes a knight's fee.

[1155x1207]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 2865/23. Endorsed: illegible; 170x45mm [10mm tag fold]; tag, no seal.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus filius Aldredi de Hauton' dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Boult' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus servicium et homagium illius carrucate terre quam Aldredus pater meus dedit Amab[ill][e] sorori mee in maritagium in quietanciam octo solidorum quos Aliz de Rumelio dedit predictis canonicis de servicio tenementi mei de Hautun'. Tenenduma de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuum elemosinam libere et quieset ab omni servicio salvo forinseco scilicet quantum pertinet ad unam carrucatam terre in feudo militis que constat ex quatuor decim carrucatis terre. Hiis testibus: Ranulfo filio Walteri, Ricardo de Pinkeni fratre eius, Waltero Alemanno, Helya de Rillestun', Willelmo de Martun', Roberto Vavasore, Maugero Vavasore, Willelmo Greindorge, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Ricardo filio Walteri, Ada de Karlet', Iohanne de Broct', Ada de Brineshal', Thoma de Adiggeham.

a. Tenedo (sic) A.

Ranulf son of Walter is thought to have died before 1207. The earliest date relates to the translation of the canons from Embsay to Bolton.

Apart from Richard, there are three other known brothers, William, Robert and Henry, who all witnessed a charter of Amabilla daughter of Aldred son of Clibern of Halton, see above.

It is likely that Mauger le Vavasour and Robert le Vavasour were brothers, sons of William le Vavasour, who is thought to have died before 29 June 1191 (EYC, vii, pp. 167-9). C.T. Clay speculates that the birth of Robert le Vavasour 'can be placed as not later than 1160', for he witnessed a charter of his father in 1175 (EYC, vii, p. 167).
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Walter son of Aldred of Halton to the canons of Bolton of half an acre of land in Halton to make a toft and one acre of land in Gamelescroft with meadow and common in the vill of Halton, also the quitclaim of 3ob. rent which the canons owe for land which Walter his brother sold to the canons.

[1166x1219]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 4865/25. Not endorsed; 160x80mm [15mm tag fold]. No seal or tag.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Walterus filius Aldrodi de Halt' dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Boelt' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus in villa de Halt' dimidiam acram terre iuxta domum que fuit Hereberti ad toftum faciendum et unam acram terre in Gamelescroft iuxta terram quam pater meus dedit eisdem canoniciis cum sibi pertinente prato et communionem in omnibus ville de Halt' pertinentibus et quietum clamavi redditum trium obulorum quem debuerunt mihi de terra quam Walterus frater meus vendidit eis in eadem villa. Hec supradicta omnia dedi prefatis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee. His testibus: Reinero Flandrensi, Willelmo de Mart', Ricardus filio Walteri, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Roberto cementario, Nicholao de Rie, Galfrido de Rie, Willelmo de Rodeberowe, Radulfco Coco, Arnaldo de Potterune.

Reiner Fleming is thought to have succeeded his father before 1166 when he is recorded as holding ‘1½ knights’ fees of the honour of Skipton’ (EYC, vii, p. 196). By 1219 Reiner had died (Ibid., p. 197).

It is possible that Walter son of Aldrod of Halton could be the brother of Amabilla the daughter of Aldred son of Clibem of Halton who made the gift of all her territory of Draughton to the canons (CB, no. 42), for Draughton lies adjacent to Halton. Several of the witnesses of the charter of Amabilla also occur in the witness list of this charter: Reiner Fleming, Richard son of Walter, and William son of Edward, as well as a certain Ricard Coco, possibly a relation of the penultimate attestator.

Several of the witnesses are also found attesting to the benefaction of Geoffrey Mori and his three daughters, suggesting a date at the start of the thirteenth century (CB, nos. 35-38).

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Hervy son of Henry Mauleverer to the canons of Bolton of 1d. annual rent from Simon son of William Brian for one acre of arable land in the territory of Halton, half an acre lying at Thornho next to the land of the canons, abutting the headland of the canons against the south, and the top of his land against the north, and one rood at Thornwathside next to the lands of Nicholas Mansel and Adam of Litton, and one rood at Brunemire between the lands of the said Adam of Litton and Adam son of Robert of Draughton. Warranty clause.

[1275x1286]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Hervicus filius Henrici Mauleverer salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, concesisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unum denarium annui redditus quem percipere consuevi de Simone filio Willelmi Brian ad Natale Domini pro una acra terre arrabilis quam vendidi dicto Simoni in teritorio de Halton' de qua quidem acra una dimidia acra iacet apud Thornho iuxta terram prioris de Boulton' ex una parte et abuttat ad unum cap[ut] super pratum predicti prioris versus austrum ad aliud cap[ut] super cap[it][am] meam versus borialem et una roda apud Thornothside iuxta terram Nicholai Mansel ex una parte ut iuxta terram Ade de Litton’ ex altera et una roda apud Brunemire inter terram predicti Ade de Litton’ ex una parte et inter terram Ade filii Roberti de Drahaton’ ex altera habend[a] et tenend[a] predictis canoniciis predictum denarium annui redditus libere et quiete et in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut predictum est inperpetuum. Et ego predictus Hervicus et heredes mei et assignati predictum annuum redditum cum suis pertinentiis et excaetis si que accidere poterint predictis canoniciis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Ada de Berdeshey, Ada filio Thorne de Halton’, Ada filio Roberti de Halton, Ricardo Suhaubal, Iohanne de Malghum, Ricardo de Leche, Ricardo de Matun et alis.

It is possible that Hervey son of Henry Mauleverer was, like, Hervey son of Helto son of Henry Mauleverer, a member of a branch of the Mauleverer family different to that of Beamsley. If so Hervey son of Henry Mauleverer would have been of the same generation as the William Mauleverer of the Beamsley family who died before 1226, being a grandson of Helto Mauleverer.

The endorsement, however, indicates the priorate of John of Lund, 1275-1286. The hand in which the charter is written also indicates the late thirteenth century.

24

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Elias of Halton to the canons of Bolton of one rood of land in the fields of Halton against the east, between the lands of the canons and Peter son of Suain, with the body of Alice his wife for burial. Warranty clause.

[c.1200x1261]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 4865/27. Not endorsed; 170x60mm [10mm tag fold]; seal; green wax, round. Obverse: bird walking left. Legend: SIGILUM ELII DE HALT; 35mm. Poor condition.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Helias de Halton dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boult’ et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus unam rodam terre cum pertinentiis in campo de Halt’ versus orientem una cum corpore Alicie uxoris mee, illam scilicet que iacet inter terram predictorum canonicerum et terram Petri filii Suay[n]i. Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamentis et communibus eidem ville perti[nentibus]. Ego vero [et here]des mei warant[z]a[bim]us predictam terram

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cum pertinenciis predictis canoniciis contra omnes homines [in perpetuum. [Hiis testibus: Egidio Mauleverer, Ricardo de Pincheny, Helton[e] Mauleverer, Roberto cementario, Ricardo de Hel[l]... 5mm], Thoma de Dracton et aliis

Giles Mauleverer is believed to have died before 1261, last being known to have been alive in 1247 (EYC, vii, pp. 117-18). The earlier date is suggested due to the period in which Richard de Pinkeny is found issuing charters.

25

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Walter son of Aldred son of Clibern of Halton to the canons of Bolton of one acre of land in the vill of Halton, namely in Thwait, half an acre next to the two bovates which Clibern his grandfather gave to the canons in alms, and half an acre next to the land which Amabilia his sister gave, and half an acre and half a rood which Aldred his father gave, and one rood of meadow next to the meadow which his father gave.

Walterus filius Aldredi filii Cliberni de Halt’ omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere venerint salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Boelt’ et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus unam acram terre in villa de Halt’ scilicet in Thwait dimidiam acram iuxta duas bovatas quas avus meus Clibernus dedit prefatis canoniciis in eadem villa in elemosinam et dimidiam acram iuxta terram quam Amabil[i]a soror mea dedit similiter eisdem canoniciis et dimidiam acram et dimidiam rodam iuxta terram quam pater meus Aldredus dedit secum dictis canoniciis et unam rodam prati iuxta pratum quem idem Aldredus dedit eisdem. Has igitur terras dedi prefatis canoniciis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam A omnibus seculari servitio et consuetudine pro salute anime Willelmi fratris mei et meee et antecessorum et successorum meorum. His testibus: Reinero Fland[rensi], Rannulfo filio Walteri, Willelmo de Scallebi tunc constabulario, a Ivone cementario, Ricardo filio Walteri, a Ricardo de Pinkenni, Petro de Karlt’, Willelmo filio Osberti, Ivone fratre eius, Heltone de Estbi, Gilbe[rto] de Malewun, Hugone de Thorntune.

a. Ricardo filio Walteri repeated twice A.

William de Scalleby occurs as a witness to a confirmation charter of William de Forz I to Pontefract (EYC, vii, no. 33, dated 1190-95), although he is not referred to in any administrative capacity and is not found in the list of constables of Skipton compiled by Clay (EYC, vii, pp. 288-91). Nevertheless he does appear to witness one charter which is found in the Coucher Book, together with Reiner Fleming and Ivo the mason (CB, no. 292).

Ranulf son of Walter of Eshton] had died by 1207, in which year he was cited in a case by Maud Belet, who was claiming her dower (EYC, vii, p. 223, citing, CRR, v, pp. 103, 125).
Quitclaim by Adam the smith of Halton, called Smalchep, and Matilda his wife to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to one rood of arable land in the territory of Halton, once held by William del Hil of Halton, bought from Anabilla daughter of James of Halton, and abutting super Haldengil.
[c.1260x26 June 1308]


Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Adam faber de Halton' dictus Smalchep et uxor sua Matild[a] salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos pari assensu et consensu nostro concessisse, confirmasse, reremitisse, resignasse et omnino de nobis et hereditibus nostris et assignatis quibuscunque imperpetuum quietum clamasse Deo et beate Marie et sacristarie ecclesie de Boulton' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clamium quod unquam habuimus vel aliquo modo habere poterimus in una roda terre arrabilis cum suis pertinentiis in territorio de Halton' quod quondam fuit Willemlo del Hil de Halton' et quam ipse emit de Anab[ilia] filia Iacobis de Halton' et abuttat super Haldengil, ita videlicet quod nec nos predicti Ad[am], Matild[a] et heredes nostri nec assignati nec aliquis nomine nostro ius vel clamium in predicta roda terre cum suis pertinentiis de cetero poterimus exigere vel vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposimus. Hiis testibus: Willelmo Mauleverer de Bemesley, Henrico de Aula de Skipton', lohanne de Kighelay, Everardo Fauvel', Ada filio Thome de Halton', Roberto de Carneslade, Ricardo filio Amabile et aliis.

Two John of Keighleys occur in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries (W.P. Bailey, 'The Keighley family', pp. 9-11).
A certain Henry de Aula witnessed two charters made to Fountains Abbey in 1271 (Fountains Chartulary, pp. 572-3).
Everard Fauvel maybe the person of that name from whom Bolton Priory held two bovates of land in Stirton, in the parish of Skipton, in 1302-03 (EYC, vii, pp. 273-4), having been previously recorded as having land in the honour of Skipton in 1283 (Ibid, p. 280). Everard Fauvel occurs as a witness to various benefactions made to the canons of Bolton from the 1260s. He is believed to have died shortly before 26 June 1308.
The specification of the sacristy is unusual among the benefactions made to Bolton Priory, for the majority were made simply to the canons, and only occurs in those charters issued by Adam the smith of Halton, alias Adam Smalchep.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam the smith of Halton, called Smalchep, with the assent of his wife Matilda, to the sacristy of the canons of Bolton of one rood of arable land in the territory of Halton, namely the rood William de Hil bought from Anabilla daughter of James of Halton and abuts on Haldengil'. Warranty clause.
[c.1260x26 June 1308]

A = Chatsworth Charters, Bolton Charters, no. 464. Endorsed: 464; 32; Carta de Halton; 186x77mm [17mm tag fold]; No seal or tag; sealed on the tag method 1 twice. Slight damage.
Quitclaim by Matilda, widow of Adam the smith of Halton, in her widowhood to the canons of Dolton of all right and claim to one rood of arable land in the territory of Halton, above Haldengill’, with appurtenances.

[c.1260 or 1308x1342]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 2865/18. 195x70mm [10mm tag fold]; seal, white wax, round. Obverse: animal [pashaal lamb?]. Legend illegible; 25x30mm. Document damaged, poor condition top left missing.


It is likely that Adam the smith of Halton was otherwise known as Smalchep, for the previous two charters were made by the same person, and that this charter was made after the previous benefactions.

Neither the benefactor nor the witnesses of this document are identifiable with any certainty. It is, for example, impossible to ascertain which William Mauleverer witnessed this grant, for many members of the Mauleverer family held that name.
It would seem however, that Richard de Fauvel was a relation of Everard Fauvel, who witnessed the previous two charters, and is thought to have died shortly before 26 June 1308. A certain Richard Fauvel occurs in 1314, the husband of Emma of Rylstone. He was still alive in 1328, but had died before 1342, when Emma is found as the wife of John of Malham (EYC, vii, p. 268).

29

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Amabilla daughter of Aldred of Halton to the canons of Bolton of all her land in the vill of Halton which she has in croft and meadow between the alms which her grandfather Clibern and her father Aldred gave to the canons.

[1155xc.1230]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 4865/31. Not endorsed; 175-180x70mm [20mm tag fold]; tag, no seal.

For other benefactions to the canons of Bolton made by Amabilla in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century of lands in Twaith [Halton], and Draugbton see Chatsworth Charter, K3 and CB, no. 42, the former was also witnessed by Adam Minnun and Geoffrey de Rie. Robert the chaplain of Kildwick maybe the same person as Robert the priest [sacerdos] who witnessed a charter of Reiner de Glusburn, at the turn of the twelfth into the thirteenth century (CB, no. 381). Robert the chaplain of Skipton and Robert the chaplain of Kildwick attested a confirmation issued by William son of Elias of Steeton to the canons of Bolton which was made before December 1212 (CB, no. 402).

Robert the mason of Skipton occurs as late as 1232 (CB, no. 113).

Adam de Budebrogc witnessed a charter of Reiner Fleming to the canons of Bolton made before 1181 (EYC, vii, no. 111).

30

Gift in alms by Peter of Carleton to the canons of Bolton of 6s. which the canons owed annually for half a carucate of land in the vill of Halton.

[1189 or c.1200x1218]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 4865/32. Not endorsed. 170x80mm [15mm tag fold]. Tag, no seal.

For other benefactions to the canons of Bolton made by Peter of Carleton in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century see Chatsworth Charter, K1 and CB, no. 41, the former was also witnessed by Adam Minnun and Geoffrey de Rie. Thomas the elder of Skipton was the same person as Thomas the lesser of Skipton who witnessed a charter of Attice de Glusburn of 1204. William de Rie was the same person as William the scribe of Reiner Fleming to the canons of Bolton of 1173 (EYC, vii, no. 120).
This charter appears to have been referenced twice by Professor Potter, as B2, PB 4865/32 and B1, PBI.

Reiner Fleming is believed to have died before 1219. As well as William, Walter, Thomas and Reiner, he also had a son called Adam (EYC, vii, p. 197).

Robert le Vavasour is thought to have been born c.1160, is likely to have succeeded his father after Michaelmas 1189, and had died before 1227 (EYC, vii, pp. 167-9).

A certain Geoffrey occurred as constable of Skipton from c.1200 until the second decade of the thirteenth century (EYC, vii, p. 288).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard son of Aldred of Halton to the canons of Bolton of one toft in the vill of Halton which he bought from William son of Agnes. Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]


Eustace of Rylstone II was of full age by 1231, although he had been a minor in 1228, and had died before 16 October 1258 (EYC, vii, pp. 265-6).

Gift in free and perpetual alms by Richard de Monte of Halton to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in Halton, namely which Orm held of the father of Richard, with a toft which Heud held, with half a perch of land lying in the west of Ormescroft, and half a perch of land lying against
**Haldengile**, with half an acre of land which Richard bought from Helto extending from west to east next to the highway from Skipton to York. Warranty clause.

[1228x16 Oct. 1258]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 31865/36. Not endorsed; 160x115mm [12mm tag fold]. No seal or tag; sealed on the tag method 1.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ricardus de Monte de Halton’ eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie de Boulton’ et canonici is ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre in Halton’ illam videlicet quam Ormus quondam tenuit de patre meo in eadem cum quodam tofo quod Heudem de me tenuit cum dimidia perthicata terre que iacet in occidente de Ormescroft et dimidia perthicata terre que iacet versus Haldengile cum illa dimidia acra terre quam emi de Helt’ secundum quod extendat se occidente versus orientem iuxta magnam [vi]am que ducit de Skipton apud Ebor’. Tenend[am] et habend[am] eisdem canonici et eorum successoribus in feodo et hereditate et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus et aysyamentis tante terre spectantibus in Halton in liberarn et perpetuarn elem[osinam] et quiete ab omni servitio et seculari exactone mihi vel hered[ibus meis]a spectante. Et ego Ricardus et heredes mi et prenominatam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut predictum est predictus canonicis et eorum successoribus ubique et contra omnes homines warenztizabimus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne de E[s]ton’, domino Eustacio de Rilleston’, domino Ricardo Tempest, Ricardo de Oterburn clerico, Roberto de Farnhil, Willelmo fratre suo, Ricardo de Ledis clerico et aliis.

a. heredibus mcis torn.

For the suggested date range see above.

**Gift by Thomas of Halton, cook, with the assent of Agnes his wife, to the canons of Bolton of one rood of land in Halton, lying in Langecroftes, abbutting on one head above Stockebrige. Warranty clause.**

[c.1250x12 Jan. 1284]


Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Halton’ cocus assensu, consensu et voluntate Agnet[e] uxoris mee dedi, concessi et hoc presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton’ et canonici is ibidem Deo servientibus unam rodam terre cum pertinenciis in Halton’ iacentem in Langecroftes et abutat in uno capite super Stockebrige. Habendam et tenendam predictis canonici et eorum successoribus libere, quiete et integre cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiaments ad dictam terram pertinentiis et inde provenientibus solut[e] et quiet[e] ab omni servicio seculari et demanda. Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei predictam rodam terre cum pertinenciis sicut predictum est predictis canonici et

It seems likely that the William Mauleverer of Beamsley who witnessed this charter was the one who had died before 12 January 1284 (EYC, vii, p. 118). The earlier approximate date is suggested as several of the witnesses also attested a charter thought to have been made between c.1247 and 12 January 1284 (see below).

34

Lease in the form of a chirograph by John of Halton to the canons of Bolton on one place in the vill of Halton withing certain boundaries for the building of one barn for the tithes to be stored and also corn, for a term of fifty years next following, rendering 2s. sterling annually.

29 Sept. 1356

A = Chatsworth Charter, B3, PB 151065/81. Endorsed: De Halton; In later hand: Michas

Term 1356 a demise of land in Halton in Craven from John of Halton to the priory and convent of Bolton for 50 years; 255x122m [15mm tag fold]; sealed on the tag method 1.

Hoc scriptum cirographatum testatur quo ad festum sancti Michaelis anno Domini millesimo CCCm L° sexto. Ego Iohannes de Halton' concessi et ad firmam dimisi religiosis viris priori et conventui de Boulton' in Craven' unam placeam in villa de Halton' infra certas divisas in longitudine et latitudine prout mensurabatur die confectionis presentium ad edificandum unam grangiam in dicta placea sumptibus suis propriis pro decimis suis respond[is] et salvand[is] et etiam bladis suis siccandis. Tenend[am] et habend[am] predictis religiosis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus de me et heredibus meis usque ad terminum quinquagena annorum proxim[orum] sequentium plenarie completorum libere, bene et in pace. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis duos solidos sterlingorum videlicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in Yeme et aliam medietatem ad Pent'. Et sciendum quod post terminum predictorum quinquagena annorum bene licebit predictis religiosis priori et conventui dictam grangiam pro voluntate sua ubiunque voluerint ammoveare seu asportare sine licencia seu contradictione mei vel heredum meorum nisi de ulteriori termino inter se poterint convenire. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus scriptis cirographatis sigilla partium alternatim sunt appensa. Hiis testibus: domino Iohanne Tempest milite, Iohanne de Puddesay, Willelmo de Hertelyngton', Willelmo de Rilleston, Iohanne de Frekelton', Ricardo fratre eius et aliis.

35

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Amabilla daughter of Aldred son of Clibern to the canons of Bolton of land in Twaithe, [Halton?] lying between the lands which her father, Aldred, gave to the canons in alms in Thwait, up to the stream.
A = Chatsworth Charter, K3. Not endorsed; 180x60mm [10mm tag fold]. Tag, no seal. Damaged on tag fold.

Sciunt omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Amabilis filia Aldredi filii Cliberni dedi et concessi et presenti [car]ta confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Boelt’ et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus illam terram quam habui in Twaith que iacet [in]ter terras quam pater meus Aldredus dedit eisdem canoniciis in elemosinam a Thwait[...7mm] usque in rivulum [...18mm] hac vero [...8mm] cum lib[...3mm] communione ville de Alton’ inter villam et extra quantum pertinet ad [...6mm]m terram prefatis canoniciis de] Boelt’ in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et solutam ab omni seculari servicio et consuetundine et exactione pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum. His testibus; Willelmo de Scalebi tunc constabulario, Reinero Flandrensi, Ivone Cementario, Willelmo de Marton’, Ricardo filio Walteri, Ade Minnun, Nicolao de Rie, Gaufrido de Rie, Arnaldo de Potterun, Waltero de Alton’.

The various gaps occur where the document is illegible due to decay.

The earliest suggested date relates to the year in which the canons moved from Embsay to Bolton. However, it seems likely that the charter was made towards the end of the twelfth century, as the other charter of Amabilla seems to have been. William de Scaleby does not appear in the list of constables of Skipton compiled by C.T. Clay, but it is possible that he is the same person as William the constable who witnessed a charter of Ranulf of Otterburn to Fountains Abbey in the late twelfth century (EYC, vii, p. 288). The attestation of another charter of Amabilla daughter of Aldred by Geoffrey constable of Skipton supports this idea. It seems likely that William was constable of Skipton before Geoffrey, and that therefore the charter was made before Michaelmas 1219 when William of Hebdon witnessed a charter as constable of Skipton.

36

Agreement in the form of a chirograph made between brother John of Laund, prior, and the convent of Bolton and Adam of Colling whereby the canons have leased to Adam a messuage and two bovates of land with appurtenances in Cononley for a term of twelve years, paying 10s. annually, and making all service. Warranty clause.

11 Nov. 1305

A = Chatsworth Charter, K8. Not endorsed; 230x84-110mm [12-15mm tag fold]; sealed on the tag method 1. Poor condition, especially on right.

Anno Domini M° CCC° quinto ad festum sancti Martini in hiem[e] conventit inter fratrem Iohannem de Landa priorem de Boulton’ in Craven’ et eiisdem loci conventum ex una parte et Adam de Colling’ ex altera videlicet quod predicti religiosi dimiserunt ad firmam dicto Ade illud mesuagium et illas duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in Conedelay quod quidem mesuagium cum terra Iohannis Spire prius tenuit in eadem. Tenend[a] et habend[a] predicto Ade et hereditibus suis de predictis religiosi usque ad terminum duodecim annorum [proximorum]
Agreement in the form of a chirograph made between the prior and convent of Bolton, lord Godfrey de Alta Ripa, Elias son of Osbert, Elias son of Cacegay and their tenants, and William of Farnhill, Ambrose of Cononley and their tenants, whereby the first party quitclaim to the second party all the wood lying between the large way extending in the wood from the vill of Carleton to the vill of Cononley, up to Feldeyerd, excepting common pasture, saving to the house of Bolton that pertaining to one bovate of land in the same part of the said wood and saving to Elias Black two perches of wood each side of the high way, and William and Ambrose quitclaim all the wood lying between the said way and the moor, excepting common pasture.

37

A = Chatsworth Charters, File L3, P98(b). Endorsed: de Connenlay; 205x140mm [15-20mm tag fold]. No seal or tag; sealed on the tag method 1 twice.


John of Eshton occurs as the constable of Skipton in the middle of the thirteenth century (CB, nos. 398, 399; EYC, vii, p. 289), and is thought to have died before 1267 (EYC, vii, p. 225). John le Vavasour, the son of Robert le Vavasour, was a minor on 8 September 1229, coming of age before 1 December 1234. He had died before 1285 (EYC, vii, pp. 168-70). Lord Geoffrey de Alta Ripa [Dawtrey] witnessed several charters made to the canons of Bolton, including an agreement made between the house and William de Forz III, in 1257, together with Lords John of Eshton and Eustace of Rylstone.

38
Gift in [pure] and quit alms by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Bolton of the church of Keighley, with all appurtenances.

[1155xMichaelmas 1187]

A = Chatsworth Charters, File B1, PB10. Endorsed: C Alic’ de Rum’ de ecclesia de Kichelay; 205x90mm [15-20mm tag fold]; No seal or tag; sealed on the tag method 1. Document fragmentary.


Alice de Rumilly, the daughter of Cecily de Rumilly and William Meschin, died before Michaelmas 1187. The earliest date suggested relates to the year in which the canons moved from Embay to Bolton.

It seems likely that William son of Helto, was a member of the Mauleverer family. The names suggested as witnesses appear in other charters of the patrons of Bolton Priory.

39
Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Ranulf son of Walter [of Eshton] to the canons of Bolton of the [advowson of the] church of Keighley, with all appurtenances in lands and tithes and all easements, as confirmed by the charter of Lady Alice de Rumilly. Warranty clause.

[1155xMichaelmas 1187]

A = Chatsworth Charter. Endorsed: De ecclesie de Kighlay; 165x100mm; tag, no seal.
Damaged along folds.Wrapper endorsed: The gift of the advowson of Kighley to St. Marye at Bolton.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Ranulfus filius Walteri dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie de Boctona et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Kihelaie cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in terris quam in decimis ceterisque omnibus aisiamentis sic ut carta domine Aeliz de Rumeli testatur et confirmatur in puram et perpertuum elemosinam pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et heredibus et omnium parentum meorum et ut dominus contra omnem war[a]ntizabo. [Hiis testibus: Reinero Flemeig, Reinero clerico de Derefeld, Gilebe[rto] capellano de Derefeld, Waltero de Suineshevid, Rogero cantore, Willelmo filio Ricardi, Thoma Flemeig multisque aliiis qui affuerunt.

This charter, together with the other relating to the advowson of Keighley church, was until November 2001 housed at Bolton Abbey Estate Office. Both charters were kept in a small box which appears to have been made for that purpose, individually wrapped in covers marked, 'An ancient deede of the church of Kighley given to St. Mari at Bolt[on]', with another wrapper within which both were contained marked 'Keighley advowson'. The dates ascribed to this charter relate to the year at which the canons are thought to have moved from Embsay to Bolton and the point before which Alice de Rumilly is believed to have died.

This charter is, presumably, the one referred to in the later gift of Peter de Pinkeny, with the consent of his wife Constance, to the canons of Bolton of the advowson of Keighley, which also mentions the confirmation of Alice de Rumilly (Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 210v). Ranulf son of Walter is thought to have been a predecessor of the Estton family.

Reiner the clerk of Darfield witnessed a charter of Walter Fleming to the canons of Bolton Priory in the second half of the twelfth century (CB, no. 89).

Reiner Fleming was, probably, the son of William Fleming who was still alive at the time that the canons moved from their original site at Embsay to Bolton. It is possible that Thomas 'Flemie' was a relation to Reiner, for he had a son by this name, as well as a cousin. Reiner occurs with his sons William, Walter, Adam and Thomas to a charter thought to have been made before 1207, whilst he was party to a fine with a certain Thomas, probably his cousin, in the January-February of 1203.

Quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Roger of Keighley to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the advowson of the church of Keighley.

[1201x9 Dec. 1234]

A = Chatsworth Charter. Endorsed: Pro ecclesia de Kyghley [ay]; 150x95mm; tag, no seal.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis has literas visuris vel audituris Rogerus de Kyghleye salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remississe et in perpetuum quietumclamasse de me et heredibus meis totum iber et clamium quod unquam habui vel habere potui in advocacione ecclesie de Kyghelye Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam et ut hec mea quieta clamacio stabilis et inconcussa remaneat huic [carte] sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Estiveton', Willelmo Flandres, Willelmo de Hebbeden', Willelmo de Drifeud tunc constabulario de Escipton, Rogero de Byrekyn, Johanne Alemanno, Gylone Mauleverer, Johanne de Eston', Ricardo Tempest et aliiis.
This charter, together with the other relating to the advowson of Keighley church, was until November 2001 housed at Bolton Abbey Estate Office. William of Headden had died by 9 December 1234. His father, Simon son of Uctred, was still alive in 1201 (EYC, vii, p. 249). Reiner Fleming the father of William was still alive at Michaelmas 1205, being succeeded by his son before 1219. Roger of Keighley is thought to have been the son of Richard of Keighley, and emerges as a public figure around the start of the thirteenth century (W. P. Baildon, ‘The Keighley family’, pp. 3-5).

There is no reference to a constable of Skipton by the name of William of Driffield in the list compiled by C.T. Clay (EYC, vii, pp. 288-93), although there is a William who witnessed several charters, thought to have been made c.1200. William of Hebben was the constable of Skipton at some point before Michaelmas 1219.

Other instances of the unusual variant spellings of Skipton are found in the cartulary of Fountains Abbey.

Gift by Thomas son of William of Malham to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land in Scosthrop, which his sister Eleanor and her son, Richard hold of him for the terms of their lives, together with Hugh del Banc, his serf, with all his cattle and family, and all liberties, utilities and easements, paying half a pound of cumin annually. Warranty clause.

A = YAS, MD 335/75 Ribblesdale C.9.C. 180x145mm [25mm tag fold]. Tag, no seal; sealed on the tag method 1.

Willelmi Greindeorge, Roberto de Feyseres, Willelmo filio Roberti de Skipton', Nicholao de Beymesl', Willelmo de Scaudewell' clerico, Ada de Neusum et alii.

John of Eshton was under age in 1214, and died before 1267.

42
Gift by Thomas of Malham to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to one bovate of land which Eleanor his sister has in Scosthrop, in homage, rents, reliefs, wardships, escheats, suit and all other things, together with all liberties, utilities and appurtenances. Warranty clause.

[c.1214xc.1267]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Thomas de Malgu[m] salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boulton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clamatum quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in una bovata terre quam dedi Elyenor' sorori mee in Scosthorp ut in homagiis, redditibus, releviis, wardis, excactis, sectis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento. Habend[um] et tenend[um] predictis canoniciis et corum successoribus vel eorum assignatis libere, quiete, bene, in pace et integre cum omnibus libertatibus et utilitatiis ad dictam bovatam terre pertinentibus et inde provenientibus que predictis canoniciis mee accidere possint. Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei totum ius et clamatum quod habui vel habere potui in predicta bovata terre cum pertinenciis suis vel quod mihi inde vel heredibus meis accidere poterunt vel potuerunt predictis canoniciis et eorum successoribus vel eorum assignatis sicut plenius predictum est contra omnes gentes imperpetuum warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: domino Godefrido de Alta Ripa, domino Willelmo Greindeorge, Willelmo de Hertlinton', Ricardo de Oterburn' clerico, Ricardo filio Ranulfi de eadem, Thoma de Malgum, Roberto de Feiseres, Thoma de Scosthorp' et aliis.

The date range suggested is taken from the previous charter because of the similar nature of the documents, both of which deal with the land held by Eleanor the sister of Thomas of Malham in Scosthrop.

43
Gift in perpetual alms by Hugh of Calton to the canons of Bolton of two bovates of land in Scosthrop, with all appurtenances, liberties and easements, namely that bovate of land held by Richard son of Bernulf, and that held by Adam his brother, and William son of Suain, together with the men who hold them and all their families, making foreign service as pertains to those two bovates and paying 12d. annually. Warranty clause.

[1155 or 1200x17 April 1222]
Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Hugo de Calton salutem
Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse domui de
Bothelton et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Scozstorp
cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et asiamentis suis infra villam* et extra
illum scilicet bovatam terre quod Ricardus filius Bernulfi tenuit et aliam
quod Adam frater eius et Willelmus filius Suaini tenuerunt. Tenendas et
habendas cum ipsius hominibus et cum tota sequela eorum in perpetuam
elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omnibus serviciis et ab omni re ad predictam
terram pertinentem, faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinent ad id illas
duas bovatas terre in Scozstorp et reddendo inde annuatim duodecim denarios
medietatem scilicet ad Pentecoste' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti
Martini. Et ego et heredes mei omnia prenominata predictis canonicis
warentabimus et defendemus contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus:
Willelmo de Arches, Willelmo de Hebedon, Simone de Kirkeby, Ricardo fratre
eius, Ranulfo de Oterburne et pluribus aliis.

Hugh of Calton is thought to have died before 17 April 1222. The earliest date relates to the
point at which the father of William of Hebden was still alive, although the only certainty is that
this grant occurred after the canons had moved from Embsey to Bolton.
The hand of this charter suggests that it was made in the later part of the date range.
It appears that a confirmation of Hugh's charter was issued by Richard [de Hamerton] (YAS, MD
335/75 Ribblesdale C.9.B). Unfortunately only half of this charter survives, together with its
seal, making it impossible to be certain that it does confirm the previous charter.

Grant of licence by Edward I to Bolton Priory to hold lands, tenements and
rents to the value of twenty marks annually, including 6s. rent from two
bovates of land of Thomas of Scosthrop.

8 June 1299, Cowick

A = Chatsworth Charter, File B2, PB 31865/40. Endorsed: Carta domini regis de terra de
Scorthorp'; 260x170mm [37mm tag fold]. No seal or tag; sealed on the tag method I.

[E]dwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie omnibus
ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum per litteras
nostras patentes pro remissione quam dilecti n* obis in Cristo prior et conventus de
Boulton' in Cravene nobis fecerunt de sexdecim libris in quibus eis pro bladis et
aliis diversis victualibus ad eis ad opus nostrum emptis teneamur ac per finem
viginti marcarum quem fecerunt nobiscum et quas solverunt in garderoba nostra
concesserimus et licenciam dererimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in
nobis est eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi terras et tenementa et redditus ad
valenciam viginti marcarum annuarum tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno
exceptis terris et tenementis que de nobis tenetur in capite adquirere possent;
habend[a] et tenend[a] sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum statuto de terris et
tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponend[is] edito non obstante prout in
litteris nostris predictis plenius continet[ur]. Nos volentes concessionem nostram
predictam debito effectui mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis
et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilecto nobis Thome de Scotthorp\[as\] de duabus bovatis terre ipsius Thome cum pertinentiis in eadem villa que quidem terra de predictis priore et conventui tenetur sicut per inquisitionem per dilectum clericum nostrum Thomam de Burgh\[as\] escaetorum nostrum ultra Trentam inde de mandato nostro factam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam est compertum dare possit et assignare prefatis priori et conventui habend\[a\] et tenend\[a\] sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfactionis viginti mar\[a\]atarum terrarum tenementorum et reddituum predictorum. Et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi redditum predictum a prefato Thoma recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis imperpetuam sicut predictum est tenore presentium similitur licentiam dedimus speciale statuto predicto non obstante. Nolentes quod predictus Thomas vel heredes sui aut prefati prior et conventus seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur, salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servit\[a\]s inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Cowyk\[as\], octavo die Iunii anno regni nostri sextodecimo.

a. dabus (sic) A.

**45**

**Agreement in the form of a chirograph made between the prior and canons of Bolton and Avice, the widow of John le Sclater, whereby the canons lease to Avice one messuage and twelve acres of land and meadow, with appurtenances, in the vill of Storthes, which John de Sclater held during his life, for a term of eleven years next following, rendering 6s. sterling annually. Warranty clause.**

11 Nov. 1318

A = Chatsworth Charter, B3, PB 151065/85. Endorsed: Storthes; Storthe\[as\]. 205x95mm [20mm tag fold]. No seal or tag; sealed on the tag method 1.

Anno Domini millesimo CCC\[as\] octavo decimo ad festum sancti Martini in hieme ita convenit inter religiosos viros priorem et conventus de Boulton\[as\] ex una parte et Aviciam relictam lohannis le Sclater defuncti ex altera videlicet quod predicti prior et conventus dimiserunt ad firmam predicte Avicie unum mesuagium et duodecim aeras terre et prati cum pertinentiis in villa de Storthes que quidem mesuagium et terram dictus Johannis de Sclater tenuit in vita sua in eadem villa. Habenda et tenenda predicte Avicie heredibus et assignatis suis usque ad terminum undecim annorum proximo sequentium plenarie completorum de predictis priori et conventu bene et in pace cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in eadem villa. Reddendo inde annuatim predictis priori et conventu et eorum successoribus sex solid\[a\]s sterling\[orum\] videlicet medietatem ad Pentecost\[as\] et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hieme faciendo insuper annuatim quatuor opera autumpnalia et omnia alia servicia dicto tenemento debita et consueta. Predicti vero prior et conventus et eorum successores predicta mesuagium, terram et pratum cum suis pertinentiis predicte Avicie et heredibus suis usque ad finem supraddictorum undecim annorum contra omnes homines warrantizabunt et defendent. Predicta autem Avicia et heredes sui omnes domos in codem mesuagio constructas sustentabunt et dimittent ad finem predicti
It seems unlikely that this document would have been found in the cartulary of Bolton Priory, but it is interesting to note the priory’s leasing of land.

46
Renunciation of tithes and oblations by Andrew, rector of Ilkley, in the vills of Steeton, Eastburn and Glusburn, saving 10s. annually for the church, to be paid to by the prior and convent of Bolton.
[c.1200x18 Nov. 1240]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B3, PB191065/90. Not endorsed; 215x160mm [20mm tag fold]. No seal or tag. Poor condition.


a. d overwrites I.

As a witness, Andrew, rector of Ilkley appears in the charters of Roysa, the widow of Simon of Kyme 11, made between 1220 and 1224, and one of Thomas, prior of Bolton made after 1226. Robert de Flixthorp was presented by Sir Philip of Kyme on 18 November 1240. Payment of 10s. can be found in the Compolus.

47
Gift in free, pure [and perpetual] alms by William son of Peter de Broughton to the canons of Bolton of one toft in the vill of Broughton. Warranty clause.
[early to mid thirteenth century]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B5, PB 161165/100. Endorsed: Broughton; illegible; 167x95mm [10-15mm tag fold]; No seal or tag. Document damaged, left side partially missing.

William English held several administrative posts including serjeant, bailiff, constable of Skipton and sheriff of Holderness (EYC, vii, p. 289). The absence of such a title may indicate that this benefaction was made before he acquired a post, therefore possibly, pre 1230. He was alive in 1241, but it is unsure as to when he died.

William son of Peter of Broughton quitclaimed all right and claim to two bovates of land in the vill of Broughton to the canons of Pontefract, witnessed by Simon of Marton, Geoffrey of Carleton, John of Eshton, Richard Tempest, Robert son of Richard and Robert son of William (Pontefract Cartulary, no. 548), which would date the charter to the early to mid thirteenth century, for Richard Tempest was succeeded before 1273. William son of Peter of Broughton and Alice the widow of Peter of Broughton also quitclaimed other lands in Broughton (Ibid., nos. 415, 416).

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard Husator of Calton to the canons of Bolton of [one] acre of land in the territory of Calton, lying between the croft of the canons and the way.

[c.1220xc.1270]


a. hole A. b. worn A.

Adam de Plumland witnessed a quitclaim of William Mallevrer of Calton to Bolton Priory made between 1261 and 1267 (EYC, vii, no. 79), as well as a quitclaim of Richard de Mohaut, which was also attested by Richard of Calton, Richard of Kirkby and Ranulf of Otterburn, (CB, no. 49, dated between 1226 and 1270s).
49
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard de Hamerton to the canons of Bolton of one messuage and toft that William son of Nigel holds in the vill of Calton, with all liberties and easements.

[c.1200xc.1250]

A = Chatsworth Charter, K6. Not endorsed; 130-135x60mm [15mm tag fold]; tag, no seal.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Hamerton dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boelton' et canoniciis ibi Deo servientibus unum mesuagium et tofturn quod Willelmus filius Nigelli tenuit in villa de Kaltona. Tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis in libera, pura et perpetua elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamentis ad tantam terram pertinentibus. Hiis testibus: Simone de Kirkebi, Ricardo fratre eius, Randulfo' de Oterbur', Ricardo de Oterb', Ricardo le Esquier, Bernardo de Malgum, et multis alis.

a. n/d overwritten A.

A certain Bernard of Malham gave land in Airton to Furness Abbey between 1200 and 1220 (EYC, vii, p. 219). He also witnessed a confirmation issued by Elias de Amundeville, made between 1201 and 1231, to St. Mary’s church, Long Preston, together with Ranulph of Otterburn, and the charters of Thomas son of William of Malham made between c.1230 and c.1250 (CB, nos. 111, 115), also witnessed by Ranulph of Otterburn, Ricardo clerk of Kirkby. The first four witnesses are frequently found attesting charters made to the canons of Bolton in the first half of the thirteenth century.

50
Quitclaim by William Mauleverer of Calton to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to nine bovates of land, with appurtenances, houses and buildings, in the vill and territory of Calton, and a moiety of the mill of Airton, in exchange for his land in Storiths, and for food, clothing and other necessaries to be provided by the canons for the term of his life, and that of, Ernieaverde, his wife, and Eustace, his son. Also record that the charter of the canons of Bolton granting William lands in Calton, with the moiety of the mill, which can not be found and that it was handed to Lord Eustace of Ryblstone, and that Elias, son of the said Eustace, had it in his possession, allows them to take it from the said William, his wife and son.

[1261x1267]

A = YAS, DD 203/44. Endorsed: de Calton; c.10. 160x150mm [10mm tag fold]. Seal: vesica; red/brown wax; obverse: styled cross. Legend: S . W . MAULE ... R DE CALT...; 25x35mm.

Pd in EYC, vii, no. 79, from facsimile of Calton deeds no. 10, in J.W. Morkill, Parish of Kirkby Malhamdale, pl. x.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus Mauleverer de Kalton’ salutem in domino° sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et dedisse, relaxasse et quietum clamasse imperpetuum de
me et heredibus meis priori et conventui de Boelton’ totum ius et clamium quod
go unquam habui vel habere potui vel heredes mei habuerunt vel habere
potuerunt vel poterunt in illis novem bovatis terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis
domibus et edificiis in villa et territorio de Kalton’ sine aliquo retenemento et
cum meditatæ molendini de Eyrton’ que omnia habui in excambio pro terræ
meae de Stordhes de dono predictorum prioris et conventus, ita quod ego
numquam de cetero nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos aliquod ius vel clamium
in predictis terris et tenementis cum mediatæ predicti molendini vendicare vel
exigere pro terminus imperpetuum. Predicti vero prior et conventus pro ista
concessione, donatione, relaxatione et quiete clamavitone dederunt, concesserunt
michi et Ermeiarde uxori meee et Eustachio filio meo victum et vestitum et
cetera necessaria tantummodo in vita nostra sicut continetur in scriptis inter nos
confectis, et si ita contingat quod predicti prior et conventus habeant aliquod
damnum iactum vel molestiam per me vel per heredes meos super
prenominatis novem bovatis terre cum pertinentiis, domibus et edificiis una
cum mediatæ predicte molendini vel per cartam quam habui de dono
predictorum prioris et conventus de predictis terris in Kalton’ cum mediatæ
predicti molendini que non potest ad presens inveniri et quam tradidi domino
Eustachio de Rylleston’ et quam dominus Elyas filius predicti Eustachii habent
penes se ut dicitur bene licebit predictis priori et conventui omnia prenominata
michi et Ermeiarde uxori meee et Eustachio filio meo nobis in vita nostra
tantummodo concessa penitus a nobis subtrahere et quocumquemodo voluerint
alienare. In cuuis rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis
testibus: domino Elya de Rylleston’, Roberto de Plumton’, Roberto de Stivetton’,
Iohanne de Eston’, Petro Gilot, Willelmo Mauleverer de Bethmeslaye, Roberto
de Fegeser’, Willelmo de Hertington’, Hervico de Cesterhunt’, Ada’ de
Plumland, Thoma de Malghum, Thoma de Scothorp, Willelmo filio Roberti de
Skypton’, Radulpho filio Everardi de eadem, Everardo Fauvel de Thordelby,
Elya de Kykhelay et aliis.

a. in domino interlined A.  b. t’rritorio (sic) A.

C.T. Clay suggests that the charter referred to as being in the possession of Elias of Rylstone is
EYC, vii, no. 78 (CB, no. 421).

51
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam of Staveley to the canons of
Bolton of half a carucate of land in the vill of Calton, with appurtenances,
liberties, common rights and easements. Warranty clause.
[c.1190x Dec. 1218]

A = YAS, DD 203/38. Endorsed: de Calton. 150x120mm [20mm tag fold]. Green and
yellow plaited silk cords, pouch for seal (no seal).
Pd in EYC, vii, no. 142, from facsimile of Calton deeds no. 5, in J.W. Morkill, Parish of
Kirkby Malhamdale, pl. ix (a).

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Adam de Stavelaye
salutem. Novetitis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse
Deo et ecclesiæ beate Marie de Boel’t et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus pro
salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dimidiam carucatam
terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in villa de Kalt’ et cum omnibus libertatibus et communionibus et aisyamentis predicte terre pertinentibus in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasquis, in moris et mariscis introitus et exitibus infra villam et extra, illam quam tenui in dominico meo, scilicet in culturis. Tenendam et habendam in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione cuilibet pertinente. Hanc vero eleemosinam ego et heredes mei warenzabimus predictis canonici imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Alano de Stavelaye, Hugone de Kalt’, Hugone de Magnebi, Radulfo de Langecker, Ricardo de Berebrunne, Thoma de Otrinct’, Stephano Guer’, Thoma de Deupedale, Simone clerico de Kirkebi, Rannulfo de Oterburne, Willelmo clerico de Mallu[m].

Adam of Staveley is thought to have succeeded his father before 1200 (EYC, vii, p. 217), and occurs as a witness to a charter made during the treasurship of Hamo (Ibid., vii, no. 154).

52
Quitclaim by John de Plumland, son and heir of Adam de Plumland, to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to 2d. rent from all those lands and tenements which he holds in Calton.

[Mid thirteenth century]

Universis ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ioh[ann]es de Plumbeland filius et heres Ade de Plumbeland’ salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et omnino relaxasse pro me et heredibus meis priori et conventui de Boulton en Craven’ et eorum successoribus redditum duorum denariorum quo mihi et heredibus meis tenebatur pro aliquibus terris et ten[ementis] quondam habuerunt et tenuerunt in villa de Calton, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro aliquid ius vel clainium in dicto redditu decetero exigere poterimus seu vendicare quoquammodo. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum. Hiis testibus: domino Henrico de Hertlyngton milite, Willelmo de Marton’, lohanne de Boulton’, lohanne de Malghu[m], lohanne de Cath’ton, Roberto de Famell’, Roberto Banck, Willemo de Haukeswic, Thoma de Scotthorp et aliis.

a. condam (sic) A.  b. Will’io (sic) A.

Together with Thomas of Scosthrop, Adam de Plumland witnessed a quitclaim of William Mauleverer of Calton made in the 1260s (EYC, vii, no. 79). William of Hawkswick attested a charter of William son of William Mauleverer thought to have been made in the 1230-1240s (Ibid., vii, no. 75).

53
Tag noting the confirmation of the manor of Ingthorpe, Marton, by the count of Aumale, the agreement made between the houses of Marton and Bolton and the quitclaim by Richard de Mohaut.

Carte maner[iij de Unkthorp' cum confirmacione comit[is] Albemarl' cum conposizione inter dominos de Marton' et domum de Boulton' cum quietaclamacione Ricardi de Monte Alto.

54
Notification to Archbishop Thurstan by Cecily daughter of R[obert] de Rumilly who was the wife of William son of Ranulf of her gift that William son of Ranulf gave to the canons of St. Mary's, Huntingdon [and of St. Cuthbert's, Embsay], of all that pertains to the church of Holy Trinity, Skipton, together with its tithes of Skipton, and Harewood, excepting the tithes of the mills of Skipton and Harewood, with Skibedon Ho and the mill of Embsay and St. Andrew's, Kildwick, and other tithes.

[Michaelmas 1130x25 Jan. 1140]

195x115mm [10mm missing along most of bottom, probably tie]. No seal or tag; No evidence of sealing method, possibly on missing tie. Damaged.


a. Embsay written underneath in later hand.

The earliest date suggested relates to the point at which William Meschin was alive, and the latest is the date at which Archbishop Thurstan had resigned his see.
This charter appears to have been made for the founding of the house of canons at Embsay, but unfortunately does not clarify the relationship between Embsay and Huntingdon.

55
Inspeximus made by King Edward I of the gift of Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Bolton of acquittance from bridge, carriage, quay, aid, and all other tolls within and without Skipton when buying or selling, with free passage to the fair at Embsay by ways and lanes and extra in her moors, woods and pastures, excepting through corn and meadows.

5 April 1305, Westminster

a. Osberto archidiacono, Rogero Tempest et Rogero Fafington’ (sic) A.

For the charter of Alice de Rumilly to the canons see CB, no. 21. The bishops of Durham, Coventry and Lichfield, and Carlisle, were, respectively, Anthony Bek, Walter Langton and John of Halton. Henry de Lacy was the earl of Lincoln in 1305. Ralph de Monthermer was only titled earl of Gloucester and Hereford during the lifetime of his wife, Joan of Acre, who had previously been married to Gilbert de Clare. Robert de la Warde was a steward of the household of Edward I, with his accession to office occurring about the 20 February 1303. He is thought to have died before 25 January 1307.

Grant by Henry III to the canons of Bolton of free warren in all their demesne lands in Bolton, Kildwick, Riddings, How, Halton, Embsay, Eastby, Cracoe, Marton, Malham, Storiths, Wigton, Brandon, Wentworth, Street and Ryther, in the county of Yorkshire, so long as they are not within the boundaries of the royal forest.

27 Feb. 1257, Windsor

A = Chatsworth Charter, K12. Endorsed: Cart’ de wareninia in diversis terris et locís; 220x146mm [33mm tag fold]. No seal or tag; no evidence of sealing method. Right side

\textit{a. H. illuminated in red and blue.}

57

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam the forester to the canons of Bolton of one toft and six [acres] of land and meadow. Warranty clause.

[early - mid thirteenth century]

A = Chatsworth Charter, File L2, P25. Not endorsed; 195x90mm [10mm tag fold]; tag, no seal; sealed on the tag method 1. Document damaged, very poor condition.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis hac literas visuris vel audituris Adam forestar[ius] de [...10mm] domino [...10mm]. Noverit[is] me intuitu Dei pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum ad honorem de [...25mm] ecclesie concessisse et dedisse et haec presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boelt’ [...25mm]entibus in liberam, puram et perpertuum elemosinam unum toftum et sex [...10mm] terre tam prati q[uam [...35mm] de [...7mm]y videlicet illud toftum cum ipsa dicta terra et pertinentiis quod [...20mm] Willelm de Herteligtu[...20mm] terre [...20mm] W. fil’ Heltonis de [...7mm] suo versus solem [...35mm] croft’ de dominico et [...35mm] ten’ et vi[...3mm] acram iuxta plaghe[...15mm] acram in hard[...30mm] in [...55mm] eosdem canonicos. Habend[a] et tenend[a] libere, quiete et pacifice cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis [...35mm] villa
Unfortunately the poor condition of this charter, especially of the witness list, makes dating difficult. The damage also prevents the location of the benefaction being known. 

Adam the forester acts as witness to a 'gift by Acaris son of Elias of Stainforth to Pontefract Priory of a bovate of land in Thorpe by Burnsall', which is dated between c. 1190 and c. 1210 (EYC, vii, no. 95). 

William son of Helto Mauleverer maybe 'W. fil' Heltonis de ....', which would give a few more details towards creating a date for this charter. William son of Helto had succeeded his father by 1166, and William his son is thought to have succeeded his father, William son of Helto, before 1203, but possibly as early as c. 1190 (EYC, vii, p. 116). However it is possible that John de Est’ is John son of Ranulf of Eshton which would place this charter slightly later, after 1214, for John was under age in this year, and before 1267, the year before which he had died. This later date range is supported further if the anonymous Angl’ is William English who held a number of administrative posts during the first half of the thirteenth century.

58

Quitclaim by Adam son of Simon of Eastby to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to all lands and tenements with houses, buildings and tofts which Anabilla, widow of Adam the forester, held in her life of the said canons in Eastby and of the said Simon, with a penalty of 100s. of silver.

c. 1247 x 12 Jan. 1284

A = Chatsworth Charter, B2, PB 30765/10. Endorsed: de Estby; 150x85mm [13mm tag fold]; tag fragment, no seal.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Adam filius Simonis de Estby salutem in Domino. Noveritis me relaxasse, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto quietumclamasse imperpetuum pro me et heredibus mei priori et conventui de Boelton’ totum ius et clamium quod ego unquam habui vel habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis cum domibus, edificiis et tofto que Anabilia quondam uxor Ade forestarii tenuit in tota vita sua de predictis priore et conventu in Estby et que tenent de antecessoribus meis vel tenere poterunt, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliqui nomine nostro in predictis terris et tenementis domibus, edificiis et tofto aliquid ius vel clamium exigere decetero vel vendicare poterimus et si contra hoc factum nostrum aliquid fecerimus dabimus capitali domino de Skypnton’ vel eius bailivis qui pro tempore fuerint nomine pene centum solidos argentii. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Willelmo Mauleverer de Bemesley, Nicholao de eadem, Willelmo Mauleverer de Kalton’, Ada filio Thome de Halton’, Iohanne filio Walteri filio Heltonis’ de Estby, Ada cementario de eadem, Ricardo filio Walteri filii’ Heltonis et aliis.

a. filio (sic) A.
William Mauleverer of Calton and William Mauleverer of Beamsley may have been cousins, the former was alive in the 1261 (CB, nos. 270), whilst the latter had died before 12 January 1284 (EYC, vii, p. 118). The parents of both William Mauleverers were alive in 1247. It seems likely that Nicholas was a relation of both Williams but it is unclear as to what degree. Nicholas witnessed a benefaction of Roger son of William of Markenfield made to Fountains Abbey in 1275, as well as attesting other grants made to the abbey in 1271, 1272, 1278 (Fountains Chartulary, p. 67, 520, 197, 624). He maybe the same person as Nicholas Mauleverer of Norton who witnessed a grant of Thomas son of Marmaduke of Dishforth to the abbey of Fountains in 1279, and a grant of John son of William of Skipton to the same in 1271 (Ibid, p. 255, 641).

59
Gift in [free and pure] alms by William de Plumland with the assent of Adam de Faflintun to the canons of Bolton of one bovate of land near the land of William son of Nigel. Warranty clause.

[early thirteenth century]

A = Chatsworth Charter, B1, PB 11. Not endorsed; 193x44-5mm [6mm tag fold]. No seal or tag.


William son of Nigel witnessed a gift of William Fleming to the canons of Bolton (EYC, no. 111).

William clerk of Malham witnessed a gift of half a carucate of land in Calton made by Adam of Staveley to Bolton Priory before 1219 (EYC, vii, no. 142), together with Ranulf of Otterburn, as well as a slightly later benefaction of John of Eshton to the canons (CB, no. 27), also attested by Ranulf of Otterburn.

60
Confirmation by Helto Mauleverer to the canons of Bolton regarding three bovates of land.

[1228x1243]


Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Helte Mauleverer concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi priori de Bow[...35mm] me et heredibus meis quod numquam terram de tribus bovatis terre quas de [eisdem c]anonici[is ...30mm] et heredes [...5mm] invadiabimus nec vendemus [...5mm que]
dabimus nec aliquomodo alien[...35mm reli]giosis neque [...5mm] eis alicui
mortali absque licencia predictorum canonicorum. Et ut hec confirmatio atque
concessio rate et stables permaneant tactis sacrosantis iuravi [...15mm] scriptum
[...10mm] sigilli mei corroboravi. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Estona, Eustachio
de Rilleston', Willelmo Anglico tunc ballivo de Skipt', Symone de Marton',
Rogero de Kikel', Willelmo Grayndeorg', Hugono de Hal' que multis alis.

William English as the bailiff of Skipton acts as witness to charts made in the 1230s (CB, no. 65, 109); Dodsworth MS 144, fo.8v; EYC, vii, p. 289). 
Roger of Keighley is believed to have died 1243 (W. P. Baildon, 'The Keighley family', pp. 3-5). 
The father of Eustace of Rylstone had died before 1228, with Eustace becoming of age by 1231.

Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert son of William son of
Osbern, with his body for burial, to the canons of Bolton of half an acre of
land at Lungegile. Warranty clause.
[early-mid thirteenth century]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum Robertus filius Willelmi filii
 Hosberni salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti
carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bowthelt' et canonicis
ibidem Deo servientibus et una cum corpore meo dimidiam acram terre ad
Lungegile. Tenendum et habendam predictis canoniciis libere, quiete et in pace
de me et hereditibus meis in liberam, purum et perpetuam eleemosinanam sicut aliqua
eleemosina liberius vel honorius dari potest. Et ego [...20mm] predictis
canoniciis predictam terram contra omnes homines warantizabimus inperpetuum.
Hiis testibus: Ricardo de Pinkeney, Thoma de Alton' fratre predicti Roberti,
Willelmo fratre predicti Thome, Ricardo fratre predicti Willelmi, Ricardo filio
Aldredi, Rand' filio Gilberti, Thoma de Malgum, Ada de Karlesswayde, Waltero
de Ysteby, Iacob de Alton' et multis alis.

The only witness who is readily identifiable is Richard de Pinkeny, who frequently occurs in the
eyarly to mid thirteenth century.

Notification by Paulinus, master of the St. Peter's Hospital, York, of the gi
the canons of Bolton of their land in Blake Street, York, which Elwin
Kent and Richard his son hold, paying 12d. annually, and husgavel.
[c.1170x1201]

A = Bodleian Library, Ms. Ch. Yorks A1, No. 106a. Endorsed: De ... [illegible];
160x125mm [10-15mm tag fold, marked: 106a]. No tag or seal.
Pd in EYC, i, no. 252.
Magister Paulinus dictus humilis hospitalis domus sancti Petri de Eborac' et eiusdem loci conventus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis saltem universitati vestre notum esse volumus quod canonici ecclesie sancte Marie de Boelton' terram nostram in Bleistreta in Eborac' que fuerat Elwini Kent et Ricardi filii eius de nobis perpetuo tenent reddendo inde nos annuatim duodecim denarios ad Pentecost' et husgavel per omni servitio quod ad nos pertinent si vero predictam firmam ultra tertium dicti canonicorum detinuerint supradictam terram in manum nostram saisiemus. His testibus: Hamo cancellario, Adam de Torou', Alano et Stephano canonicis et presbiteris, Nicholaus Hugonis, Roberto Sky, Willermo Baldi, Dolfino, Siwad, Osberto, Rogero fratribus, Arnalto filio Leu[ius], Thoma filio Gerard[i], Radulfo, Wantar', Bartholomeo, Ricardo Malerb', Lamberto filio Oscend[i] Ingelr[amo].

Hamo was treasurer of York, firstly occurring in 1199 through to 1217, becoming dean of York in 1218. No reference can be found to Hamo as chancellor of York, and it seems unlikely that this is a scribal error for both charters record him as chancellor. It is possible that he was chancellor before he was treasurer, possibly after master Guy. For the chancellors of York see Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanae 1066-1300, vi, York, ed. D.E. Greenway, pp.17-20, and for Hamo as treasurer, p. 24.

Adam Thorner was a canon and archdeacon of York, witnessing a charter of John de Popleton and Alice his wife in 71201 (York Minster Fasti, i, no. 31), the latest date at which he seems to appear. He also occurs as a witness, together with Stephan, canon of York, to a charter of Archbishop Geoffrey made between 1191 and 1194 (Ibid., no. 36), and with Nicholas, son of Hugh, he attested an exemption by William de Chemillé, archdeacon of Richmond (Ibid., i, no. 37). For other charters attested by Adam Thorner see Ibid., ii, nos. 52, 58, 66-68, 78, 86, 91, 96, 101, 102, and Twelfth-Century English Archidiaconal and Vice-Archidiaconal Acta, ed. B.R. Kemp, C&Y, 92, (2001), no. 282, and Appendix 1, no. 14, where he acts as a papal judge-delegate.

Alan appears to have been a servant of Hamo the treasurer, and held the prebend of Ampleforth in the late twelfth century (Ibid, ii, p. 1).

Master Robert Skerne witnessed a notification made between 1191 and 1194 (Ibid, i, no. 23). The witness list of this charter and of that below are almost identical, probably indicating scribal differences between two charters which were attested at the same date.

For other charters relating to Blake Street see B.L., MS Cotton, Nero D iii (St. Leonard’s, York), fos. 87r-94v.

St. Peter’s later became St. Leonard’s Hospital. See CB, nos. 210 and 212 for other documents relating to St. Leonard’s Hospital and Bolton Priory.

Notification by Prior Walter and the canons of Bolton that they hold land in Blake Street, York, which was previously held by Elwin Kent and Richard his son, paying 12d. annually to the hospital of St. Peter’s, York, and husgavel.

[c.1170x1201]

B = B.L., Nero D. III, fo. 87.
Pd in EYC, i, no. 253.

Walterus prior et conventus ecclesie de Boelton omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis saltem. Universitati vestre notum esse volumus quod nos terram unam in Bleikestreta in Eboraco, que fuerat Elwini Kent et Ricardi filii eius de domo hospitali Santi Petri Eboracensis perpetuo tenemus, redendo inde eidem hospitali

Walter is thought to have been prior of Bolton, after Geoffrey who occurs c.1170x1190. The first occurrence of Walter is in 1186, and the last is c.1195. However, the above charter, no. 64, would suggest that he was prior of Bolton until the turn into the thirteenth century.

64
Gift in perpetual alms by Walter Aleman to the canons of Bolton of lordship, service and homage of half a carucate of land in the vill of Malham, namely that which Robert son of Jordan son of Ernis held.

[1155x17 April 1222]

Omnibus Cristi fidibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Walterus Alemannus saltem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boult[ona] et canonici ibidem Deo servantibus dominium et servicium et homaggium\* dimidie carrucate terre et omnium pertinenciarum suarum in villa de Malghum, illius scilicet quam Robertus filius Iordani filii Ernisii de me tenuit, et quicquid michi vel heredibus meis in eadem dimidia carrucata terre pertinuit sine aliquo retemento in perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Martun, Hugone de Kaltun, Helya de Rillestun, Willelmo de Hebbedene, Willelmo filio Edwardi, Symone clerico de Kyrkeby, Ricardo fratre eius, Willelmo de Malghum, Rannulfo de Oterbume.

The earliest date relates to the translation of the canons from Embsay to Bolton. Simon son of Uctred of Hebden, the father of William of Hebden was still alive in 1201, and William does not appear to have acted as a witness prior to this date, if not later. The later date is suggested due to the death of Hugh of Calton.

For the gift of Walter Aleman to the canons of land in Linton, which was attested by several of the witnesses of the above benefaction, see CB, no. 140.

65
Licence by Prior John of Laund and the canons of Bolton to John Scot of Calverley to assign all his lands and tenements in Yeadon and Esholt that he has of the gift of Simon de Braam son of Benedict de Hagh’ to Lady Isabella of Calverley, prioress of Esholt and the convent there in pure and perpetual alms, paying 10d.; notice that the statute of mortmain will not be referred to.

12 Nov. 1327, Bolton
Pateat universis per presentes quod nos frater Iohannes de Landa prior monasterii beate Marie de Boulton’ in Craven et eiusdem loci conventus concessimus et licenciam dedimus specialem lobanni Scot de Calverlay quod ipse omnes terras et tenementa sua cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in Yedon et Esseholt sine aliquo retenemento que habuit de dono Symonis de Braam filii Benedicti de Hagh’ dare possit et assignare domine Isabelle de Calverlay priorisse ecclesie de Esseholt et conventui eiusdem ecclesie et successoribus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quantum in nobis est salvis nobis et successoribus nostris decem denaris redditus tantum de una bovata terre que fuit predicti Iohannis ex dono predicti Symonis in Yedon’ capiendis. Volentes et concedentes quod predicta priorissa et conventus ac successores sue racione statuti editi de terris et tenementis devemendis ad manum mortuam per nos aut successores nostros inde non occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur .. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus litteris sigillum commune capituli nostri est appensum. Datum apud Boulton’ in Craven in capitulo nostro predicto die martis in festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo septimo Et anno regni regis ...

a. P decorated A.  b. P face drawn in loop facing ascender A.  c. unfinished A.

66

Final concord made between the canons of Bolton and Peter son of Grent whereby the canons, by the entreaty of Peter son of Grent, give the church of Carleton to Alexander the clerk and Adam son of Albini will be perpetual vicar, paying 30s. 8d. annually to the said Alexander, with one toft, with Alexander paying a pension of 4s. annually, with provision after the death either of Alexander or Adam.

10 Sept. 1184, York

A = B.L., Add. Ch. 20562. Endorsed: Carleton 4; illegible writing. 180x105mm. Seal: brown wax, round; Legend: SIGIL[LI PETI]RI FILII G[RENTI] [N = backwards diagonal]; Obverse: knight, with sword in right and shield in left, on horseback facing left; 50mm [30mm impression]; sealed on the tag method 1.

Pd in EYC, vii, no. 176.

Hee est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Eborac’ die Lune proxima post Nat[ale] Sancte Marie anno regni regis H. secundi xxx° coram Godefrido de Luci et Hugone de Morewic et Hugone Murdac et Rogerio Arundel et Galfrido de Nevill’ et Willelmo le Vavasur et Galfirdo Hagat iusticiis domini regis et coram aliis baronibus et fidelibus domini regis qui tunc aderant inter priorem et conventum sancte Marie de Boelton’ et Petrum filium Grent seilicet quod prior et conventus Alexandro clerico pro amore Dei et prece Petri filii Grent et amicorum suorum et bono pacis ecclesiis de Karleton’ concesser(un)t et eum in personam representab(un)t ita quod Ada[m] fil[ium] Albini de predicto Alexandro in perpetuam vicariam prefatam ecclesiam tenebit: solvendo annuatim
xxx soldos et viijd. iam dixto Alexandro et insuper 

j tofu[m] quod fuit Thome p
dicto Alexandro remanebit et ipse Alexander iam dicto priori et conventui: 

iiij soldos de eadem ecclesia de Karleton annuatim nomine pensionis solvet; scilicet 

ii soldos ad festum sancti Martini et ii ad Pentecosten. Si verno Alexandria[er] Ad[am] supervixerit ipse totam ecclesiam tenebit; reddendo 
predictis canonicis annuatim marcam argenti ad predictos terminos; ita quod 

post mortem Alexandri ecclesia de Karleton ab omni reclamacione Petri et 

heredorum suorum libera et soluta remanebit. Si vero Adam Alexandrum 

supervixerit: intuitu pietatis prior et conventus peticione Petri vel heredorum 

suorum: alique clericum in predictum beneficium secundem prefata condicione.

For the history of the parish of Carleton and a list of its incumbents see Fasti Parochiales, iv, pp. 35-39. See note to the following charter.

67

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of Grent with the council of his friends and heirs to the canons of Bolton of the advowson of the church of Carleton, namely with two bovates in Carleton and two bovates in Lotherton with toft.

[1184x1200]

A = Bodleian, Christ Church M 120. Endorsed: De Carleton; Carleton; 1; Peter Grent gives 

the advowson of the church of Carleton to the Pryory of Bolton etc.; 115x125mm. Tag, no 

seal; sealed on the tag method 1.


A final concord was made between Peter son of Grent and the canons of Bolton on 10 September 1184, York, and it seems likely that this charter was made at a similar time. A certain Malger occurs as the persona of Gisburn as a witness to a ‘charter to Sallay Abbey, giving land conferred by pope Alexander III on 18 December 1172’ (Fasti Parochiales, iv, p. 55). The next known rector of Gisburn was Henry de Percy, the first reference to who, is in a charter to Sallay Abbey made c.1190-1210, having definitely succeeded Malger by 1200 (Ibid., p. 56).

Alexander was preceeded as rector of Carleton by Adam who, as persona, witnessed a charter relating to Kettlewell made between 1176 and 1184 (Ibid, p. 37). Alexander was appointed as rector of Carleton in 1184.
Quitclaim by Everard son of Peter [son of] Grent, lord of Carleton, to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the advowson of the church of Carleton and the lands of the said church, namely two bovates of land in Carleton and two bovates of land in Lotherton, with toft and appurtenances, as the charter of his father states, for eight oxen chosen from the ploughteam of Bolton, and with Everard, his heirs and ancestors being received into the church of Bolton.

[1214x9 Dec. 1234]

Notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditurus quod ego Everardus filius Petri Grent dominus de Carleton' concessi et confirmavi pro me et heredibus meis et quietum clamavi ecclesie de Boulton' et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius meum q[uam] habui in advocacione ecclesie de Carleton' et in terris dicte ecclesie pertinentibus scilicet in duabus bovatis terre in Carleton' et in duatis bovatis terre in Lotheredene cum toflo et pertinenciis dictis bovatis pertinentibus sicut carta patris mei testatur pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum et pro octo bobus electis eligendis de carucis de Boulton' et scienendum est q[uod] prior et conventus pro hac concessione receperunt me et heredes meos et antessores meos in oracionibus suis et omnibus spiritualibus bonis in ecclesia de Boulton' [n] perpetuum faciendis. In cuuis rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui signato anulo meo. Hiis testibus: Johanne de Eston', Willelmo de Hebeden, Willelmo de Farenhil', Willelmo filio Eduardi, Ricardo capellano, Willelmo de Somervil', Rogero clerico et aliis.

The earliest date suggested relates to the year in which John of Eshton, who is probably John son of Ranulf of Eshton, was under age, his father having died in 1207. William of Hebden had died before 9 December 1234. Whereas the majority of the charters made to the priory contain a clause about sealing, this is the only example of a signet ring being specified.

Quitclaim by Thomas de Alta Ripa [Dawtrey] son and heir of Lord John de Alta Ripa to the canons of Bolton of all right and claim to the advowson of the church of Carleton in Craven and all its appurtenances.

[1290x1303]

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit dominus Thomas de Alta Ripa filius et heres domini Iohannis de Alta Ripa
salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et animabus patris mee et matris mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et de me et heredibus meis i[m]perpetuum quietum clamasse Deo et beate Marie de Boulton’ et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clamium quod unequam habui vel aliquo modo habere potui vel potero in advocacione ecclesie de Carleton’ in Craven cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, ita quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum nec aliquis nomine nostro aliquod ius nec clamium in dicta ecclesia vel in advocacione eiusmodem de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus i[m]perpetuum. Et ut ista mea concessio et quieta clamacio pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum perpetuum optineat stabilitatem eam sigilli mei i[m]pressione roboravi. Hiis testibus: dominis Roberto de Plu[m]pton, Roberto de Stiveton, Iohanne Giliot’, Henrico de Kigheleay, militibus, Iohanne de Farnhil, Willelmo de Cesterhu[n]t, Ricardo Tempest, Willelmo de Ebor’, Ev[er]rado Fauvel et aliis.

Peter Giliot II, the father of John Giliot, was alive in 1260, but ‘appears to have died by 1267’ (EYC, vii, p. 282).
Richard Tempest III had probably succeeded his father, Roger Tempest III, before 2 October 1290, his father still being alive in 1287. Richard had been succeeded by his son, John, before 1303, when he was in the wardship of Edward I (Ibid., pp. 244, 246).

For further charters relating to the church of Carleton and the interest in it held by Bolton Priory see Dodsworth MS 83, fo. 2r-2v.

70
Gift in free, pure and perpetual alms by Hamlin of Weardley to the canons of Bolton of all the homage and service of Adam his brother together with the tenement he holds.

[Michaelmas 1186x1226]

A = B.L. Harl. 112 e 52. Not endorsed. 140x55mm [10mm tag fold]. Tag, no seal.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Hamelinus de Wiverthelaye dedi et concessi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Boul’t et canoniciis ibidem Deo servientibus totum humagium et servicium Ade fratris mei quod mihi debebat[ur] cum toto tenemento quod de me tenuit in liberam, puram et perpetuum elemosinam et ut h[ec] m[e]a donatio firma et inconcussa permaneat presentis sigilli mihi appositione confirmo. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Martu[n], Simone de Mo[n]te Alto, Willelmo filio eius, Willelmo Graindorge, Petro de Arthightu[n], Willelmo filio Gileberti, Hug[one] de Witu[n], Serlone de Povele, Radulf de Bramhoppe, Johanne de Rie, Gilberto fratre eius, Roberto Beug[ra]nt, Roberto Longo de Arwde.

William of Marton, the son of Peter who occurs in Michaelmas 1186, was ‘apparently living in 1212, but had been succeeded by his son, Peter, by 1226 (EYC, vii, p. 235).
Simon de Mohaut and his son, William, witness a charter of William Mauleverer to the canons of Bolton Priory, made between c.1190 and 1227 (CB, no. 416).
Serlo de Povele occurs in a confirmation issued by Thomas son of William son of Thor to the canons of Bolton, made between 1155 and 1212, attested by Peter of Ardington (Appendix 1, no. 26).
Together with William Graindorge, Hugh of Weeton occurs as a witness in the early thirteenth century (EYC, vii, no. 71), and, therefore it seems likely that this gift was made at a similar time.
Appendix 3

Transcripts of charters of the patrons of Bolton Priory for which the originals are no longer extant

1

Gift in pure and perpetual alms by Henry de Tracy and Cecily de Rumilly his wife to the canons of Embsay of the vill of Kildwick, together with the tithes, oblations and profits of the vill, and the mill and soke of the mill.

[Michaelmas 1130x1155]

B = Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 12, with sketch of a round seal, impression: lion facing right.
Pd from B in EYC, vii, no. 11; *Mon. Angl.*, vi, p. 204, no. 8.

Sciant omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Henricus de Traches et uxor mea Cecilia concedimus et volumnus Deo et beate Marie et ecclesie de Emseic et canonicis ibidem totam Chyldwyke cum omnibus decimis et oblationibus et comoditatibus eidem ville pertinentibus cum molendino et totam socam\(^a\) molendini in puram et perpetuam elmosinam liberam ab omni re securi servitio et exactione. His testibus: Thoma capellano,\(^b\) Heltone Maleverer, Willelmo de Carlton filio,\(^c\) Rogero Tempest clericodo\(^d\) de Skypton, Iohanneo\(^e\) de\(^f\) Addugg'm, cum multis aliis.


This charter and the one following have been left as full transcripts, rather than as abstracts, because they were made by the patrons of Bolton Priory.
The date ascribed relates to the year in which William Meschin, the first husband of Cecily de Rumilly, was still alive, and the year in which the canons are believed to have translated to Bolton.
Although there is no legend recorded the seal is presumably that of Henry de Tracy.
Dodsworth has titled this charter ‘Carta Henrici de Traches et uxoris sue Cecilie’, with a note in the margin stating the presence of another charter of Henry de Tracy in the cartulary, fo. 35, ‘Al[jas] de Tracy QQ35 ex cartulario de Bolton’.

2

Confirmation in pure and perpetual alms by Alice de Rumilly to the canons of Bolton of the vill of Kildwick, together with tithes, oblations, and profits, and the mill with all its soke together with rights of forfeiture to the canons, and all the land held by the canons in Farnhill and Cononley.

[1155x1187]

B = Dodsworth MS 8, fo. 12v, with sketch of seal: round; equestrian impression. Legend ‘+SIGILLUM HENSER FILII SUANI’.
Pd from B in EYC, viii, no. 23; *Mon. Angl.*, vi, p. 204, no. ix.

Adelya de Rumelio omnibus sanctis filiis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et canonicis de Bolton totam\(^a\) villam de Chyldewyk cum decimis et oblationibus et cum molendino et totam socam molendini atque totam terram que habent et tenent in villis de Fernhill et Cononlia cum omnibus aliis comoditatibus ad villam Chyldwyke pertinentibus in
puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni\textsuperscript{b} seculari servitio et exactione et sine re, ita vero quod alius molendinum infra socam ab aliquo hominum sine voluntate et concensu canonicorum non fiat nec habeatur, si quis autem de predicta soca renuerit\textsuperscript{c} venire ad predictum molendinum et repertus fuerit\textsuperscript{d} veniens ab alio molendino non solito saccus et bladus et equus\textsuperscript{e} et foris factum erunt canonicorum que ville antecessores mei dederunt eis; hoc do pro salute anime mei patris et matris et antecessorum meorum hanc utique concessionem\textsuperscript{e} testimur Osmundus capellanus et filius eius Simon, Radulphus de Sosela, Hamondus de Bradley et Hamundus filius eius, Willelmus filius,\textsuperscript{f} Richardus de Alta Ripa, Johannes capellanus de Skypton et aliis.

1155 is the year in which the canons moved from Embsay to Bolton. It is possible that this charter was made by Alice de Rumilly following the death of Alexander son of Gerold, her second husband, before Michaelmas 1178. The death of Alice by 1187, gives the ultimate date for this charter.

Dodsworth has titled this particular transcript ‘Carta Adelye de Rumelio’. The sketch of the seal appears to have been an error, for Alice de Rumilly is known to have had her own seal. Another explanation is that she used the seal of someone else, but this seems less likely.